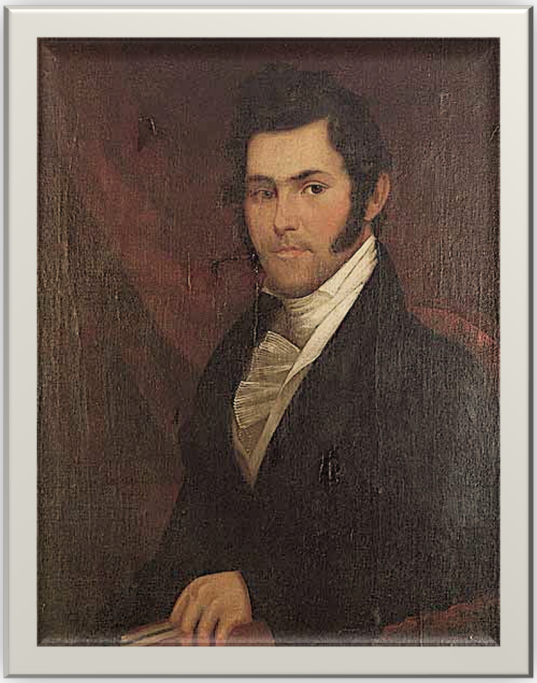
Manipulation of Justice
The Trial of Ebenezer Titus



A Memphis Story (1866)

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1. Background

Memphis Origins and Early History. Memphis, fondly known as the "Bluff City," owes this moniker to its unique geographical location and historical significance. Perched on natural high bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River, Memphis's elevated position has long provided the city with protection from flooding, defense from the river, and a strategic point of intersection between the Mississippi and inland points to the East via road and rail. The bluffs have not only shaped the physical landscape of Memphis but also its identity and legacy. As a natural fortress and a symbol of resilience, the bluffs continue to define the Memphis area on the eastern shores of the Mississippi River.

The Town. Founded in 1819 by John Overton, James Winchester, and Andrew Jackson, Memphis quickly evolved from a frontier settlement into a significant urban center. Its strategic location on the Mississippi River made it an ideal hub for trade and transportation. In the early 19th century, Memphis served as a critical point for the cotton trade, which was the economic backbone of the South.

The fertile land of the Mississippi Delta was well-suited for cotton cultivation, leading to the rapid growth of plantations in the surrounding areas. The city's economy became deeply intertwined with the cotton industry and the slave trade, as enslaved Africans were brought to work on the plantations. This economic structure contributed to Memphis's prosperity but also laid the groundwork for deep social and racial divides.

During the 1830s and 1840s, Memphis experienced significant growth. Infrastructure development, including the construction of railroads and steamboat routes, facilitated commerce and the movement of people. The city became a key junction for goods moving between the interior of the country and international markets via the Mississippi River. By 1850, Memphis was connected by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, enhancing its importance as a transportation hub.

Memphis's population in this period was diverse, with Anglo-American settlers, Irish and German immigrants, and a substantial African American community, both enslaved and free. This diversity fostered a vibrant cultural environment but also led to social tensions. Public health issues, such as outbreaks of yellow fever, posed challenges to the growing city.

The decades leading up to the Civil War were a critical period in the city's history, marked by rapid growth, economic complexity, and social challenges. These pre-war years were

pivotal decades for Memphis, marked by significant social, economic, and political changes, primarily driven by the Civil War and its aftermath.

The Civil War. During the Civil War, Memphis, Tennessee, played a critical role due to its strategic location on the Mississippi River. Initially, Memphis was a stronghold for the Confederacy, leveraging its position as a key transportation and supply center. During this time, the city continued to operate as it had during the period prior to the start of the war, however, it suffered from being caught between the forces of the Confederate and Union forces as they both organized for the coming military struggle.

Memphis Committee of Vigilance. The Committee of Vigilance was primarily composed of local citizens who took on the responsibility of maintaining order and enforcing Confederate policies in Memphis before and during the early stages of the war. Their activities included identifying and persecuting Union sympathizers, monitoring the loyalty of residents, and maintaining security. This committee often operated with a degree of autonomy, employing extralegal measures to control dissent and maintain Confederate allegiance within the city. Their actions reflected the broader tensions and divisions within Memphis, as they sought to suppress any opposition to the Confederate cause.

Battle of Memphis. However, the city's fate changed dramatically after the Union victory in the Battle of Memphis on June 6, 1862.

The Battle of Memphis was a decisive naval engagement that resulted in the Union forces taking control of the city with minimal resistance. This victory was significant as it gave the Union control over a crucial portion of the Mississippi River, thereby disrupting Confederate supply lines and bolstering the Union's Anaconda Plan to suffocate the Southern states by controlling the river.

Following the Union occupation, Memphis experienced a profound transformation. The city became a major supply depot for Union forces operating in the Western Theater. Union control brought about changes in the local economy and social structure, particularly with the influx of freed slaves who sought refuge in the city. Memphis saw an increase in its African American population, which led to new social dynamics and tensions.

The Union occupation also led to the establishment of the Committee of Safety, a group of local leaders who worked to maintain order and manage civic affairs under Union oversight. Despite the efforts to maintain stability, the city faced significant challenges, including law enforcement issues, public health crises, and racial tensions.

In May 1866, a year after the war ended, Memphis was the site of a horrific racial massacre, known as the Memphis Massacre. The violence erupted from racial tensions between white residents, including police, and African American Union soldiers, leading to the deaths of 46 African Americans and highlighting the deep-seated racial strife in the post-war South.

Overall, Memphis's experience during the Civil War was marked by its strategic importance, significant social changes, and the lasting impact of Union occupation and post-war racial violence. During the Civil War, the Committees of Vigilance and Safety in Memphis, Tennessee, played significant roles in maintaining order and managing the city's affairs during periods of instability.

Committee of Safety. The Committee of Safety was established following the Union's capture of Memphis in June 1862. This committee consisted of local leaders who collaborated with Union military authorities to manage the city during its occupation. Their responsibilities included maintaining public order, overseeing the police force, managing public health, and ensuring the fair distribution of resources. The Committee of Safety worked to stabilize Memphis under Union control, addressing the challenges posed by the influx of freed slaves and the presence of Union troops.

Both committees' activities highlighted the complex social dynamics and tensions in Memphis during the Civil War. The actions of the Committee of Vigilance reflected the Confederate effort to maintain control and suppress dissent, while the Committee of Safety represented the Union's attempt to restore order and govern the city post-occupation. The legacies of these committees were marked by the broader struggles of the Civil War, including issues of loyalty, governance, and social change.[1]

These committees played crucial roles in navigating Memphis through one of the most tumultuous periods in American history, reflecting the broader struggles and shifts occurring throughout the nation during the Civil War.

Economic and Social Shifts. The war disrupted the cotton trade, a cornerstone of Memphis' economy. Blockades and battles damaged infrastructure, and the labor force was significantly affected by the emancipation of enslaved people. After the war, Memphis began rebuilding its economy, focusing on rebuilding its infrastructure and revitalizing the cotton trade. However, the transition from a slave-based economy created social and economic tensions.

Social Changes and Tensions. The end of the Civil War and the beginning of Reconstruction brought significant changes to Memphis. The newly freed African American population sought to establish their place in society, leading to both progress and conflict. One of the most significant events was the Memphis Riots of May 1-3, 1866, where racial tensions exploded into violence. The riots resulted in the deaths of 46 African Americans and 2 whites, numerous injuries, and extensive property damage. These riots underscored the deep-seated racial tensions in the post-war South and influenced the passage of the Reconstruction Acts. Overall, the 1830s-60s were decades of transformation for Memphis and presaged a second 30-year period upcoming that was to be marked by the Civil War, economic disruption, social upheaval, and significant public health crises.

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[1] - The Committee of Vigilance's efforts were often extralegal and focused on maintaining Confederate control, dealing with Union sympathizers and other perceived threats (American Battlefield Trust, 2023).

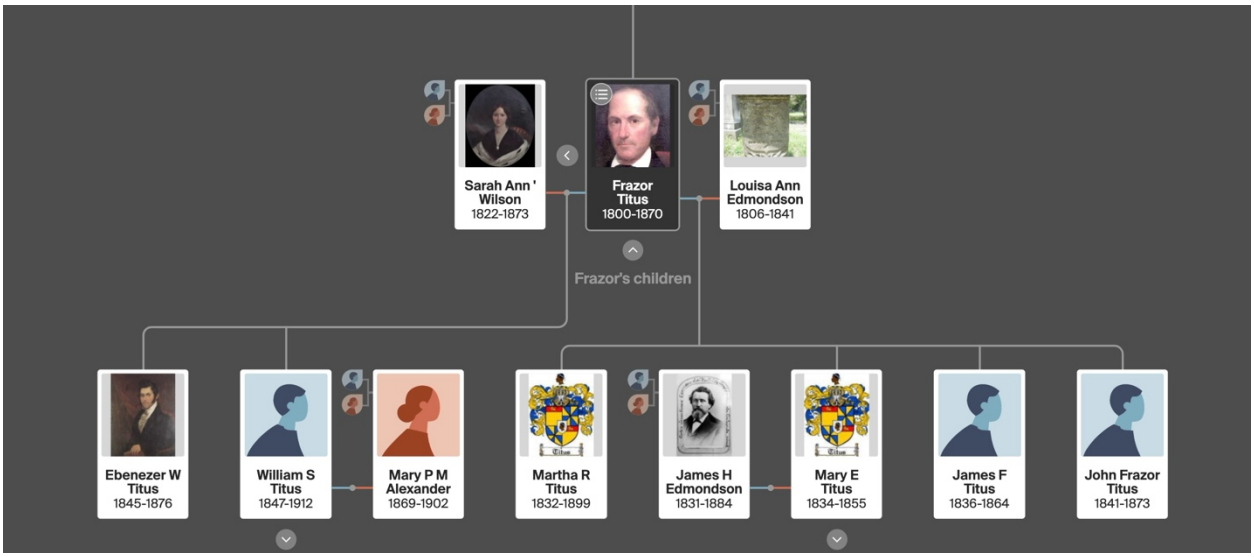
- The Committee of Safety worked under Union occupation to manage the city's affairs and maintain order (American Battlefield Trust, 2023).

- The broader context of Memphis during the Civil War, including the role of these committees, reflects the city's strategic importance and the significant social and economic transformations it underwent during this period (National Park Service, 2023).

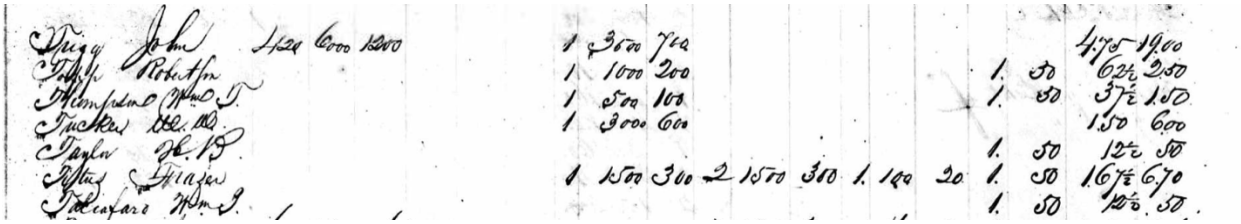
Downtown Memphis, 1895

2. Ebenezer Titus (1845-1876)

Ebb's Familly and Childhood. Ebenezer "Ebb" Titus was born in Memphis in 1845. He was the son of Frazor Titus and Sarah Wilson of Memphis, Tennessee. Sarah was Frazor Titus' second wife. His first wife was Louisa Ann Edmondson. Frazor and Louisa had four children together, but Louisa died in childbirth with her last child, James F. Titus. Frazor Titus remarried a couple of years later to Sarah Ann Wilson, and they had two children. Ebenezer was the elder of the two boys. "Ebb" grew up at 87 Front Street in Memphis with his brother and four half-siblings.



The Titus family was one of the most prominent pre-Civil War families in Memphis, Tennessee. Frazor Titus had moved to Shelby County before 1837 in which year he was recorded as owning one lot of land, valued at $1,500 as well as two slaves.

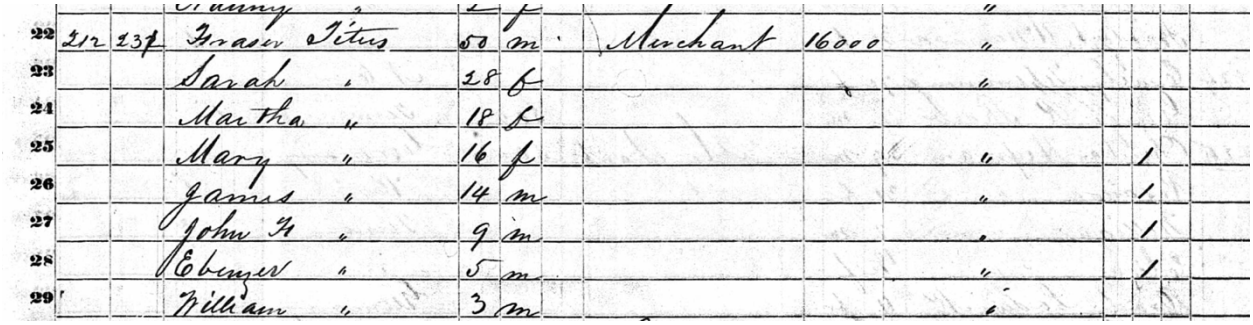


In 1840, his household held five free white male persons three females. Two of the females where his daughters, together with his wife Louisa Edmondson (they had married in Nashville in 1825). One of the males was his son, James F. Titus, born in 1836. However, in 1841, Louisa died giving birth to a second son, John Frazor Titus, who survived.

In August of 1843, Frazor Titus remarried, to Sarah Ann “Sally” Wilson, and they had a son in 1845, Ebenezer Titus, and a second son three years later.

Frazor Titus became a prominent merchant in Memphis during the 1840s and 50s, a period marked by rapid growth and significant transformation in the city. Frazor established partnerships in both Memphis and New Orleans and focused on cotton factoring and supplies for plantations. In 1844, his firm in New Orleans, Titus, Woods & Co., was taking delivery of cotton shipments there. In 1846, Frazor Titus is listed as a director of the Farmers & Merchants Bank in Memphis. And, on March 18, 1847, Titus, Woods & Co. is noted as having an office in Memphis. In 1849, Frazor was elected as a member of the Planter’s Bank.

In the 1850 census, Frazor Titus and his family are listed as residents of Memphis, all having been born in Tennessee. The value of their real estate is noted at $16,000:



22	212	237	Frazer Titus	50	m	Merchant	16000	"				
23			Sarah "	28	f			"				
24			Martha "	18	f							
25			Mary "	16	f			"			1	
26			James "	14	m			"			1	
27			John H "	9	m			"			1	
28			Ebenezer "	5	m			"			1	
29			William "	3	m			"				

Also in 1850, Frazor Titus constructed the “Titus Block” of apartments at 87 Market Street (at the intersection with Third). This is reputed to be the first apartment block built in the South of the United States (see appendix). Titus was said to have traveled to London and been inspired there by the building designs. Regardless, his family moved into part of the building and Ebb was largely raised there.

In 1858, Frazor Titus ceased trading in New Orleans to focus his business in Memphis. This may have been due to the old age of Mr. R.T. Pattison, his partner.

Memphis's economy during the 1840s-60s was heavily tied to the cotton trade, which relied on the labor of enslaved African Americans. The city became a significant center for the domestic slave trade following the repeal of Tennessee's ban on this practice in the 1840s. As a merchant, Titus operated as a cotton factor which was a crucial figure in the antebellum and Reconstruction era South. These professionals operated in urban centers of commerce, such as Memphis and New Orleans where they efficiently managed business matters for rural cotton planters. Prior to the Civil War, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi were producing more than half of the world's cotton. At the same time, the port of New Orleans exported the most cotton, followed by

the port of Mobile. Cotton factors also frequently purchased goods for their clients, and even handled shipment of those goods to the clients, among other services.

As one source notes,

> "The factor was a versatile man of business in an agrarian society who performed many different services for the planter in addition to selling his crops. He purchased or sold slaves for his client, arranged for the hiring of slaves or the placing of the planter's children in distant schools, gave advice concerning the condition of the market or the advisability of selling or withholding his crop, and bought for his client a large proportion of the plantation supplies."[2]

Notice of Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing betwee undersigned under the style of TITUS & CO., is day dissolved by limitation.

F. TITUS,
R. A. MOON,
R. T. PATTISON.

Messrs. F. TITUS and R. A. MOON will continue the COTTON FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the style of TITUS & CO.; and I would cordially commend them to the patronage of my friends and the public generally.

jy21-6m R. T. PATTISON.

F. TITUS.....R. A. MOON.

TITUS & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Bank Building,

Opposite Commercial Hotel, Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

OFFER their services to their friends and patrons for the ensuing business season, upon the same terms and principles as heretofore observed. Bagging and Bale Rope of best brands, at reasonable rates. Orders for Plantation Supplies filled with care, and a due regard to the interest of our friends. All COTTON consigned to us by Railroad, River or otherwise, insured unless instructed to the contrary. Our F. TITUS having withdrawn from business connections in New Orleans entirely, will hereafter devote his entire time and means to the interest of this firm. jy21-6m

Despite its economic prosperity, Memphis faced numerous challenges. The city experienced tensions and occasional violence, particularly related to its diverse white population and the fact that slavery underpinned a large part of the economy. These tensions would later culminate in significant events during the Civil War and Reconstruction periods.

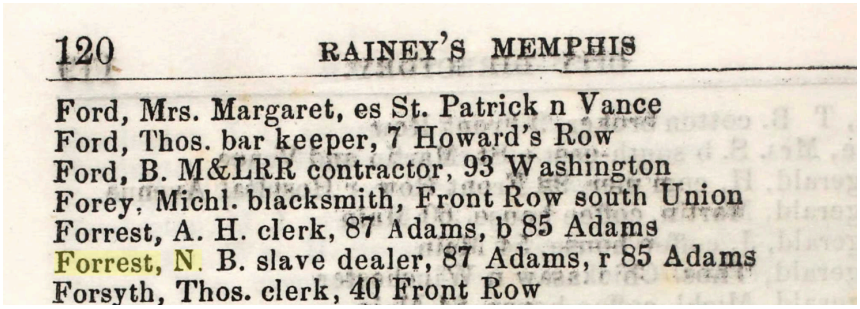
In 1861, F. Titus & Co was listed as operating their cotton factor trading operation from Jefferson Street in Memphis. Frazor Titus had, by this time, become a leading citizen in Memphis and was at the heart of its civic life as the city, Tennessee, and the nation approached the conflict that would become the Civil War.

Mary Edmondson Titus had, on the 9th of February 1853 married her cousin, James Howard Edmondson. This James Howard Edmondson had a leather and saddlery business that traded under the name Edmondson & Armstrong from an office at 247 Main Street in Memphis. Unfortunately, Mary passed away in 1855 after complications due to giving birth to her only child, Frazor Titus Edmondson. James Howard Edmondson and the child, Frazor Titus Edmondson resided with Frazor Titus and his family, including Ebb, at their home on 87 Market Street.

A nearby neighbor was Nathan Bedford Forrest who operated a slave trading business at 87 Adams Street (at the crossing with Main Street, where the Claridge House condominiums

[2] Clement Eaton, *A History of the Old South* (Prospect Heights, Ill.: Waveland Press, 1975), p. 230.

now are). Forrest, of course, went on to become the famous cavalry leader with the Confederate States after the outbreak of the war. While he had been a neighbor in Memphis, Forrest soon became a rival and enemy of James H. Edmondson, and their rupture eventually led to Edmondson resigning from Confederate Army.



120 RAINEY'S MEMPHIS

Ford, Mrs. Margaret, es St. Patrick n Vance
Ford, Thos. bar keeper, 7 Howard's Row
Ford, B. M&LRR contractor, 93 Washington
Forey, Michl. blacksmith, Front Row south Union
Forrest, A. H. clerk, 87 Adams, b 85 Adams
Forrest, N. B. slave dealer, 87 Adams, r 85 Adams
Forsyth, Thos. clerk, 40 Front Row

Civil War and Raising of the Bluff City Grey's

In the early days of the Civil War, there was a great deal of excitement in Memphis. The city became a microcosm of the larger national struggle, characterized by significant tension, division, and uncertainty. As a key intersection point for railroads and turnpikes along the Mississippi River, Memphis held strategic and economic importance, making it a focal point for both Union and Confederate interests. The atmosphere in Memphis during this tumultuous period involved several key elements: economic concerns, military presence, political divisions, social unrest, strategic importance, and propaganda efforts.

Economically, Memphis was a bustling commercial hub, heavily reliant on the cotton trade and river transportation. The city's prosperity was tied to its position as a major port on the Mississippi River, facilitating the flow of goods and commerce. However, the secession of Southern states and the onset of the war threatened this economic stability. Business owners and traders in Memphis were anxious about the impact of blockades and the disruption of trade routes. The war posed a direct threat to the city's economic lifeline, creating an atmosphere of uncertainty and fear among its residents.

The militarization of Memphis added to the tense atmosphere. As a city of strategic importance, Memphis quickly became a Confederate stronghold, with fortifications and military installations established to defend against potential Union advances. The increased presence of soldiers and military activity heightened the sense of urgency and tension in the city. Citizens were acutely aware of the looming threat of conflict, and the sight of troops and fortifications served as a constant reminder of the war's proximity.

Politically, Memphis, like much of Tennessee, was divided in its loyalties. Although Tennessee was a Southern state, its population harbored mixed sentiments about secession. In Memphis, there were both strong Unionist and Confederate sympathies. This division often led to local conflicts and a strained social atmosphere. Debates over secession and loyalty to the Confederacy versus the Union were common, causing rifts among families, friends, and neighbors. The political division in Memphis mirrored the broader national conflict, with the city's residents caught in a web of conflicting allegiances.

The social fabric of Memphis was further strained by the uncertainty and disruption caused by the war. Shortages of goods, inflation, and the constant threat of violence contributed to social unrest. Families were torn apart as men enlisted in the Confederate army, leaving behind their homes and livelihoods. The war's impact on daily life was profound, with citizens facing hardships that exacerbated existing tensions. The disruption of normalcy and the pervasive anxiety about the future added to the overall atmosphere of unease.

Memphis's strategic importance made it a coveted prize for both the Union and the Confederacy. The city's location on the Mississippi River made it a key logistical and transportation hub. Control of Memphis was crucial for maintaining supply lines and

exerting influence over the region. Recognizing this, both sides aimed to control the city, making it a target for military campaigns and skirmishes. The strategic significance of Memphis meant that its residents lived under the constant threat of attack, contributing to a sense of insecurity and instability.

Propaganda and efforts to sway public opinion played a significant role in shaping the atmosphere in Memphis. Both Union and Confederate forces used newspapers, speeches, and public meetings to influence and boost morale. Propaganda efforts aimed to solidify support for their respective causes, creating a charged and often polarized public discourse. The use of propaganda added another layer of complexity to the already fraught atmosphere, as residents were bombarded with conflicting messages and appeals to their loyalty.

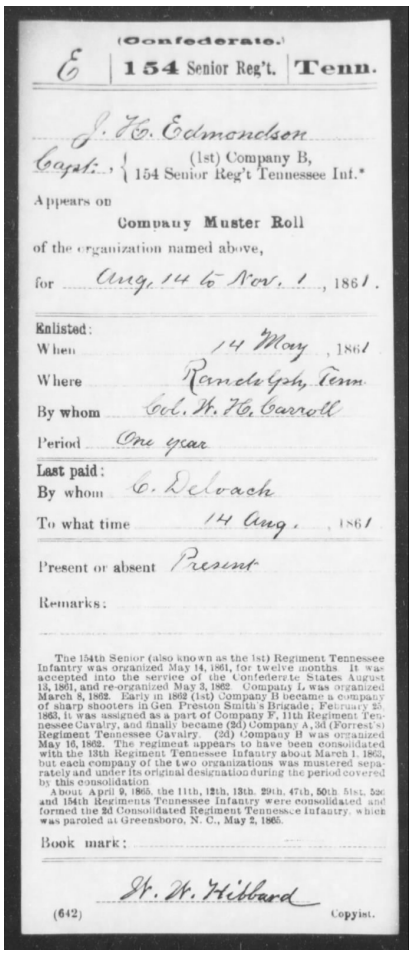
So, as we can see, Ebb grew up in an atmosphere marked by anxiety, division, and a sense of impending conflict. The city's strategic importance and mixed political loyalties made it a focal point of tension and uncertainty. The economic concerns, military presence, political divisions, social unrest, strategic significance, and propaganda efforts all contributed to an environment charged with fear and anticipation. Memphis, as a microcosm of the larger national struggle, encapsulated the complexities and challenges of a nation divided by war.

Ebb was 16 years old when the Civil War broke out. He naturally would have been surrounded by the turmoil and initial excitement produced by the early days of the conflict. The temptation to join up for Ebb must have been strong.

Ebb's brother-in-law, James H. Edmondson, helped raised a volunteer CSA infantry unit called the "Bluff City Greys."[3] Edmondson was responsible for assembling and leading

[3] 3rd (Forrest's Old) Cavalry Regiment was organized at Memphis, Tennessee, in October, 1861, as an eight-company battalion. In January, 1862, it was increased to regimental size. The history of this unit is very complex because over twenty companies from Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana were attached to it at one time or another. After the Battle of Shiloh, four companies were transferred to the 4th (Russell's) Alabama Cavalry Regiment and thereafter it was called 18th or 26th Battalion, Balch's Battalion, and McDonald's Battalion. It fought at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and during April, 1862, contained 463 effectives. The unit was attached to Forrest's, F.C. Armstrong's, and E.W. Rucker's Brigade, and served in the Army of Tennessee and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Alabama, and surrendered in May, 1865.

Company B of the Bluff City Greys which was organized as the 154th Tennessee Infantry.[4] [5] The Bluff City Greys emerged as a local response to the call for Confederate troops at the start of the Civil War. The unit was composed primarily of men from the Memphis area, driven by a sense of duty to defend their city and the Southern cause. The formation of the Bluff City Greys was marked by community support and patriotic fervor, with local leaders and citizens rallying to organize and equip the unit. Once established, the Bluff City Greys joined the broader Confederate military efforts, contributing to the defense of Memphis and participating in various battles and campaigns throughout the war. Their formation reflected the widespread mobilization and local patriotism that characterized the early days of the Civil War in the South. The unit was founded by Colonel Marcus J. Wright in 1861. Wright, a local attorney and prominent citizen of Memphis, played a crucial role in organizing and leading the unit. Under his leadership, the Bluff City Greys quickly gained recognition for their discipline and commitment, becoming an integral part of the Confederate military efforts in the region.



(Confederate.)

E | 154 Senior Reg't. | Tenn.

J. H. Edmondson

Capt. (1st) Company B, 154 Senior Reg't Tennessee Inf.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Aug. 14 to Nov. 1, 1861.

Enlisted:
When 14 May, 1861
Where Randolph, Tenn.
By whom Col. M. J. Wright
Period One year

Last paid:
By whom C. Delvach
To what time 14 Aug., 1861

Present or absent Present

Remarks:

The 154th Senior (also known as the 1st) Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized May 14, 1861, for twelve months. It was accepted into the service of the Confederate States August 13, 1861, and re-organized May 3, 1862. Company L was organized March 8, 1862. Early in 1862 (1st) Company B became a company of sharp shooters in Gen. Preston Smith's Brigade. February 25, 1863, it was assigned as a part of Company F, 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, and finally became (2d) Company A, 3d (Forrest's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. (2d) Company B was organized May 16, 1862. The regiment appears to have been consolidated with the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry about March 1, 1863, but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation.

About April 9, 1865, the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52d and 154th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2d Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 2, 1865.

Book mark:

H. H. Hibbard

(642) Copyist.

The Bluff City Greys, officially known as Company B of the 154th Senior Tennessee Infantry Regiment, participated in several significant battles during the Civil War.[6]

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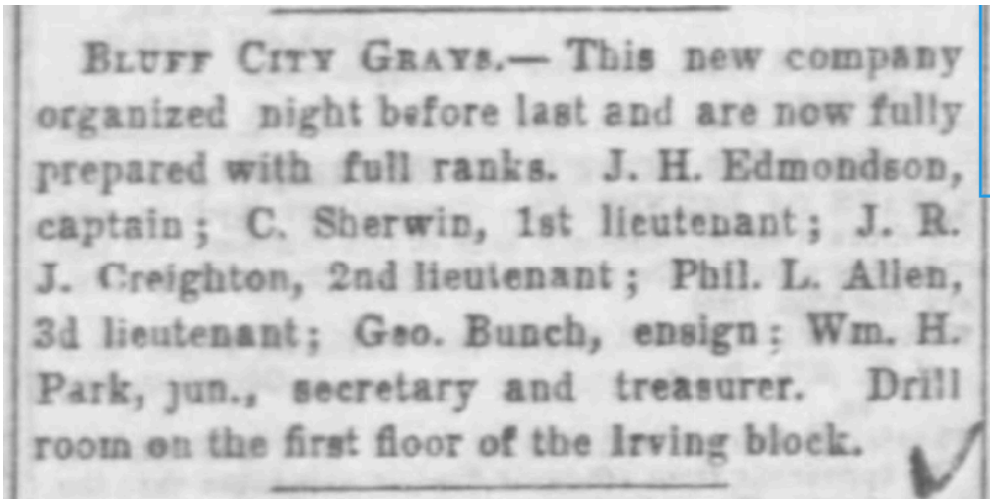
[4] And was later reorganized into a cavalry unit, the Company D, 26th, Battalion Tennessee Cavalry.

[5] Edmondson also became a privateer later in the war. See application for Letter of Marque for the *Charlotte Clark,* an armed steamer of 1,100 tons.

[6] Here are some of the key engagements involving the Bluff City Greys:

1. Battle of Belmont (November 7, 1861): This was the first major engagement for the Bluff City Greys. Fought in Missouri, it was an early battle in the Western Theater of the Civil War. The Confederate forces, including the Bluff City Greys, were able to repulse Union troops led by Ulysses S. Grant.

2. Battle of Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862): One of the bloodiest battles in the early years of the Civil War, the Battle of Shiloh took place in southwestern Tennessee. The Bluff City Greys fought as part of the Confederate forces under General Albert Sidney Johnston and General P.G.T. Beauregard. Despite initial successes, the Confederates were ultimately forced to retreat.



BLUFF CITY GRAYS.— This new company organized night before last and are now fully prepared with full ranks. J. H. Edmondson, captain; C. Sherwin, 1st lieutenant; J. R. J. Creighton, 2nd lieutenant; Phil. L. Allen, 3d lieutenant; Geo. Bunch, ensign; Wm. H. Park, jun., secretary and treasurer. Drill room on the first floor of the Irving block.

Memphis Daily Appeal, April 19, 1861

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3. Siege of Corinth (April 29 - May 30, 1862): Following the Battle of Shiloh, the Bluff City Greys participated in the Siege of Corinth in Mississippi. This strategic railroad hub was a critical target for Union forces, and the prolonged siege eventually led to the Confederates evacuating the town.

4. Battle of Perryville (October 8, 1862): This battle took place in Kentucky and was part of the Confederate Heartland Offensive. The Bluff City Greys were involved in this engagement, which ended inconclusively but forced the Confederates to withdraw from Kentucky.

5. Battle of Murfreesboro (December 31, 1862 - January 2, 1863): Also known as the Battle of Stones River, this battle in central Tennessee saw the Bluff City Greys fighting under the Army of Tennessee. It was a significant and hard-fought battle with heavy casualties on both sides, ultimately resulting in a strategic victory for the Union forces.

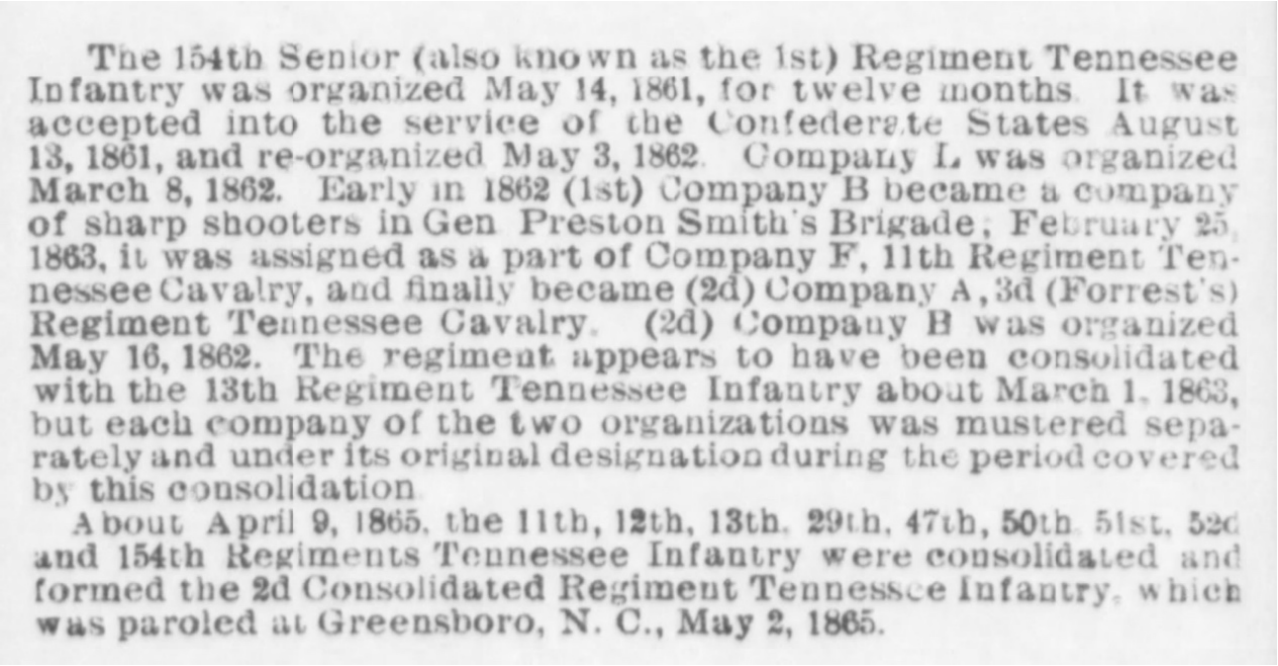
6. Battle of Chickamauga (September 19-20, 1863): This major battle in northwestern Georgia was one of the most significant Confederate victories in the Western Theater. The Bluff City Greys participated in this battle, contributing to the Confederate efforts to push back Union forces.

7. Chattanooga Campaign (November 23-25, 1863): The Bluff City Greys were involved in the battles around Chattanooga, Tennessee, including the Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. These engagements resulted in Union victories and solidified Union control over Chattanooga, a vital transportation hub.

8. Atlanta Campaign (May 7 - September 2, 1864): The Bluff City Greys were part of the Confederate forces defending against General William T. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign. This series of battles and maneuvers across northern Georgia ultimately led to the fall of Atlanta, a significant blow to the Confederacy.

These battles were critical in the Western Theater of the Civil War, and the Bluff City Greys' involvement showcased their commitment and resilience throughout the conflict. Their participation in these engagements reflected the broader efforts of Confederate forces to defend key territories and maintain strategic control in the region.

Ebb's brother-in-law, James H. Edmondson, led the Bluff City Greys, which began as an infantry unit and went through several consolidations and changes, until his resignation in July 1863. The issue seems to have been that Edmondson and other officers felt that the units should elect their officers, as they had been doing since the formation of the unit. Forrest insisted on the right to appoint officers. This led to substantial dissatisfaction in the longer-tenured of the officers. (See Appendix).

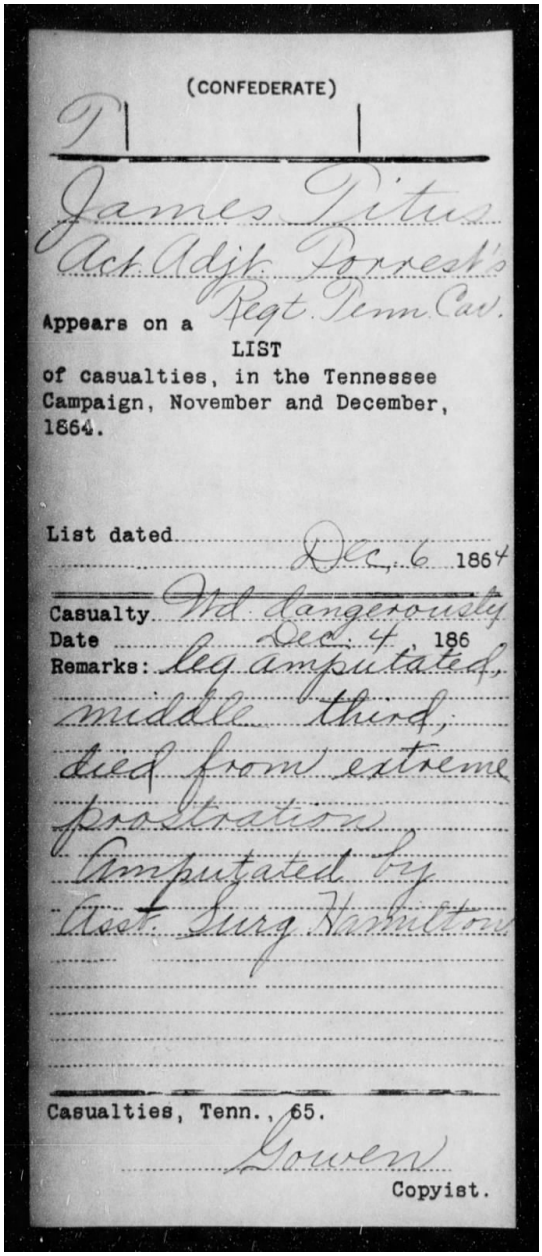


The 154th Senior (also known as the 1st) Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized May 14, 1861, for twelve months. It was accepted into the service of the Confederate States August 13, 1861, and re-organized May 3, 1862. Company L was organized March 8, 1862. Early in 1862 (1st) Company B became a company of sharp shooters in Gen Preston Smith's Brigade; February 25, 1863, it was assigned as a part of Company F, 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, and finally became (2d) Company A, 3d (Forrest's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. (2d) Company B was organized May 16, 1862. The regiment appears to have been consolidated with the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry about March 1, 1863, but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation.

About April 9, 1865, the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52d and 154th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2d Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., May 2, 1865.

On May 4, 1861, Ebb's eldest half-brother, James T. Titus enlisted in Captain Edmondson's Company B, 154th Senior Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers at Randolph, Tennessee. James served in the same unit in 1862 when it was converted to Captain Allin's Company of Sharp Shooters under General Preston Smith's Brigade, Company F, 11th Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry. In 1863, James was detailed into the Signal Corps and in 1864 served on the staff of General Nathan Bedford Forrest as an Acting Adjutant.

James was badly wounded in the leg on December 4, 1864, during the Battle of Nashville. After having his leg amputated, he died of "extreme prostration," being a severe state of physical weakness or exhaustion. It can occur during the recovery process following an amputation surgery.[7]



(CONFEDERATE)

T

James Titus
Act Adjt. Forrest's
Regt. Tenn Cav.

Appears on a LIST
of casualties, in the Tennessee Campaign, November and December, 1864.

List dated Dec. 6 1864

Casualty Wd dangerously
Date Dec. 4 186
Remarks: leg amputated, middle third; died from extreme prostration
Amputated by Asst. Surg Hamilton

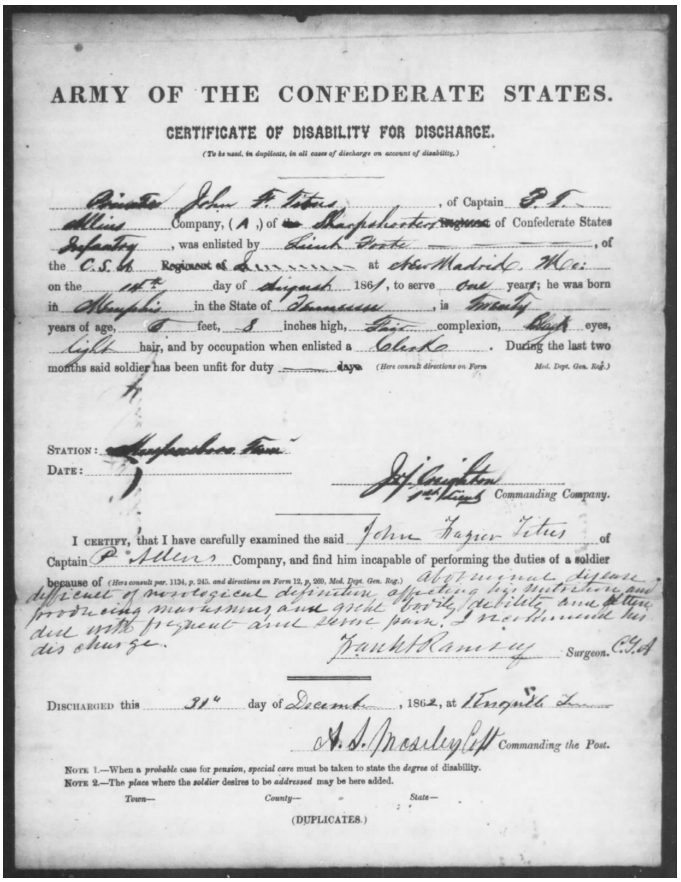
Casualties, Tenn., 65.

Gowen
Copyist.

[7] "On the 4th of December [1864,] Buford's division captured blockhouse No. 1 on Mill Creek, and No. 3, with thirty-two prisoners. After this, under orders from Hood, Forrest, with Buford's and Jackson's divisions, proceeded towards Murfreesborough, where he was engaged in picketing along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad and as far north as the Cumberland River." *That Devil Forest, Life of Lieutenant-General Nathan Bedford Forrest*, p, 479, John Allan Wyeth, 1906.

Ebb's other half-brother, John F. Titus, also enlisted in the CSA on August 13, 1861, when he was 19 years old. Again, John joined the unit commanded and organized by his brother-in-law, James Howard Edmondson, being Company B, 154 Senior Regiment, Tennessee Infantry. John served until December 31, 1862, when he was given a medical discharge due to an abdominal disease that effected his nutrition and caused severe pain.

In addition, the family activity in support of the Confederate cause was not limited to the young men enlisting. Two other significant actors were supporting the cause, Ebb's father, Frazor Titus, led the civilian organization of Memphis in preparation for war and his aunt, Belle Edmondson, became a spy once hostilities and the occupation of Memphis commenced.



ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE.

(To be used, in duplicate, in all cases of discharge on account of disability.)

Private John F. Titus, of Captain P. S. Allen's Company, (A,) of the Sharpshooters regiment of Confederate States Infantry, was enlisted by Lieut. Poole, of the C. S. A. Regiment of Infantry at New Madrid Mo. on the 13th day of August 1861, to serve one years; he was born in Memphis in the State of Tennessee, is Twenty years of age, 6 feet, 8 inches high, Fair complexion, Black eyes, Light hair, and by occupation when enlisted a Clerk. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty ..... days (Here consult directions on Form Med. Dept. Gen. Reg.)

STATION: Sharpshooters Camp

DATE: 7

J. J. Creighton 1st Lieut. Commanding Company.

I CERTIFY, that I have carefully examined the said John Frazer Titus of Captain P. Allen's Company, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of (Here consult par. 1134, p. 345, and directions on Form 12, p. 260, Med. Dept. Gen. Reg.) chronic disease of different of more general derivation, affecting his digestive and bowel organs, marasmus and great debility and attended with frequent and severe pain. I recommend his discharge.

Frank H. Ramsey Surgeon. C.S.A.

DISCHARGED this 31st day of December, 1862, at Memphis Tenn.

A. S. Mosely Lt. Commanding the Post.

NOTE 1.—When a *probable* case for *pension*, *special care* must be taken to state the *degree* of disability.
NOTE 2.—The *place* where the *soldier* desires to be *addressed* may be here added.

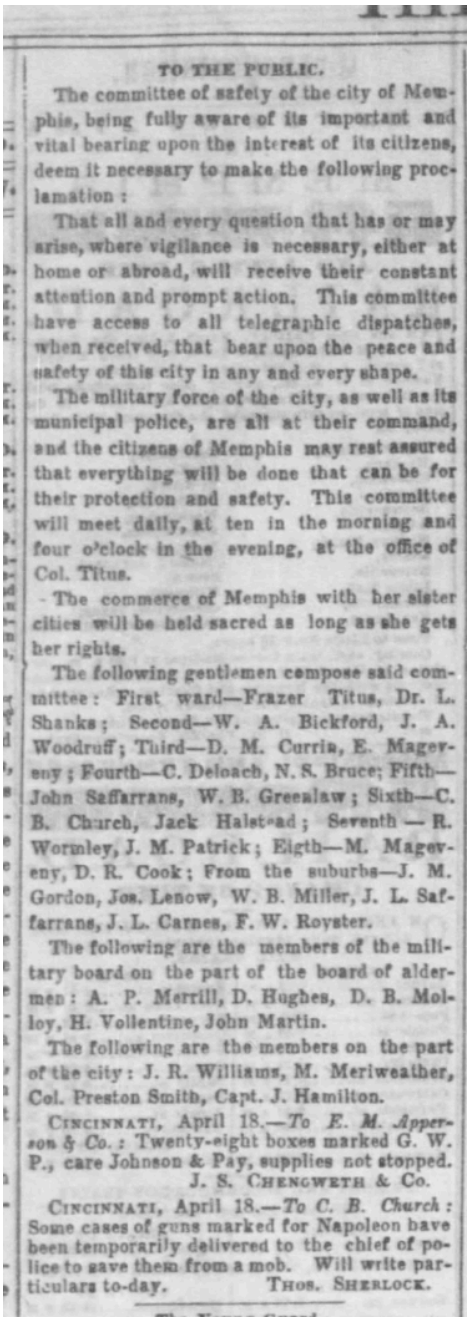
Town— County— State—

(DUPLICATES.)

The Committee of Safety / Vigilance

The Committee of Safety (sometimes also referred to as the Committee for Vigilance) was formed in Memphis in April 1861 by a group of prominent citizens who supported the Confederate cause. (See the notice from the Memphis Daily Appeal dated April 19, 1861). The committee sought to protect the city from disorder during the transition from the Union to the new Confederate States in the run up to the vote on succession. Frazor Titus was a founding member of the Committee representing Memphis' Ward 1.

The Committee ultimately had about 300 members, who were divided into sub-committees that handled different aspects of the espionage and resistance activities, such as intelligence, communication, transportation, finance, and supply. The committee also coordinated with other similar organizations in the region,[8] such as the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Order of the Lone Star. The committee operated until 1864, when most of its members were arrested or forced to flee by the Union authorities, who had discovered their identity and operations. The committee's work was instrumental in providing the



TO THE PUBLIC.

The committee of safety of the city of Memphis, being fully aware of its important and vital bearing upon the interest of its citizens, deem it necessary to make the following proclamation:

That all and every question that has or may arise, where vigilance is necessary, either at home or abroad, will receive their constant attention and prompt action. This committee have access to all telegraphic dispatches, when received, that bear upon the peace and safety of this city in any and every shape.

The military force of the city, as well as its municipal police, are all at their command, and the citizens of Memphis may rest assured that everything will be done that can be for their protection and safety. This committee will meet daily, at ten in the morning and four o'clock in the evening, at the office of Col. Titus.

The commerce of Memphis with her sister cities will be held sacred as long as she gets her rights.

The following gentlemen compose said committee: First ward—Frazer Titus, Dr. L. Shanks; Second—W. A. Bickford, J. A. Woodruff; Third—D. M. Curria, E. Mageveny; Fourth—C. Deloach, N. S. Bruce; Fifth—John Saffarrans, W. B. Greenlaw; Sixth—C. B. Church, Jack Halstead; Seventh—R. Wormley, J. M. Patrick; Eigth—M. Mageveny, D. R. Cook; From the suburbs—J. M. Gordon, Jos. Lenow, W. B. Miller, J. L. Saffarrans, J. L. Carnes, F. W. Royster.

The following are the members of the military board on the part of the board of aldermen: A. P. Merrill, D. Hughes, D. B. Molloy, H. Vollentine, John Martin.

The following are the members on the part of the city: J. R. Williams, M. Meriweather, Col. Preston Smith, Capt. J. Hamilton.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—*To E. M. Apperson & Co.:* Twenty-eight boxes marked G. W. P., care Johnson & Pay, supplies not stopped.
J. S. CHENGWETH & Co.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—*To C. B. Church:* Some cases of guns marked for Napoleon have been temporarily delivered to the chief of police to save them from a mob. Will write particulars to-day. THOS. SHERLOCK.

[8] On June 8, 1861, the people of Tennessee voted to officially withdraw from the Union and establish an alliance with the Confederacy, by a vote of 104,913 to 47,238. Celebrations occurred everywhere in Shelby County, including Germantown. But the city had already been making preparations for potential conflict and invasion by the North.

On April 20, eight days after Fort Sumter, the men around Germantown met and formed a Committee of Safety, led by citizens Dr. Cornelius as chairman, George Shepherd as secretary, Colonel George Trueheart (lawyer), Joseph Brooks (planter), James Kimbrough (planter), Dr. John T. Harris, O. M. Alsup, M. Rogers, Thomas Coles (merchant), and Reverend Joshua L. Cross. They resolved "that a military company of the citizens of Germantown and vicinity is forthwith formed for the protection of our friends, to be called the "Home Guard."

Confederacy with valuable information, resources, and support during the war.[9]

However, while those may have been the stated intentions of the Committee on Public Safety, the reality was quite, and shamefully, different.

Soon the newly renamed "Secession Guards" were recruited with Germantown as its base, drawing recruits from as far afield as Mississippi, and enrolling over 100 men.

A second company was soon authorized but was delayed since the neighboring town of Collierville to the east raised an additional company, which would form the nucleus of the unit known as the "Wigfall Grays."

Germantown's leading mothers and spouses soon formed a Ladies Auxiliary and devoted themselves to sewing uniforms for the new soldiers and raising funds for equipment.

"Instantaneously, the prominent ladies of the town and countryside exhibited uncharacteristic behavior for Southern ladies. They created their own organization, elected officers, set about and organized activity, and published their names in the papers. Although Southern women elsewhere made this same transition, Germantown's ladies did so with greater promptness than most."

By May 15, 1861, the second company of area men had formed and was nicknamed the "Shelby Grays". These men, plus eight other companies and the Wigfall Grays of Collierville, were sworn into Confederate service as the 4th Tennessee Infantry. A great 'enlistment' ceremony was held at the Germantown Depot with music, fanfare, and a picnic. A regimental flag, sewn by the ladies, was grandly presented to the troops. The new regiment then boarded a Memphis & Charleston Railroad train to Memphis and thereupon took steamboats up the Mississippi River to Fort Wright at Randolph, TN for training.

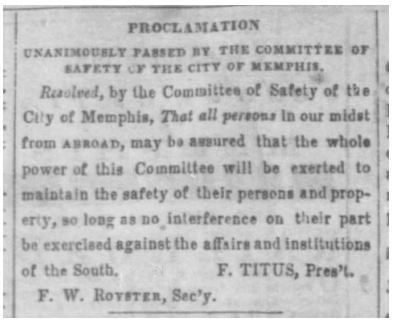
By the end of the month, the Secession Guards entrained to Jackson, TN, where they were sworn in as part of the 13th Tennessee Infantry. At least 33 of Germantown's free Blacks and slaves also served with the 13th. Other Germantown men joined the Confederate cavalry, particularly the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry (Forrest's) and the 7th Tennessee Cavalry, also under General N. B. Forrest.

Two of the town's doctors, Dr. Robert H. McKay and Dr. Leonidus Richmond, became surgeons for the Confederate Army.

The Memphis & Charleston Railroad, the vital economic and social link from Germantown to the rest of the world was likewise pressed into the service of the Confederacy.

[9] Sources: Freeman, Joanne B. The Field of Blood: Violence in Congress and the Road to Civil War. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2018; Horn, Stanley F. Invisible Empire: The Story of the Ku Klux Klan, 1866-1871. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1939; Williams, Richard Brady. Fraser Titus, Mayor of Memphis, 1863-1866. Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1975.

Frazor Titus, Ebb's father, was elected President of the Memphis Committee of Safety.

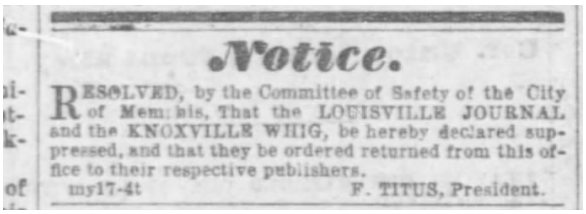


PROCLAMATION

UNANIMOUSLY PASSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

Resolved, by the Committee of Safety of the City of Memphis, *That all persons* in our midst from ABROAD, may be assured that the whole power of this Committee will be exerted to maintain the safety of their persons and property, so long as no interference on their part be exercised against the affairs and institutions of the South. F. TITUS, Pres't.

F. W. ROYSTER, Sec'y.

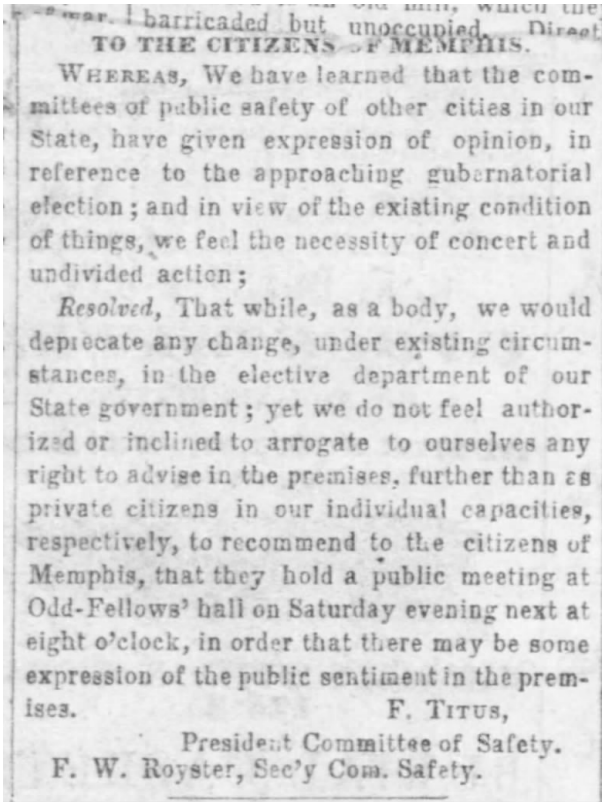


Notice.

RESOLVED, by the Committee of Safety of the City of Memphis, That the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL and the KNOXVILLE WHIG, be hereby declared suppressed, and that they be ordered returned from this office to their respective publishers.

my17-4t F. TITUS, President.

The reign of the Committee of Safety/Vigilance was a nightmare. The full story of the history of these sorts of committees, which popped up all over the South at the time, is contained in the Appendix material. But, in summary, it was a form of dictatorial mob rule that used the threat and actual horrific violence to force Northern sympathizers to flee Memphis.



barricaded but unoccupied. Direct

TO THE CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.

WHEREAS, We have learned that the committees of public safety of other cities in our State, have given expression of opinion, in reference to the approaching gubernatorial election; and in view of the existing condition of things, we feel the necessity of concert and undivided action;

Resolved, That while, as a body, we would deprecate any change, under existing circumstances, in the elective department of our State government; yet we do not feel authorized or inclined to arrogate to ourselves any right to advise in the premises, further than as private citizens in our individual capacities, respectively, to recommend to the citizens of Memphis, that they hold a public meeting at Odd-Fellows' hall on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock, in order that there may be some expression of the public sentiment in the premises.

F. TITUS,
President Committee of Safety.
F. W. Royster, Sec'y Com. Safety.

No doubt, the Committee and its actions were approved of by most of the white, Southern-supporting citizens of Memphis. But the simple fact is that the trampling of individual rights and suppression of freedom for the black population of Memphis and the surrounding area were violent, intense, and shameful. They may have thought they were replicating the Committees of Safety that existed during the American Revolutionary War, but the Committee and its leaders were not doing anything other than adopting the worst characteristics of those forerunner organizations and applying them on a vast scale against blacks or those allied with the North. It was all the "tar-and-feathering" and none of the actual "safety" that they were advertising. The appendix provides sobering reading. And it should not go without saying that this Committee likely contributed significantly to the atmosphere that led, in 1866, to the Memphis Massacre (about which, see below).

So, Frazor Titus clearly has some explaining to do. And is correctly and properly castigated for his leadership of an organization that was so vile.

Isabella "Belle" Buchanan Edmondson (1840-1873)

Belle Edmondson was a Confederate spy who operated in Memphis, Tennessee during the American Civil War. She was born in 1840 in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, and moved to Memphis with her family in 1857. She was a devout Southern sympathizer who used her social connections and charm to gather and transmit information, smuggle contraband, and assist Confederate soldiers and sympathizers in the Union-occupied city.

Memphis was a strategic location for both the Union and the Confederacy, as it was a major river port and railroad hub. The city fell to the Union forces in June 1862, and remained under their control for the rest of the war. However, the city was also home to many Confederate sympathizers and secret organizations, such as the Knights of the Golden Circle, who engaged in espionage, sabotage, and guerrilla warfare against the Union. The Union authorities tried to suppress these activities by imposing martial law, censorship, and arrests, but they could not eliminate the covert network of spies and smugglers that operated in the city.

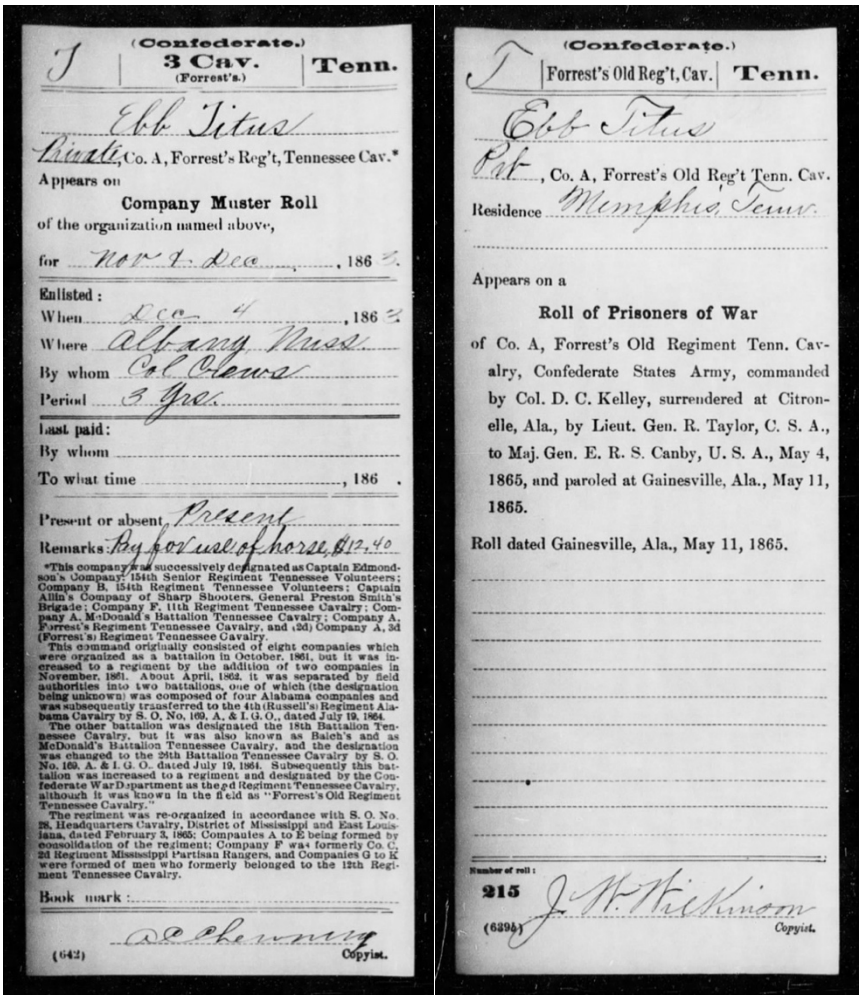
Belle Edmondson was one of the most active and daring spies in Memphis. She used her social status and contacts to gain access to Union officers, officials, and informers, and to obtain valuable information about their plans, movements, and supplies. She also used her house as a safe haven and a storage place for contraband goods, such as medicines, weapons, clothing, and money, that she smuggled across the lines for the Confederate army and civilians. She often disguised herself as a country girl or a mourner, and used various methods to conceal her cargo, such as hiding it in her hoop skirt, in a coffin, or in a wagon. She also helped Confederate soldiers and sympathizers to escape from the city, by providing them with false papers, disguises, and transportation. She communicated with her Confederate contacts by using secret codes, signals, and couriers.

Belle Edmondson's espionage activities were not unnoticed by the Union authorities, who suspected her of being a spy and tried to arrest her several times. She managed to evade capture until January 1865, when she was finally arrested and charged with treason. She was released on bail, and fled to Georgia, where she stayed until the end of the war. She later moved to Texas, where she married and had two children. She died in 1873, at the age of 33, from tuberculosis.

Belle Edmondson's diary, which she kept from 1864 to 1865, is one of the most important sources of information about her espionage activities and the life in Memphis during the war. The diary reveals her courage, loyalty, patriotism, and devotion to the Confederate cause, as well as her personal struggles, fears, and hopes. The diary was published in 1940, and has been used by historians, biographers, and novelists to study and portray Belle Edmondson and her role in the Civil War.

Ebb Enlists

Ebb enlisted in the CSA on December 4, 1863, in Albany Mississippi. He was 18 years old and joined as a private in Company A of General Bedford Forrest's Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry (again, the unit commanded by James H. Edmondson). He enlisted for a three-year commitment. He served until May 14, 1864, when it appears he was taken prisoner of war as part of Company A of Forrest's Old Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry, CSA, which surrendered at Citronelle, Alabama to Major General ERS Canby, USA, on May 4, 1865. Ebb was then quickly paroled at Gainesville, Alabama on Monday May 11, 1865.



(Confederate.)

T | 3 Cav. (Forrest's.) | Tenn.

Ebb Titus

Private, Co. A, Forrest's Reg't, Tennessee Cav.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Nov & Dec, 1863.

Enlisted:

When Dec 4, 1863.

Where Albany Miss.

By whom Col Crews

Period 3 Yrs.

Last paid:

By whom

To what time, 186 .

Present or absent Present

Remarks: By for use of horse, $12.40

*This company was successively designated as Captain Edmondson's Company; 154th Senior Regiment Tennessee Volunteers; Company B, 154th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers; Captain Allin's Company of Sharp Shooters, General Preston Smith's Brigade; Company F, 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry; Company A, McDonald's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry; Company A, Forrest's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, and (2d) Company A, 3d (Forrest's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

This command originally consisted of eight companies which were organized as a battalion in October, 1861, but it was increased to a regiment by the addition of two companies in November, 1861. About April, 1862, it was separated by field authorities into two battalions, one of which (the designation being unknown) was composed of four Alabama companies and was subsequently transferred to the 4th (Russell's) Regiment Alabama Cavalry by S. O. No. 169, A. & I. G. O., dated July 19, 1864.

The other battalion was designated the 18th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, but it was also known as Balch's and as McDonald's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, and the designation was changed to the 26th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry by S. O. No. 169, A. & I. G. O., dated July 19, 1864. Subsequently this battalion was increased to a regiment and designated by the Confederate War Department as the 2d Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, although it was known in the field as "Forrest's Old Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

The regiment was re-organized in accordance with S. O. No. 28, Headquarters Cavalry, District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, dated February 3, 1865; Companies A to E being formed by consolidation of the regiment; Company F was formerly Co. C, 2d Regiment Mississippi Partisan Rangers, and Companies G to K were formed of men who formerly belonged to the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

Book mark:

A C Chewning

(642) Copyist.

(Confederate.)

T | Forrest's Old Reg't, Cav. | Tenn.

Ebb Titus

Pvt, Co. A, Forrest's Old Reg't Tenn. Cav.

Residence Memphis, Tenn.

Appears on a

Roll of Prisoners of War

of Co. A, Forrest's Old Regiment Tenn. Cavalry, Confederate States Army, commanded by Col. D. C. Kelley, surrendered at Citronelle, Ala., by Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, C. S. A., to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., May 4, 1865, and paroled at Gainesville, Ala., May 11, 1865.

Roll dated Gainesville, Ala., May 11, 1865.

Number of roll:

215

J. W. Wilkinson

(6394) Copyist.

He was 20 years old.

Ebb Returns to a Changed Memphis

In 1865, both Ebb and John F. Titus are listed as working at Titus & Co, 10 ½ Jefferson Street in Memphis. Frazor Titus is not noted in the city address book. The business is still listed as a cotton factor and commercial merchant.

In 1866, Ebb was 21 and a bookkeeper at Titus & Co. The company now lists its address as in the "Titus Building" at 10 and 12 Jefferson. Frazor Titus is back at the business and listed as living at 87 Market Street in Memphis, where John F and Ebb live with him. Col. James H. Edmondson is listed as also working at Titus & Co and living at 87 Market. Ebb is noted as being single and residing at home. The Civil War had ended the year before, and Memphis was in a hard way, trying to come back from the devastation of the war and the changed social circumstances that followed the Emancipation Proclamation.

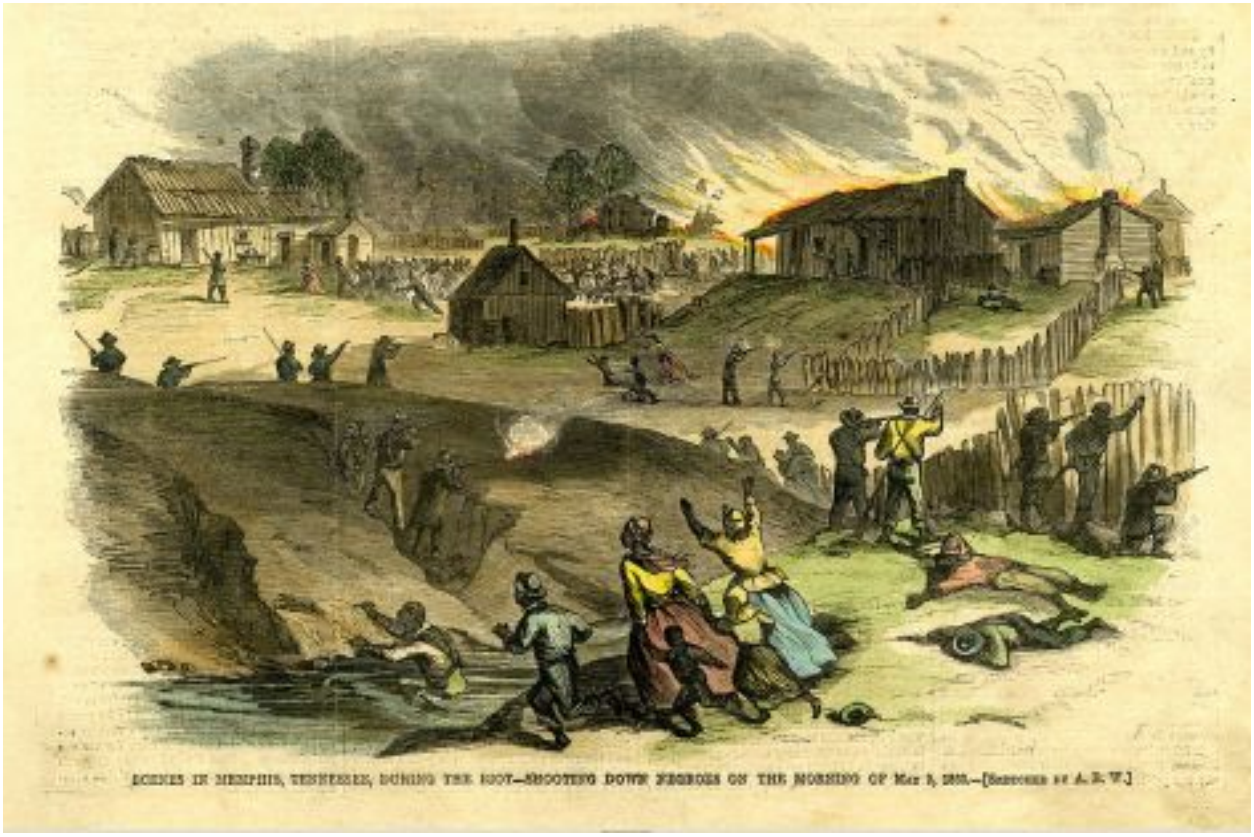
The 1866 Memphis Massacre

"From the capture of Memphis by Union forces in June 1862 through the final surrender of the Confederacy in April 1865, Memphis experienced dramatic demographic, social, and economic change. Thousands of enslaved African Americans fled area farms and plantations for sanctuary in the city. These new arrivals were housed in camps near the Union Army's Ft. Pickering, on President's Island, and in surrounding areas. After the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation, African American men were allowed to enlist into segregated units of the U.S.C.T. Some of these soldiers were garrisoned at Ft. Pickering and a U.S.C.T unit from Ft. Pickering was among the black soldiers killed in the 1864 Ft. Pillow massacre, about forty miles north of the city.

The city's white population also changed during the Civil War. Some Confederate sympathizers left the city to fight with the Confederate army or to refuge deeper into Confederate-held areas. Union military personnel, northern businessmen or war profiteers, teachers and other agents of northern missionary aid societies, and Freedman's Bureau officials and workers poured into the city. As conflict wound down, some self-exiled white Memphians, returned to the city, hoping to take advantage of President Andrew Johnson's generous amnesty programs and to reclaim homes and other property. Control of city services shifted back to civilian authorities.

These Memphis populations – newly emancipated African Americans, former Confederates (including many former slaveholders), former free people of color, ethnic whites (including many Irish immigrants), northern military and civilians – were negotiating the new terrain of freedom in the post-Civil War south. As was the case across much of the former Confederacy, white Southerners wanted to confine black Southerners to the narrowest of freedoms. White Memphians were willing to concede the end of slavery, the right to marry, and the right of former slaves to assume responsibility for the economic support of their families, but were not willing to extend full equality, full citizenship or even the fullest exercise of free labor to their black neighbors. Touting the presence of "surplus"

African Americans in the overcrowded city, and beginning as early as fall 1865, white civilians and city government officials, sometimes with the complicity of the Union Army and the Freedman's Bureau, encouraged (or pressured) black Memphians to return to the countryside to satisfy the labor needs of white farmers and planters.



Contemporary portrayal of the 1866 Memphis Massacre. Courtesy of Blackpast.org.

This volatile situation in the spring of 1866 engendered a series of minor confrontations between black soldiers at Ft. Pickering and members of the Memphis police, which escalated into a much larger massacre, a three-day wave of violence that left at least forty-six African American men, women and children dead. Other black Memphians were beaten and/or driven out of the city. Every African American church and schoolhouse was destroyed, homes and businesses were burglarized and burned, and at least five women were raped. Within weeks, a Congress that had already been at logger-heads with President Johnson over Reconstruction policy, dispatched a delegation to Memphis to investigate the massacre and its origins. What they learned, and how they responded to that new knowledge, led to the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, changed the

course of Reconstruction, and with it, the constitutional underpinnings of the nation. their former owners.[10]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
NAACP
FOUNDED
1909
1866 MEMPHIS MASSACRE
On May 1, 2 and 3, 1866, mobs of white men led by law enforcement attacked black people in the areas near South St. (aka Calhoun & G.E. Patterson). By the end of the attack, the mobs had killed an estimated 46 black people; raped several black women; and committed numerous robberies, assaults and arsons. A congressional investigative committee reported that four churches, twelve schools and 91 other dwellings were burned. Although no one was ever prosecuted for this massacre, it became a rallying cry in the battle over the nation's reconstruction following the Civil War. Ultimately, the outrage that followed the massacre helped to ensure the adoption of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.
SPONSORED BY THE MEMPHIS NAACP AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

With all of this as a backdrop, five months later a shocking murder is committed in Memphis. Ebb is a young ex-soldier in his hometown. Living with his father and family and working in the business that has made them all wealthy, but now thrust into the chaos of a society that is under military control. He is surrounded by his older brother and his brother-in-law, the distinguished Col. James H. Edmondson, and his cousin, Belle Edmondson, the former spy. This is the story of Ebenezer's trial for the murder of Captain Samuel H. Monroe, then a saloon keeper at The Greenlaw Opera House. The story of this infamous deed, his trial, and the ultimate verdict are below, as told through the newspapers of the time.

[10] Adapted from https://www.journalofthecivilwarera.org/2016/08/history-can-use-memphis-massacre-reconstructions-public-history-terrain/ and https://historic-memphis.com/memphis-historic/greenlaw-opera/greenlaw-opera.html, no copyright claimed on this material (accessed July 22, 2024).

The Murder

From the Public Ledger, Memphis, Tennessee. September 29, 1866

ANOTHER DEED OF BLOOD.

Capt. Monroe Killed by Eb. Titus.

About half-past ten o'clock last evening Eb. Titus, son of Mr. Frazer Titus, shot Capt. Monroe in his saloon under the Greenlaw Opera House, from the effects of which he died about five hours afterward. It appears that Titus was intoxicated at the time, and making considerable noise, when Capt. Monroe endeavored to quiet him, the two walking toward the door, when suddenly Titus drew a derringer pistol, pointed it at Monroe's breast and fired. Capt. Monroe seized his hand in time to turn the pistol from his own breast, but received the ball in his arm. Titus then drew another derringer and fired again, the ball entering the body of Monroe just above the naval. Physicians were immediately procured, but the unfortunate man gradually sank and died about half-past three this morning. Capt. Monroe had left the Opera House, where his wife was witnessing the performance, a few minutes before he received the fatal shot. The greatest consternation was created for a short time among the audience at the Opera House by the report of the pistols, many thinking the building was giving way. Capt. Monroe has many friends who regret the loss of such a good citizen, and expressed their opinions quite plainly last night. His body is to be sent to Clarksville, Tennessee, for interment. Eb. Titus is respectably connected, and is said to be a good young man when sober. He had been on a spree for several days, was arrested on Thursday night for committing an assault, and fined for it and carrying concealed weapons, by Superintendent Beaumont yesterday morning. He is now in the Southern District station house awaiting his trial for the murder. The derringers with which he committed the bloody deed were presented to him by a friend a few days since.

DISTRESSING SHOOTING AFFAIR LAST NIGHT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Capt. S. H. Monroe Desperately and perhaps Mortally Wounded.

Sensation in the Opera House--- The Young Man who Did the Firing Arrested, etc.

A very distressing shooting affair occurred last night in a saloon under the Greenlaw Opera House, which will most likely prove fatal to one of our esteemed citizens. We were in the Opera House at the time, and endeavored to ascertain the particulars. The report of pistols startled the audience during the latter part of the performance, about ten o'clock, many of whom mistook the sound for a giving way of some part of the building, and sprang to their feet to make for the door. Manager Tannehill stepped forward promptly, and by the assistance of

to make for the door. Manager Tannehill stepped forward promptly, and by the assistance of a few cool gentlemen, succeeded in allaying what at one moment seemed almost a general panic. The audience sat down and the play went on. Our reporter hastened down stairs and found Captain S. H. Monroe, the well-known saloon keeper, laying on the floor of his own saloon suffused in his own blood, and surrounded by a few gentlemen, who excluded the rushing crowd from the room. The shooting had been received at the hands of young Eb. Titus, son of Colonel Fraser Titus, of this city. Young Titus, it appears, was under the influence of liquor, and had been somewhat noisy during the evening. Captain Monroe and his wife went to the Opera House at the opening hour, and the Captain had only gone down to his saloon a short time before the shooting occurred. He made some effort to induce Titus to go away, which Titus construed into an insult. They walked toward the door together, but halted near the cigar stand. Some words passed—what, we are unable to state—when Titus drew two derringers and discharged them both, one just after the other. Both took effect. The first ball shattered the Captain's left shoulder. The second one entered the stomach near the center. Medical aid was at once obtained, and the opinion expressed that he could only live a short time. Mrs. Monroe was then, for

ion expressed that he could only live a short time. Mrs. Monroe was then, for the first time, informed of the painful affair, and brought down. Her distress may be better imagined than described. The Captain talked very clearly, and was conscious of his condition. He said he could not live over an hour. The ball which entered his body did not pass through. It probably lodged in the spine.

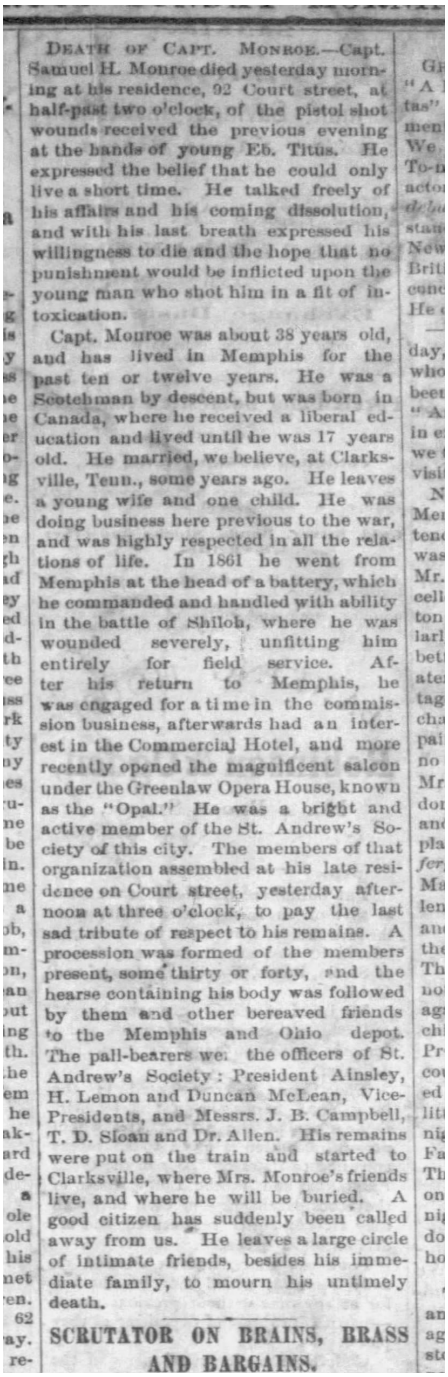
Preparations were making when our reporter left to carry him to his residence. There is only a bare possibility for him to survive. The young man who fired the shots was immediately taken in custody by the police, put in a carriage and conveyed away to the station. house. The affair is deeply distressing to all parties concerned, and creates a profound sensation.

Frank Adamson Tannehill.

Collection Nicole Clark, Great granddaughter of F. A. Tannehill

Beale Street, 1860s

Captain Samuel H. Monroe



DEATH OF CAPT. MONROE.—Capt. Samuel H. Monroe died yesterday morning at his residence, 92 Court street, at half-past two o'clock, of the pistol shot wounds received the previous evening at the hands of young Eb. Titus. He expressed the belief that he could only live a short time. He talked freely of his affairs and his coming dissolution, and with his last breath expressed his willingness to die and the hope that no punishment would be inflicted upon the young man who shot him in a fit of intoxication.

Capt. Monroe was about 38 years old, and has lived in Memphis for the past ten or twelve years. He was a Scotchman by descent, but was born in Canada, where he received a liberal education and lived until he was 17 years old. He married, we believe, at Clarksville, Tenn., some years ago. He leaves a young wife and one child. He was doing business here previous to the war, and was highly respected in all the relations of life. In 1861 he went from Memphis at the head of a battery, which he commanded and handled with ability in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded severely, unfitting him entirely for field service. After his return to Memphis, he was engaged for a time in the commission business, afterwards had an interest in the Commercial Hotel, and more recently opened the magnificent saloon under the Greenlaw Opera House, known as the "Opal." He was a bright and active member of the St. Andrew's Society of this city. The members of that organization assembled at his late residence on Court street, yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, to pay the last sad tribute of respect to his remains. A procession was formed of the members present, some thirty or forty, and the hearse containing his body was followed by them and other bereaved friends to the Memphis and Ohio depot. The pall-bearers we. the officers of St. Andrew's Society: President Ainsley, H. Lemon and Duncan McLean, Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. J. B. Campbell, T. D. Sloan and Dr. Allen. His remains were put on the train and started to Clarksville, where Mrs. Monroe's friends live, and where he will be buried. A good citizen has suddenly been called away from us. He leaves a large circle of intimate friends, besides his immediate family, to mourn his untimely death.

SCRUTATOR ON BRAINS, BRASS AND BARGAINS.

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From the Public Ledger, Memphis, Tennessee. December 8, 1866

Trial of Eb Titus.

Eb. Titus was arraigned in the Criminal Court this morning for the murder of Capt Monroe last September, and pleaded not guilty. A jury for the trial of the case was ordered for Monday. Gn, Wallace, Gen. Gantt and Col. Cameron are attorneys for the State, and John F. Sale, E. M. Yerger and John Bullock are engaged for the defense of the prisoner.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

LARGEST THEATRE IN THE WEST.

STOCKED WITH SCENERY AND PROPERTIES.

THOROUGHLY LIGHTED. HEATED BY STEAM.

SEATS COMFORTABLY $1800.

Parties desirous of renting, may apply to

W. MESSICK,

No. 317 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. MESSICK has absolute control of the Greenlaw Opera Hall for the season.

Parties desiring to rent it by the week or month must apply to him.

W. B. GREENLAW.

December 31st, 1866. 39-3m

From the Public Ledger, Memphis, Tennessee. December 13, 1866

The Trial of Eb. Titus

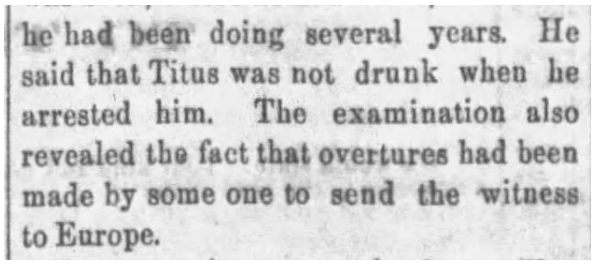
A jury was secured in the Titus case yesterday, as follows: George E. Kidd, E. P. Seymour, Amos Curlin, Newbury Gibson, William Elliott, J. H. Turner, F. W. Lucker, Julius Boryzewski, W. R. Hunt, John J. Borg, Charles Roxelle, Owen McCormick. The witnesses were being sworn this morning, preparatory to the examination.

From the Public Ledger, Memphis, Tennessee. December 14, 1866

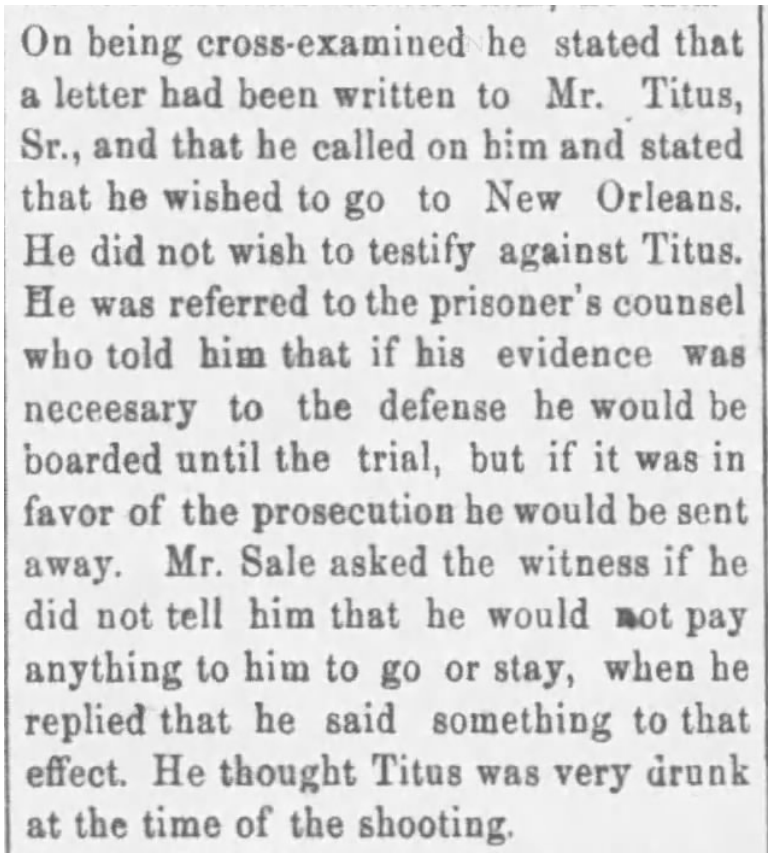
TRIAL OF EB. TITUS Examination of Witnesses.

The examination of witnesses in the case of Ebenezer Titus, charged with murder, in killing Captain Munroe last September, was commenced in the Criminal Court yesterday in the presence of a large number of spectators, who manifest considerable interest in the progress of the trial. It will doubtless occupy the attention of the Court for several days, there being nineteen witnesses for the State and forty-seven for the defense. The first witness examined was Policeman J. 0. Tuttle, who arrested Titus immediately after the murder. He testified as follows "I was told by some one that Titus was in the Opal saloon, under the Greenlaw House, with two derringers, and that if I would go down there I would-make a good case of it. I did not care to do that in particular, but went into the saloon, saw Mr. Titus talking, but not making much disturbance; walked by him and then came back again; he was talking with Capt Monroe, leaning against something slightly; I went out again; walked around a little; was gone ten or fifteen minutes, perhaps, and came back to the door; saw Capt Monroe talking to Titus in the bar-room; did not hear what was said; I leaned against a post at the door a moment or two, and saw Monroe and Titus start towards where I was; when near the cigar stand Titus drew a derringer and fired at Capt Monroe; the shot seemed aimed too high, and was perhaps thrown up by a motion of Monroe's hand; I thought it missed, but seen in a moment that it took effect in his shoulder a slight scuffle took place, when Titus drew another pistol and shot Captain Monroe through the body. I jumped forward, placed a pistol at his ear, and told him if he shot again I would shoot him. I then took him out to a hack, got in with him, and took him to the second district station house. As we turned down Beal Street, he asked me to uncock or take down my pistol, which I held pointed at him. I did so. He asked me to turn back, and said he would make it all right with me, meaning, I understood, that he would give me money. He asked me to make it as light as I could on him, and not prefer the charge, of murder against him. When we arrived at Station house, No. 2, I preferred the charge of murder against him. He said: Oh, no, do not make that charge.' - I told him it was an aggravated case of murder, and had the charge put down."

The witness was then subjected to a rigid cross-examination as to where he was born, where he had lived, and what he had been doing several years. He said that Titus was not drunk when he arrested him. The examination also revealed the fact that overtures had been made by someone to send the witness to Europe.


he had been doing several years. He said that Titus was not drunk when he arrested him. The examination also revealed the fact that overtures had been made by some one to send the witness to Europe.

The next witness examined was Wm. B. Thompson, formerly bar keeper at the Opal saloon, who testified: "I live in this city; am a bookkeeper at 281 Main street; was in the Opal saloon when Capt Monroe was killed; was a bar keeper there at the time; Mr. Titus came in about half past eight o'clock; called for drinks which were furnished; he talked with some gentlemen, went out, then returned, called for drinks, and then a bottle of wine; a Mr. Hammond was present; the Opal is divided into three apartments; the first is a cigar stand, the next is the bar, and the last a sitting room or parlor; the bar is on the left from the entrance; Mr. Hammond took a drink and went into the parlor; Titus went in and told Hammond that he had insulted him; Titus talked in an angry manner; Hammond seemed surprised and said little; said he could see him the next day. Mr. Cameron went in and brought out Titus, who went back with friend; some words passed, and Titus came out; Titus gave Hammond one of his pistols, and told him to defend himself; he refused to have any difficulty. Titus drew his derringer on a man and ordered him to halt; a friend interfered, and the man walked out, leaving Titus with a friend; Mr. Monroe came down from the theatre, and told Titus he had insulted some of his customers, and he thought he ought to go home; Titus said he would rather not; Capt Monroe said he must go, and started toward the door, Titus rather holding back some; Titus drew a pistol from his right coat pocket, and then he fired; Capt Monroe may have struck at the pistol; a short scuffle ensued, when Titus drew the other pistol from his left pocket and fired, the shot taking effect in his bowels; Captain Monroe and Titus fell together; Monroe's clothes took fire. Mr. Cameron threw on a pitcher of water; a crowd rushed in; a policeman put a pistol to Titus' head and took him out, and I saw him no more. Capt. Monroe had told him if he did not go out he would have been arrested; Titus said he would kill two of the policemen first; he said that Mr. Cameron had insulted him, and if he would come out from behind the bar he would whip him; he had two derringers; I saw them several times; he laid them out on the counter; he wrote several cards on election tickets, and wanted me to give them to gentlemen who had insulted him, he said." On being cross-examined he stated that a letter had been written to Mr. Titus, Sr., and that he called on him and stated that he wished to go to New Orleans. He did not wish to testify against Titus. He was referred to the prisoner's counsel who told him that if his evidence was necessary to the defense he would be boarded until the trial, but if it was in favor of the prosecution he would be sent away. Mr. Sale asked the witness if he did not tell him that he would not pay anything to him to go or stay, when he replied that he said something to that effect. He thought Titus was very drunk at the time of the shooting.



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John J. Dillon was the first witness examined this morning. He stated that he was tending bar for Capt Monroe at the time of the shooting. His evidence went to show Titus was in the saloon on the night in question intoxicated and trying to pick a quarrel with several parties. He also testified to the killing of Monroe by Titus.

Jacob Hartman, who kept the cigar stand at the Opal saloon, stated that he saw shooting, that the parties were walking arm in arm to the door when the first shot was fired. Never saw Titus before that time. After the first shot Monroe struck Titus with his left hand. Monroe did not try to get behind Titus.

J. H. Cameron testified that he was in the Opal saloon on the night of the 28th of September. He was a cousin of Monroe, and in charge of the Opal saloon. Titus came into the saloon about eight o'clock ; said he was a son of Mr. Titus, of the Titus Block, and a gentleman; spoke to Mr. Hammond, pulled out his pistols; laid them on the counter. Titus said he had been insulted in that saloon the previous evening, and he was going to have satisfaction. Mr. Hammond and another gentleman went into the back room. Titus followed, and wanted to fight Hammond. Said he would kill a man before he left the house. He was not very drunk, but had been drinking. Monroe took Titus by the arm in a friendly manner to put him in a hack. Never had any conversation with Tuttle and Dillon in regard to the case. Gave Tuttle a bottle of brandy yesterday morning. Did not have any agreement as to what we were going to swear in this case. Never mentioned the case to Wells but once,

although boarding at the same house for two months. Tuttle did not say that the bottle of brandy which he gave him yesterday cost $1000. Never made any remark of that sort. He said he would pay for the brandy at some other time. Mr. Titus had a difficulty with Mr. Saffarans and others on the night previous.

Thomas D. Sloan was being examined when we closed our report.

I. O. TUTTLE'S EVIDENCE.

I. O. Tuttle sworn—I live in Memphis; on the 29th of September I was on duty as a policeman in the neighborhood of the Greenlaw Opera House; knew Captain Monroe by sight; his place of business was under the Greenlaw Opera House, on Second street; saw Monroe the night he was killed in his saloon, and also going up into the theater; was an officer at the time; I witnessed the difficulty; I had been informed before that Titus was in Mr. Monroe's, and that he had a couple of Derringers in his pocket, and that I could make a case of it; I went down stairs; did not hear any noise; went into the saloon and passed Titus and others standing at the bar; I then went out; heard some angry words; went into "Johnny's;" came back and leaned against a pillar, so that I could look inside; saw Monroe walking down the saloon with Titus; as they came towards the door, Titus had one hand, or both, in his pocket; when between the doors Titus drew the pistol and fired: as Titus drew the second pistol Monroe grabbed him by the hand and the second pistol went off; thought the first shot did not hit Monroe, as the pistol appeared to be held too high; the second shot struck Monroe in the bowels, and they fell together. I rushed in and caught Titus and arrested him; put a pistol to his ear, and told him if he came along quietly he would not be hurt; we got in a hack; as we were going to the station-house, when near Beale, Titus asked me to uncock the pistol; I told him to keep quiet, there was no danger; he wanted the carriage turned round, and to go the other way; went straight to the station-house, and made a charge of murder against him; when I told the charge, he said "no, no, do not make the charge of murder against me;" on the road he asked me to turn the hack the other way, and not go to the station-house, and he would make it all right with me; this was near the corner of Beale and Causey streets; I held the pistol cocked with my thumb on the cock while in the carriage; I was somewhat excited; in the carriage he asked me not to prefer the charge of murder against him and he would make it all right.

Colonel Gantt—When you got to the station-house he asked you not to prefer the charge of murder against him? Objected to by Mr. Sale, and argued. The question was finally changed.

I preferred the charge against Titus; he said, "no, no," I answered "I do prefer the charge of murder," as I considered it such, and an aggravated case; he wanted some lighter charge made, and he would make it all right.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sale: Have lived in

Cross-examined by Mr. Sale: Have lived in Memphis three years; lived in St. Louis several years; was a general trader; while in Memphis have been engaged in the secret service—was a scout during the war; have been a policeman for some time; was in the Quartermaster's Department; never been employed in a gambling house on Jefferson street, or in Memphis; don't know that there is a gambling house on Jefferson street, was requested by the keeper of a gambling house to give him notice when the police intended to make a raid on him, by pulling a bell; never did it; he tried to get me to do it, but I never did it; was an officer at the time; I did not know Titus before the night he shot Monroe; I saw him first between eight and ten o'clock, at Monroe's; I saw him in company with Brooks; I knew the barkeeper, but none of the other gentlemen present; Titus and Brooks were standing by the bar; they were about twenty feet from the door, and nearer the back of the house than the front; I just walked in and walked out; Titus was quiet at the time I passed through; I then went out, went over to "Johnny's," came back, and leaned against a pillar, and saw Monroe and Titus coming toward the door; never saw Brooks and Titus drink together; Titus appeared to be sober; he and Monroe were locked arms; Titus was rather pulling back, as if he was unwilling to go; I heard nothing they said; Titus used some angry words on starting; Monroe appeared quiet and peaceable; Titus said something as he fired the pistol; the shot was fired between the inner and outer doors; I thought the pistol was pointed too high, and did not hit Monroe; when he fired Monroe grabbed Titus by the arm, and the second pistol went off; as he fired the pistol he stepped away a little, and was partly behind him; they both fell; I heard no conversation between them; I was watching Titus closely. Q. Did you hear Monroe say to Titus, "Eb, come and go home; I will get a hack and go with you; you have insulted some of my customers, and you must go?" I did not; the remark may have been made, but I did not hear it; I could not state whether Titus was drunk or not; I arrested him at once; did not search him; I put him in the hack at once; he did not undertake to draw any pistol nor make any resistance in getting in the hack; I put the pistol to his ear and told him to come along; I don't know whether he knew where the station-house was or not; in the hack I had the pistol pointed to his breast; he asked me to uncock the pistol or take it away, it was light enough for me to see everything in the hack; I saw that Titus had on a corduroy suit; he asked what charge I was going to prefer against him; I do not know how long Monroe lived; Titus was talking all the way

going to prove against him; I do not know how long Monroe lived; Titus was talking all the way to the station-house; I should say he was under the influence of liquor; he was not stupidly drunk; he talked rationally; he wanted me to go the other way; the other way would have taken us into the Mississippi if followed far enough; don't know where Titus lives; don't know whether he lives on the Mississippi or not; I do not know Wm. P. Thompson; may know him if I was to see him. [Wm. P. Thompson was sent for and brought into Court, and witness looked at him.] I have seen him at Monroe's saloon; have never known him outside of Memphis; I never had a conversation with Titus in regard to this case. I do not know Meitzell; never sent any man to your office about this case; I never sent a man to your office to say to you that I know facts about the defendant in this trial that could be kept back if enough were paid; a man came to me and asked me if I did not want to take a trip to Europe; I said I did not, I was comfortably fixed now; I did not know him, he was a stranger to me; I would know him again; I do not know his name; I saw him since on Main street, near the Jackson Block; I think he went into that building; he is rather tall, with black side whiskers and goatee, black curly hair, and rather gentlemanly looking; he came to me at Tom O'Donnell's, where I was boarding; he asked me if I would take a drink; I told him I would take a cigar; he went and stood at the door; we went from there to the Gayoso House, and sat in the reading room; I thought that he began to get too friendly, and that he wanted to "pick me up;" I thought there was something not exactly right; he said he knew how I could make a big sum of money; that he could make it a big thing for me if I would leave the city; he did not tell me what he wanted me to go for; he said there some things depending here in which my testimony was important, and if I would leave he could get me a good round sum; it was two weeks after the killing that this occurred; we took five or six drinks.

curred; we took five or six drinks.

Mr. Sale—Was not this the same man you sent to my office? No; I sent no man to your office; I did not send Thompson or any other man to let you know that Titus had offered me money to take him in a different direction from the station-house, and that for a consideration I could be bought off; never had any agreement with Thompson in regard to buying off; Thompson may have known how I would swear from the conversation that took place at Monroe's after I came from the station-house, as to what I knew and what I could swear I detailed the circumstances to the crowd then present; there were detectives, reporters, and a miscellaneous crowd; do not know how Thompson ascertained what I would swear; I sent no person to you with a proposition to buy me off; one afternoon I was talking to Cameron and Wells, and he might have been there; some one said that they had been after one of the barkeepers to go to Texas, and I said it would be a fine way "to make a raise." I do not know whether the man that proposed my European trip was present. I had no acquaintance with him before. I did not send any man to you have myself bought off; it was the only time I made such a suggestion; no names to approach on that question was ever mentioned. A man purporting to come from you made such a suggestion to me; he was a lawyer; I know his name, but can't think of it; I do not know why he approached me; I never thought of asking him his name when he proposed the trip to Europe; I was with him about three-quarters of an hour; he offered to pay my way to Europe; he offered what money I wanted; he said the trip should be worth $10,000 and expenses; I do not know whether he had the means to fulfill his word. Q. Had he any "spoons?" A. I didn't see any. I was born in Stuben county, New York; have been in nearly all the States of the Union; have been in Kansas; was not a "jayhawker." I did not go out three or four miles in

the country, and hide away, when I was o dered to Tupelo, and come back an report I had been there; I was ordere there; was captured and taken there a prisone and kept five or six days; never saw Colon Cameron in Canada; lived in Wisconsin, at th capital; was assigned to duty there; did not boar in a public building controlled by the State; I d not intimate to the man that proposed I should g to Europe that we should tell it to Titus' counse I said "it was a good sum, and would like to hav it"; I thought he was a lawyer; I can come very ne telling a lawyer from his appearance; I have visi ed the "Opal" often since then; I have talked the often of this affair, with Monroe's friends; hav drank there on credit; did not get a bottle brandy there on Wednesday, but got one the this morning; never said this bottle of brandy h cost me $1000; I went to the Opal saloon because was supœned to come here; I have not spoken wi but six men since I left the saloon until I can here; I left the brandy at Mr. Burditt's; I went the saloon because I was assisted to there, an knew I would be assisted from there to the cour I have been sick, and am so now; I told fifty wh my testimony would be; I told the editor of th *Bulletin* for one; I never told counsel what my ev dence would be, except General Wallace, and th was but little; I do not know how it came th counsel supœned me.

Direct examination resumed—I made no promis to ring the bell for the gambler; I did not ring it he came to me as a friend, and said that he was i great danger of being arrested, and that he woul fix a bell so that I could give him the alarm whe the police were coming; I told him it was a ba thing, and I never did; I could see the corduro coat of the prisoner in the hack, and the prisone could see my pistol; the hack had large side light which gave light to the inside; the carriage woul receive light from the street-lamps, etc., as passed along; I could not swear to the pistols, a though I had one of them in my possession, an handed it over to the proper authorities.

The prisoner was then dismissed for the presen and allowed to go home, as he evidently was lab oring under an attack of sickness.

THOMPSON'S EVIDENCE.

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Wm. B. Thompson, sworn—I live in Memphis am at present in business at 281 Main street; a engaged as book-keeper; was in the saloon actin as bar-keeper when Monroe was shot; saw Titu there; he was in the saloon about an hour and half before the shooting occurred; he came i about 8½ o'clock; he came up to the bar and calle for drinks; he was supplied; he stayed talkin about half an hour; he left, and came back be tween nine and ten o'clock; he called for bottle of wine, and, with some friend drank it; a man named Hammon came in, took a drink, and walked back to th parlor, apparently reading a letter. Here witne described the saloon. The parlor is in the back the saloon; Titus followed him back, and tol Hammond that he had insulted him; Hammon told him he had not done so; that he did not kno him, and that he was tight, and to go away fro him; Cameron went to him and asked him to com away; he then led him out to the bar; Titus wa angry; Hammond was apparently unmoved, an did not have much to say; Titus took a drink asked some of his friends to go back to the parl with him; Titus went back and i sulted him, called him a d—d lia and a d—d son of a b—h; Hammond di not answer; then Captain Monroe came in an talked to Titus to keep him quiet, and then wer to the theater; Titus had a bag of candy which h handed over the bar, and asked us to keep it for him Titus then went out, but soon returned and calle for a drink of brandy; a gentleman was at th bar; Titus went up to him and took out a pisto the stranger started to go away; Titus called upo him to halt, but some friends interfered an stopped him; Mr. Monroe came in and went up t Titus, and told him he was tigat, and he had bette go home; he would get a hack and go with him Titus did not want to go; said he would go whe he got ready; Monroe said he had been i sulting his customers, and he must g Monroe locked arms with him, and commence moving towards the door; Titus held back; sa Titus put his hand in his pocket; in front of th cigar stand Titus fired; Captain Monroe hit hi left hand; the shot took effect in his shoulder; scuffle ensued, and Titus shot a second time, th ball taking effect in Monroe's bowels; they bot fell; I saw that Monroe's clothes were on fire; took a pitcher of water and put out the fire; as was pouring the water on him Monroe said "h would not live an hour;" Mr. Cameron picked u Mr. Monroe; a policeman came in and arreste Titus; he put a pistol to his head, took him ou and put him in a hack; Monroe grabbed or struc

and put him in a hack; Monroe grabbed or struck at Titus when he first shot; Monroe did not abuse Titus; he appeared to be a friend to him; he said to Titus, "you are but a boy; I could pick you up and spank you;" Titus said he would allow no man to do that to him; Monroe said he would be arrested; Titus answered that he would kill two policemen before they could arrest him; saw his pistols several times; he drew them out and laid them upon the counter; said he was a gentleman, and gave cards to several persons: gave him cards to write on; he called Cameron several times, and said he had insulted him, and if he would come from behind the bar he would whip him; Cameron had done nothing to him, except to bring him from the parlor into the saloon.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Sale—I have lived in Memphis two years before the killing; been bar keeper for several saloons; been at Monroe's for fifteen or sixteen months; came from St. Louis where I had lived for ten years; I do not know Captain Tuttle; I was at the "Opal" only ten days after the killing; never had any conversation with him on the subject.

What was the man's name who was sitting on the steps leading to my office with you shortly after the affair took place?

His name was Clark; had known him two weeks; he had been rooming with me; don't know where he is; Tuttle, Clark and myself never had a meeting; I have not been to New Orleans; the man's name was not Clark, it was Hamblin; he went by the name of Clark; don't know the reason he changed his name; never wrote a letter on the subject of my testimony to any one, or ever received any letter on that subject; I called to see a person about it after I was told that a letter had been written on the subject; was told that Colonel Titus wished to see me; I called to see him, and he referred me to his counsel; the man that told me was a barkeeper at the Opera saloon; I do not know Mr. Biglow; never called at No. 250 or No. 25 Second street; never went after a letter there, nor have I any knowledge of any letter being sent there; I heard of a letter being written to Mr Titus; it was a verbal request that I should call at Mr. Titus' office; went to see Titus to see what he wanted; I told him I understood that a note was sent to him, and that he wanted to see me; I told him the circumstances about the note, and that I contemplated leaving Memphis, but that I could not leave without the means; I told him if he would supply the means I would go; I told him I had no desire to testify against young Titus, if he would give me money to go; I mentioned no amount; I meant to leave if I could get the means; I went to the office of Perkins & McRhea; think I saw Messrs. Bullock, Sale and Yerger there; told counsel I had no desire to testify against him if they would pay my expenses; recollect the conver-

they would pay my expenses; recollect the conversation I had with you in front of the White House in regard to the compensation; I told you that if Titus would pay me twenty-five dollars I would leave; you stated that if you thought my evidence would be in favor of the defendant, you would pay my board, and if not, you would pay me to go away. [A letter shown to witness.] I never saw it before; don't know whose writing it is; never saw it before; I stated I came in response to a letter that I understood had been written; you told me I had written a letter on this subject; you satd you could not give me any decided answer just then; I asked you what letter you had reference to; you told me it was a letter in which I had proposed to go if you would pay my expenses; Titus' counsel never spoke to me about it until I came to McRhea's office; I do not know who "E. A. B." is; I don't know anything of him; don't know the writing on the envelope; I never asked who wrote the letter; I was told to call on Titus; don't know who Bigelow is; the man that told me had seen me behind the bar; he was working in the Opera saloon; he was a short, thick-set, black whiskered and black haired man; Captain Monroe, Cameron, Wells and myself could hear the remark of Titus about killing the two policemen; Titus went up to a man, said he was acquainted with him; the man denied it; Titus said he could not play off on him that way, he would know that moustache anywhere; he drew a pistol, gave it to him, and told him to protect himself; Monroe was kind toward Titus, and claimed to be a friend of his; Monroe was taken up off the floor, in about ten or fifteen minutes after the shooting took place; as they got to the first door Titus put his hand into his pocket; put both hands in as Monroe took hold of him; it was eight or ten seconds between the two shots; the scuffle occurred after the firing of the first shot; no blow was made at Titus by Monroe; they appeared to be friends; first saw Titus about half-past 8 o'clock; Titus was drunk; very drunk; Monroe asked him to go home; told him he must leave there; told him he would take him home; Monroe made this remark several times; the cards Titus used were left in the bar; they were some election cards and some business cards; the election cards were left by the candidates; Titus gave them to several gentlemen after writing on them; some took them and others refused.

Direct Examination Resumed—Do not know the man's name who came to me about the note; went to see Titus about it; he told me that Titus wanted to see me; first saw Colonel McRhea; next met the counsel all together; told Colonel Sale what my testimony would be; he said if my testimony was favorable to the defendant he would pay my expenses here; and if it was unfavorable he would agree to pay my expenses away.

agree to pay my expenses away.

Did Colonel Sale say he did not care now how you swore as he had got your letter offering to go away for a consideration? He said he could give me no decided answer; he never said it; the man's name was Hamblin; he went by the name of Clark.

Cross Examined by Mr. Sale—The conversation in front of the White House was the only one I had with you; no proposition was made at McRhea's office; it was made in front of the White House; you said you would pay witnesses' expenses, if they were in favor of defendant; it was understood that the conversation was confidential, and anything that I might say would not be brought up against me on trial; it was a matter of confidence.

Cross Examined—Who gave you such an understanding? Colonel McRhea and I went out of the room, and he told me it should be confidential; I think all the counsel were present; it was renewed; didn't remember that Mr. Bullock was there; don't remember his face; I think Mr. Yerger was there.

This concluded the evidence for the day. The Court meets this morning at nine o'clock, when the examination will be resumed.

From the Public Ledger, Memphis, Tennessee. December 17, 1866

TRIAL OF EB. TITUS
More Testimony Examination of Witnesses this Morning.

The first witness examined after we closed our report Saturday was Major Phil. T. Allen, who stated that he knew Eb. Titus for a number of years; was in his command during the war. When sober he was as good hearted a boy as ever lived, but when drinking he was reckless and dangerous, making no distinction between friends and enemies.

A. Fuller testified that he saw Titus two or three days before the shooting, when beseemed to be under the influence of liquor. T. Beaumont stated that Titus was mild and good-hearted at all times, except when drinking; he was then quarrelsome and reckless.

Sam. P, Walker saw Titus at Hernando at the time of the Gallaway-Jordan affair of honor. He seemed much excited, and apparently under the influence of liquor, and said," show me the man," alluding to General Jordan; " I will kill him myself;" he said if there was no fight or row he would kill Jordan himself.

C. P. Wooldridge saw Titus the day before the homicide at several places. In the evening was at the Opera House, had a pistol, and said he would shoot the man on the stage.

Patrick McConnell testified that Titus came into Dixey's saloon ten or fifteen days before the shooting, ordered several bottles of wine and wanted to take several bottles away with him. He had two derringer pistols, and when Colonel Crockett started to leave he ordered him to stop or he would shoot him. It was late and told Titus the police would be in to arrest us; he said let them come, he had two shots for them. He left without paying for the wine, and about five or six days after went to the Garibaldi saloon and asked him for the money for the wine. He seemed irritated; took out two pistols 'and laid them down in front of the glass. 'Did not pay, 'but said he would walk down and see Mr. Dixey.

Col. McRea testified that "a note signed 'E. H. B.' was received by Col. Titus, and answered on my suggestion, that we might identify the writer; on the following day a small man, with blue eyes and light hair, whom I would recognize now, called at my office; I was alone; his first remark was that he knew some facts of importance to the State, which perhaps the counsel of Titus did not know; that he was poor, could not leave here without money, he had a good offer in New Orleans, and if he went, Col. Titus must pay his way, and support him until he could get into business. I dealt with the young man as the author of the letter which had been received; I told him that if his testimony would be important to the State we could not entertain a proposition to pay his way to New Orleans but that if it was essential to the defense we would be authorised to pay his board and expenses to remain if he was poor of a non-resident. No proposition was made to pay his way to New Orleans,

on the contrary, he was told in the presence of Col Yerger, Col Sale, and I think Col. Bullock, that nothing of the sort could be entertained. I told this man what he might say would be in confidence, unless I should become convinced that he had sworn falsely.' A man calling himself Cameron called at my office. [The witness was asked if Cameron stated what his testimony would be, which was objected to, and Wm. Cameron sent for]. Another party named Clark called on this business. He opened his conversation in the same tenor as the other, leading me to ask if there were two 'E.H. B.'s,' the initials of the anonymous notes; I treated both of them as the author, and regarded both of them as concerned equally. Had two interviews with Thompson."

J. H. Cameron, being recalled, stated he did not know Col. McRea or Judge Perkins. Did not go to their office after the death of Capt Monroe. [Col. McRae was, here introduced and stated he did not know witness.]

L. H. Spencer stated Titus was quiet and peaceable when sober, but turbulent, reckless and dangerous when drunk. He got drunk occasionally, and went on an elongated bust.

T. L. Wallace's testimony was similar to the above.

T. W. Wilkins said Titus was quiet when sober; had seen him violent several times when drinking.

Juran Raynor stated prisoner was reckless when drinking, but quiet when sober. Some time ago saw him in a clothing store on Main Street; he had out his pistol, threatening to shoot the merchant, "for being a d__d old rascal," as he said; the merchant had done nothing to him.

James Southerland testified to the good qualities of Titus' during the last five years, when sober.

John F. Sale stated, "I know a man named Thompson, the same who is a witness. Saw him with Col. McRae, Judge Perkins and Col. Yerger; I saw him twice afterwards; he stated that he was poor, was out of employment, and wanted to go to New Orleans; knew some facts against Titus, he said, and was willing to go away if we would pay his expenses; had come in response to a note from Col McRae, saying that a witness was in the office; Colonel McRae introduced me to Thompson, saying, "this is the witness who has come in response to the note we wrote in reply to the 'E. H. B.' letter,' he made no objection to this statement, and all the conversation subsequently was based upon that understanding. The stove-pipe hat fellow came into my office and made a proposition as narrated by Col McRae, and asked me if he would be protected in anything he might say; I told him that I was not in the habit of retailing the conversation of gentlemen, with a mental reservation for any man who might prove himself a scoundrel by making base proposition to barter his testimony; I treated his proposition as I did that of Thompson; never entertained a

proposition from either of them to pay their expenses to leave. Thompson related the testimony he could give; it was substantially the same he gave before the jury."

Col. Yerger said: I was shown this letter, signed 'E. A. B.,' by Colonel McRae ; we agreed that to identify the writer Colonel Titus should reply; I afterwards met Thompson at Col McRea's office, and understood that he was the witness who came in response to Colonel Titus' reply; he proposed to send him to New Orleans or board him here, according to our estimation of his evidence; we gave him to understand that if he was a non-resident, or too poor to remain, and his evidence was essential to the defense, we would feel authorized by Col Titus and the law to pay his board to remain; otherwise, he could go or remain at his option; no pledge whatever was given, or proposed or entertained to pay his expenses to get him to leave; the matter was referred to General Sale for final action."

THE EVIDENCE THIS MORNING.

First witness this morning was Ed. A. Beecher, who said he knew the prisoner for several years. Saw him the day or day before Monroe was killed, on Jefferson street. Told him he should stop his course or he would have mania potu.[11] Judged so from the looks of his eyes, which were wild in appearance and unnatural. Told him he was throwing himself away, and making a d__d fool of himself. He recognized me and shook hands.

J. O. Tuttle, policeman, recalled, stated: I have ascertained the name of the pettifogging lawyer, it was Wilson. Ascertained his name from the man he boarded with. He is not a one-armed man. Do not know the names of the boarding housekeeper. Went to jail where Titus was confined the morning after the tragedy, do not remember that I told Titus I drew a pistol to protect him and save his life when I arrested him. Saw Mr. Titus, Sr, in his office the same day. Went there because young Titus asked me to call and see his father, and tell him he wanted to see him. Did not go to 232 Second street, or 293 Front Street, and get a man named Woolridge to go with me. There were other persons in the room when I saw Mr. Titus. Did not know any of them. Had little conversation with Mr. Titus, told him his son was at the stationhouse and delivered a message. Do not remember that Mr. Titus referred me to his lawyer. He might have told me so; don't think he asked me any facts in relation to the

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[11] This term is often applied to all the forms of delirium that are caused by the excessive use of stimulants, but it more properly belongs to the acute form, where the violence of the delirium, or mania, is mainly due to alcoholic blood-poison. The term delirium tremens is more appropriate to the more chronic form, where the delirium and tremor are due to the sudden privation of a long-accustomed stimulant. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9754434/pdf/chicmedj144078-0039.pdf.

Delirium tremens (DTs; lit. 'mental disturbance with shaking') is a rapid onset of confusion usually caused by withdrawal from alcohol. When it occurs, it is often three days into the withdrawal symptoms and lasts for two to three days. Physical effects may include shaking, shivering, irregular heart rate, and sweating.[1] People may also hallucinate. Occasionally, a very high body temperature or seizures (colloquially known as "rum fits") may result in death. Wikipedia.

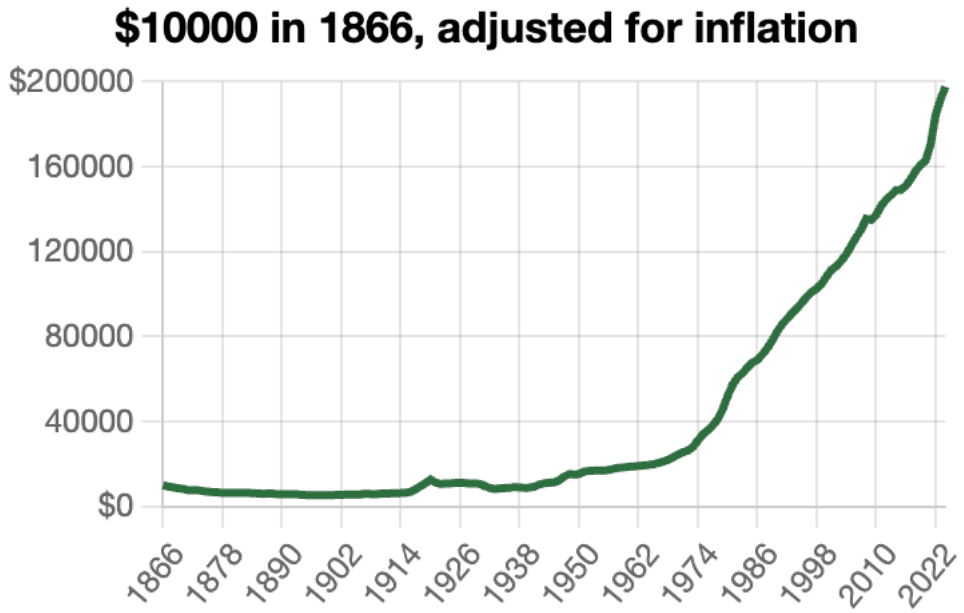
arrest. Know a policeman named W. H. Smith. [Smith was' brought into court]. Saw him the day I came here to give my testimony; had a conversation with him; told him I had an inducement offered to me of $10,000 in specie to go to Europe; can't remember that I spoke of Mr. Titus, Sr., in relation to the offer; did not say that any man had made me the offer the day before; did not say the bottle of brandy cost me one thousand dollars, but said I would bet a thousand dollars to one cent that it would be a long time before they would get pay for it; the ten thousand dollar offer was never made by Mr. Titus, Sr. Gen. Sale asked witness if he had been arrested in St Louis for passing counterfeit money, when Colonel Gantt objected, and said witness was not bound to answer the question. The objection was sustained by the Court.

W. H. Smith, policeman. Was not acquainted with the honesty, morality, truth or veracity of the witness, Tuttle. Saw him in Opal saloon on the morning he was summoned to appear here; said he was an important witness in the case; remarked that he had been offered $10,000 in specie to go to Europe; someone had been trying to get him away; think he said the old man. Soon after that we were in a confectionery where he had a bottle of brandy, and said, "do you know what it cost me?" He made one other remark that I do not remember. Told Col. Hepburn, and afterward, the counsel for the prisoner, of the conversation the same day. When he spoke of the old man I understood he referred to Mr. Titus. From his remarks I judged that the $10,000 was in relation to this case.

Wm. A. Ayres was asked a few questions, the answers to which had no bearing on the case.

--------- Note ----------

The current value of $10,000 if offered in 1866 to Tuttle.



$10,000 in 1866 is equivalent in purchasing power to about $197,594.34 today (2024), an increase of $187,594.34 over 158 years. The dollar had an average inflation rate of 1.91% per year between 1866 and today, producing a cumulative price increase of 1,875.94%.

This means that today's prices are 19.76 times as high as average prices since 1866, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index. A dollar today only buys 5.061% of what it could buy back then.

The inflation rate in 1866 was -2.45%. The current inflation rate compared to the end of last year is now 2.97%. If this number holds, $10,000 today will be equivalent in buying power to $10,297.14 next year. The current inflation rate page gives more detail on the latest inflation rates.

From the Public Ledger, Memphis, Tennessee. December 18, 1866

THE TRIAL OF EB. TITUS

Medical Testimony as to his Insanity –
Opening of the Argument for the State by Gen. Wallace.

The first witness examined after the close of our report yesterday was Dennis H. Hays, who saw Capt. Monroe a short time after he was shot. - Heard him say that he did not desire Titus to be punished. [Col. Gantt objected to this testimony, and the Court excluded it on the ground that the wishes of Capt Monroe could have no more bearing than those of any other person in the case].

Dr. R. W. Creichton being called, stated he knew the prisoner. Col. Bullock asked witness if he would regard the prisoner as sane or insane, judging from his conduct from the age of six months to the time of the shooting, to which he replied: "I should regard him as laboring under that peculiar form of insanity known as impulsive insanity; I do not consider it as necessary for the brain to be diseased, if the nerves are involved, to produce impulsive insanity. I should not regard him in possession of his reasoning faculties; I should consider him as insane." Several questions were then asked the witness as to the effect of liquor on different persons and on the prisoner, the answer being such as to show that the prisoner was temporarily insane from the influence of liquor.

Drs. J. M. Kellar, O. B. Knode, W. H. White and J.. G. Greenfield were examined fully as to the condition of the prisoner at the time of the shooting, and testified that it was their impression that he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

Dr. A. H. Voorhois testified this morning, that he considered the prisoner under a temporary fit of insanity at the time of the committal of the deed.

Dr. W. R. Lowry gave similar testimony, and said a man might be deranged while committing a deed and recover his senses immediately afterward; he thought the prisoner was not sane.

This closed the evidence for the defense, when two witnesses were called by the State, to rebut the evidence of the insanity of the prisoner. They were the clerk and jailor at the station-house where Titus was taken immediately after killing Capt Monroe. The Deputy Sheriff made return that they were not to be found, and he had made every effort to find them yesterday morning.

Attorney General Wallace then opened the argument for the State.

From the Public Ledger, Memphis, Tennessee. December 19, 1866

Trial or Eb. Titus.

This ease still engrosses the attention of the Criminal Court. Gen. Wallace and Col. Cameron delivered arguments for the State yesterday, followed by Col. Bullock for the defense. This morning, Col. Yerger delivered a powerful argument for the defense. He was followed by Gen. Sale. Col. Gantt will close the argument for the State.

From the Public Ledger, Memphis, Tennessee. December 20, 1866

Trial of Eb. Titus

The progress of this case, now engaging the attention of the Criminal Court, has been watched with intense interest by all classes of our citizens, the court room being crowded each day. A large number of ladies were present this morning to listen to the remarks of Col Yerger, in anticipation that Colonel Gantt would close the argument for the State. The whole of yesterday was taken up by General Sale and Colonel Verger for the defense, the latter gentleman concluding his argument this morning. They took the ground that Titus was insane when he killed Capt. Monroe; that he was insane for several days previous when he was threatening to shoot everybody who he imagined had insulted him; that he was insane whenever he was drinking, and consequently not responsible for his actions. Col. Gantt will close the argument for the State this evening.

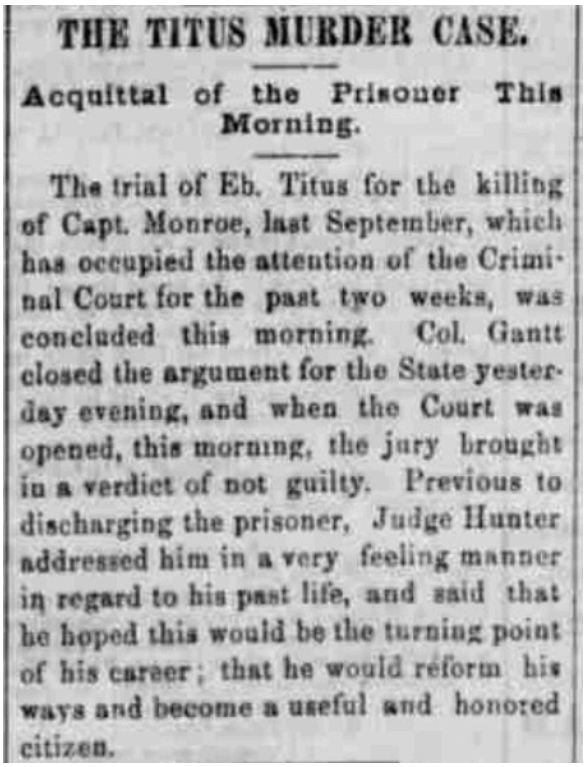
The Verdict

From the Public Ledger, Memphis, Tennessee. December 21, 1866

THE TITUS MURDER CASE.
Acquittal of the Prisoner This Morning

The trial of Eb. Titus for the killing of Capt Monroe, last September, which has occupied the attention of the Criminal Court for the past two weeks, was concluded this morning. Col. Gantt closed the argument for the State yesterday evening, and when the Court was opened, this morning, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Previous to discharging the prisoner, Judge Hunter addressed him in a very feeling manner in regard to his past life, and said that he hoped this would be the turning point of his career; that he would reform his ways and become a useful and honored citizen.

Criminal Court. The officers of this Court are enjoying a rest to-day after their arduous duties in the Titus case. Court will probably adjourn to-morrow until after Christmas.



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From the Union and Dispatch, Nashville, Tennessee. December 21, 1866

THE LAST OF THE TITUS CASE

Important Remarks of Judge Hunter to the Defendant.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

Thursday, December 21st, Court opened pursuant to adjournment. The jury in the case of the State against Ebenezer Titus was called and found to be present when his Honor addressed to them the usual inquiry: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" Win. R Hunt, foreman, replied, "We have, your Honor. We, the jury, find the defendant not guilty."

Mr. Bullock here moved the court that the defendant be discharged, when his Honor addressed him as follows: Before entering the order requested by counsel for the defendant for his discharge, I deem it my duty to offer to him such suggestions, by way of admonition, as have been presented to my mind by the extraordinary character of the case as exhibited by the evidence. It is shown in proof that the defendant is a young man, just arrived at that age when he is to meet the responsibilities of life, and, when free from the influence of his intoxicating liquors, of amiable, kind and honorable disposition. That he has from birth or early infancy been afflicted with mentality or, at the very best, an idiosyncrasy which has never entirely released its hold, of such peculiar character that indulgence in intoxicating liquors invariably results in manifestations of the most marked insanity that a few weeks prior to the homicide he was afflicted with an attack or brain fever, and from which, according to the testimony of the physicians, he had not, on the evening of the fatal affray, been fully restored; that he had been for many days indulging in reckless dissipation, and during which he exhibited many freaks of an evidently disordered brain, which could not be accounted for by the ordinary effects of intoxication. The case is one of extreme complication and difficulty; but reviewing the whole case from the evidence, the verdict of "not guilty," as rendered by the jury meets with my entire approval. Although legally and justly acquitted of the charge of murder, it is also clear that the terrible homicide would in all probability never have transpired but for the muddling influences of intoxicating liquors upon the mind of the defendant. One important point in the testimony attracted my attention: there was no evidence carrying home to him the knowledge of his own defective mentality in relation to the peculiar effects produced upon him by intoxicating liquors. In this case, that defect in the testimony may have availed much in the deliberations of the jury, and in obtaining his acquittal; but now that his disease, and the terrible effect of intoxication upon it, is made known to him, in going forth into the world again, he must carry with him the contingencies of that knowledge, and be held to stricter account, as his responsibilities must increase as a legal consequence. Whatever other men may do, he must be debarred from indulgence in the poisoned cup of dissipation, if he would save himself from utter ruin. He should not only imagine, but

realize it as a living troth, that the first cup, which upon again receiving his liberty, is presented, is filled with poison, which to him is more poisonous than the scorpion's sting. This moment is the turning point in his life. If he has the power to resist the temptations which again await him, he has before him a life of happiness, of usefulness, and perhaps, of honor; but if he shall fail in the first encounter with temptation, if upon the first struggle the enemy shall again be victorious, he must, at least so far as this life is concerned, renounce all reasonable hope of happiness, usefulness or honor; become finally an outcast, and the victim of irreparable ruin. This very hour the struggle begins, and let me say to the defendant in all kindness and solicitude for his welfare, do not forget these admonitions. You are released, sir, and again at liberty.

of appreciation of their charms, but solely from the lack of space.

THE LAST OF THE TITUS CASE.

Important Remarks of Judge Hunter to the Defendant.

His Opinion of the Case.

Thursday, December 21st, Court opened pursuant to adjournment. The jury in the case of the State against Ebenezer Titus was called and found to be present, when his Honor addressed to them the usual inquiry: "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?" Wm. R. Hunt, foreman, replied, "We have, your honor." "We, the jury, find the defendant *not guilty*."

Mr. Bullock here moved the Court that the defendant be discharged, when his Honor addressed him as follows: Before entering the order requested by counsel for the defendant for his discharge, I deem it my duty to offer to him such suggestions, by way of admonition, as have been presented to my mind by the extraordinary character of the case as exhibited by the evidence. It is shown in proof that the defendant is a young man, just arrived at that age when he is to meet the responsibilities of life, and, when free from the influence of his intoxicating liquors, of amiable, kind and honorable disposition. That he has from birth or early infancy been afflicted with a defective mentality, or, at the very best, an idiosyncracy which has never entirely released its hold, of such peculiar character that indulgence in intoxicating liquors invariably results in manifestations of the most marked insanity; that a few weeks prior to the homicide he was afflicted with an attack of brain fever, and from which, according to the testimony of the physicians, he had not, on the evening of the fatal affray, been fully restored; that he had been for many days indulging in reckless dissipation, and during which he exhibited many freaks of an evidently disordered brain, which could not be accounted for by the ordinary effects of intoxication. The case is one of extreme complication and difficulty; but reviewing the whole case from the evidence, the verdict of "not guilty," as rendered by the jury, meets with my entire approval.

Although legally and justly acquitted of the charge of murder, it is also clear that the terrible homicide would in all probability never have been transpired but for the muddling influences of intoxicating liquors upon the mind of the defendant. One important point in the testimony attracted my attention: there was no evidence adduced carrying home to him the knowledge of his own defective mentality in relation to the peculiar effects produced upon him by intoxicating liquors. In this case, that defect in the testimony may have availed much in the deliberations of the jury, and in obtaining his acquittal; but now that his disease, and the terrible effect of intoxication upon it, is made known to him, in going forth into the world again, he must carry with him the contingencies of that knowledge, and be held to stricter account, as his responsibilities must increase as a legal consequence. Whatever other men may do, he must be debarred from indulgence in the poisoned cup of dissipation, if he would save himself from utter ruin. He should not only imagine, but realize it as a living truth, that the first cup, which upon again receiving his liberty, is presented, is filled with a poison, which to him, is more terrible than the scorpion's sting. This moment is the turning point in his life. If he has power to resist the temptations which again await him, he has before him a life of happiness, of usefulness, and perhaps, of honor; but if he shall fail in the first encounter with temptation, if upon the first struggle the enemy shall again be victorious, he must, at least so far as this life is concerned, renounce all reasonable hope of happiness, usefulness or honor; become finally an outcast, and the victim of irretrievable ruin. This very hour the struggle begins, and let me say to the defendant in all kindness and solicitude for his welfare, do not forget these admonitions. You are released, sir, and again at liberty.

Thoughts on the Verdict. Fair or not (probably not), Ebenezer Titus was acquitted in no small part due to the apparent finding that he wasn't in his right mind at the time of the killing. It amounts to a finding of temporary insanity brought on by the effects of alcohol withdrawal. However, it also seems that Ebenezer Titus was in a state of drunkenness at the time of the incident, which is hard to square with withdrawal. So, there is probably some truth here (that he was addicted to alcohol) and it is true that withdrawal from alcohol addiction can produce terrible withdrawal symptoms. See *delirium tremens*.

It may have been that the significant number of (paid) experts who gave testimony at the trial in favor of the theory that *delirium tremens* had or could cause Titus to have no control over his actions, was decisive. I'm not sure this theory would hold water today, but the state of scientific knowledge in 1866 was significantly different. A greater degree of credibility seems to have been given at that time to the idea that the withdrawal from alcohol could overwhelm human responsibility for their actions.

However, even if that is true, there was evidence available from the eyewitness testimony that Titus was drunk at the time of the murder, but not insensible or irrational. In fact, if Officer Tuttle is to be believed, Titus was bribing him and pleading not to be charged with murder. Those are, if not moral, at least very rational responses. An insane person would likely not have reacted in such a calculating manner. Also, no one who saw Titus before the shooting seems to have thought he was then currently insane.

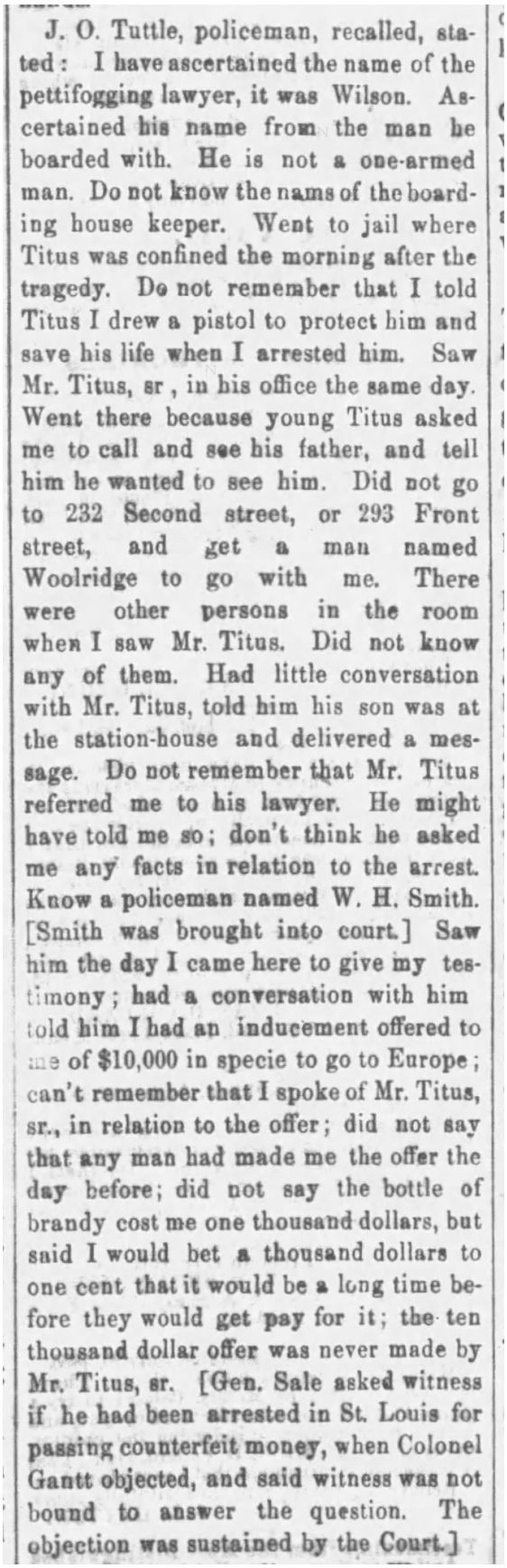
So, what happened?

The Bribes

Regardless of the trial verdict, it appears there were some real anomalies at work. In essence, it seems highly likely that Frazor Titus tried in at least two instances, and maybe more, to bribe witnesses not to testify against Ebb at trial. But the testimony on these points is confusing; perhaps deliberately so.

First, on the night itself, it seems that as Ebb was being taken by the arresting officer, Tuttle, in a handsome cab to the station house, Ebb likely offered Tuttle money to take him "the other way," that is: to Ebb's home in Mississippi. Tuttle seems to have gossiped about this offer by Ebb in the weeks after Titus' arrest. On the stand, Tuttle ends up denying that he ever told this story to others, but this denial feels a little suspect in light of all the other gossiping and bragging that Tuttle did at this time. But it is obvious that, even if Ebb did make this offer, Tuttle refused it. Because Tuttle did in fact arrest Ebb, take him to the stationhouse, and book him into jail on the charge of murder. So, even if offered a bribe at that time, Tuttle turned it down.

But Tuttle need not feared having missed out on a chance for some fast cash. Sometime thereafter, maybe even the next day, it appears Frazor Titus, directly or acting through a go-between, offered Tuttle a $10,000 bribe to "go to Europe" in lieu of testifying. The obvious reason for this would be so that Tuttle would be unavailable to be called as a witness at Ebb's trial, likely causing the prosecution to fail. There is conflicting testimony about whether this was Tuttle's or Frazor Titus' idea. Likely the conflict in testimony is that Tuttle doesn't want to say it was his idea (then Tuttle would be guilty of soliciting a bribe), and Frazor Titus and his attorneys didn't want



J. O. Tuttle, policeman, recalled, stated: I have ascertained the name of the pettifogging lawyer, it was Wilson. Ascertained his name from the man he boarded with. He is not a one-armed man. Do not know the nams of the boarding house keeper. Went to jail where Titus was confined the morning after the tragedy. Do not remember that I told Titus I drew a pistol to protect him and save his life when I arrested him. Saw Mr. Titus, sr, in his office the same day. Went there because young Titus asked me to call and see his father, and tell him he wanted to see him. Did not go to 232 Second street, or 293 Front street, and get a man named Woolridge to go with me. There were other persons in the room when I saw Mr. Titus. Did not know any of them. Had little conversation with Mr. Titus, told him his son was at the station-house and delivered a message. Do not remember that Mr. Titus referred me to his lawyer. He might have told me so; don't think he asked me any facts in relation to the arrest. Know a policeman named W. H. Smith. [Smith was brought into court.] Saw him the day I came here to give my testimony; had a conversation with him told him I had an inducement offered to me of $10,000 in specie to go to Europe; can't remember that I spoke of Mr. Titus, sr., in relation to the offer; did not say that any man had made me the offer the day before; did not say the bottle of brandy cost me one thousand dollars, but said I would bet a thousand dollars to one cent that it would be a long time before they would get pay for it; the ten thousand dollar offer was never made by Mr. Titus, sr. [Gen. Sale asked witness if he had been arrested in St. Louis for passing counterfeit money, when Colonel Gantt objected, and said witness was not bound to answer the question. The objection was sustained by the Court.]

evidence that it was Frazor's idea. So, either Frazor or Tuttle seems to have come up with a the position that: (1) it never happened; and (2) if it did happen, it was suggested by a a go-between is as a way of inoculating both of them from allegations of offering or soliciting a bribe.

At least this seems to have been the approach Tuttle put forward in his initial testimony on Thursday, December 13th. And when Tuttle was recalled to the stand on the following Monday, he once again emphasized that Frazor Titus did not directly offer him $10,000 to go to Europe. Rather, Tuttle seems to have "conformed" his testimony to say that it was possible Titus had referred him to Titus' lawyers, that Titus had not made any such offer directly, and that really he (Tuttle) was only responding to an idea that had been initially raised by a mysterious third party who had approached him with the offer (presumably on behalf of Frazor Titus).

So, why all of this fuss if Tuttle says Frazor Titus did not offer him a bribe? Because it appears that on the day the trial began, Tuttle told other people, including a second Memphis police officer, Officer W.H. Smith, that he had been offered, directly or indirectly, $10,000 from Frazor Titus in order to flee to Europe.[12] In addition, Tuttle was overheard implying that several witnesses were being approached to flee the jurisdiction, whether it was to go to Texas, New Orleans or elsewhere, as long as they would just leave town and not testify. In fact, it seems most likely that Tuttle was going around town the morning of the trial, and perhaps even before that, telling multiple people that he had actually already accepted a bribe to go to Europe and that there was money to be had by other witnesses in accepting money to leave the jurisdiction.

There are a several possibilities that come to mind. First, it is probably true that Frazor Titus, directly or through a third party, offered Tuttle a $10,000 bribe to go to Europe instead of testifying. And it is also likely true that Frazor Titus then directed Tuttle to make the necessary arrangements through Titus' lawyers. And, whether the original bribe was offered or not, it would appear that it was not paid prior to trial - because Tuttle was still in Memphis when the trial starts and testified on December 13, 1866, when he was called as the first witness in the case. Presumably, if Frazor Titus had paid Tuttle $10,000, then Tuttle would have been in Europe by that time.

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[12] Officer Smith's testimony: "Saw [Tuttle] on the morning he was to appear here [at Court on Thursday, 13 December 1866]; said he was an important witness in the case; remarked that he had been offered $10,000 in specie to go to Europe; someone had been trying to get him away; think he said the old man [Frazor Titus]. Soon after that we were in a confectionary where he had a bottle of brandy, he said, "do you know what it cost me?" He made one other remark that I do not remember. Told Col. Hepburn, and afterward, the counsel for the prisoner, of the conversation the same day. When he spoke of the old man, I understand he referred to Mr. Titus. From his remarks I judged that the $10,000 was in relation to this case."

Second, it is also probably also true that Frazor Titus' lawyers may have been shocked to learn that Tuttle had been openly talking about this issue to members of the public, including in front of another police officer, on the day of his opening testimony in a "confectionary shop" over a bottle of brandy. So, the lawyers knew they had to work at trial to "clean up this mess" by introducing testimony that no such offer had been made.

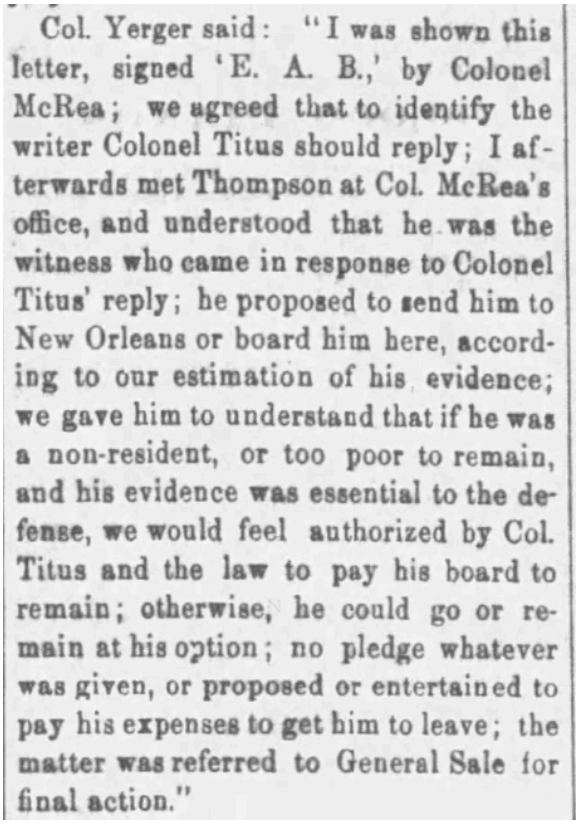
One interesting hypothesis: that Frazor Titus did make this offer of a bribe to Tuttle privately in his office shortly after the shooting, but that Tuttle had not received the payment at the time of the trial. It could be that Titus' attorneys intervened to make sure the bribe was not actually paid in advance of the trial. Thus, because the bribe had been offered but not paid, Tuttle was still in town to testify. However, Tuttle might also have been angry or frustrated about a deal he "thought" had been made having not been honored yet (i.e., paid to him as agreed). This may mean that an angry, upset Tuttle is still in Memphis on December 13th and willing to talk over a bottle of brandy prior to the trial starting. Maybe Tuttle was bragging that he thought he would still get the bribe money. Maybe he was angry it had not been paid. Maybe it was just stupid. However, Tuttle ends up talking in front of Officer Wilson about having received the bribe while he was also drinking brandy before the trial (meaning he was likely also drunk or at least tipsy during his testimony on December 13th). And then, during his testimony, Tuttle reveals this offer of a bribe having been made. Then, that same day, outside of the courtroom, Officer Smith confirms the statements Titus made in the confectionary store to Titus' lawyers and to the State's attorney. This forces the attorneys representing Ebb and Frazor Titus to work to "fix the testimony" between Tuttle's initial testimony and his recall to the stand on Monday, December 17th. So, after a weekend of "legal work," when Tuttle comes back on the stand on Monday, he again denies that Frazor Titus offered him the $10,000 bribe directly. But he does confirm that he was indirectly solicited for a bribe by a "pettifrogging lawyer," named Wilson.[13]

So, a quick question: how much do you think that Frazor Titus and his lawyers paid Tuttle to come back on the stand on Monday and deny that Frazor Titus had made the $10,000 bribe offer? I bet that's what happened. Because with the allegation of Frazor Titus offering Tuttle a bribe, Tuttle had changed the situation from Ebb Titus being on trial and Frazor Titus being an uninvolved father-of-the perpetrator, to one in which Frazor Titus could likely go to jail for the illegal act of tampering with (bribing) a witness (Tuttle) at his son's trial. Bad.

So, the Titus attorneys appear to do three things to fix it: (1) make sure that Tuttle confirms that he was never directly offered a bribe by Frazor Titus (which Tuttle so confirms on the

[13] Pettifogger: an inferior legal practitioner, especially one who deals with petty cases or employs dubious practices.

stand Monday); (2) make the anonymous middle-man who Tuttle couldn't remember on Thursday into a real person (the "pettifrogging lawyer Wilson" who Tuttle now "remembers" by name); and (3) having made the middle-man real, distancing both Frazor Titus and himself from the solicitation of a bribe as much as possible. This they do with the introduction of a lot of testimony about how no lawyers did anything illegal and how any source of bribe-related discussions were in fact solicitations from other people. Thus, Frazor and Ebb's attorneys introduce evidence about supposed mysterious letters under the initials EWB having been the source of solicitations for bribes from Frazor Titus. This evidence (or rather speculations about evidence) are introduced in an attempt to show that it was not Frazor Titus who initiated the idea of bribes to witness, or lawyers acting on his behalf, but rather that unknown and mysterious witnesses were asking Frazor Titus for bribes (which, Titus directed to his lawyers for follow up). And that the lawyers, each and every one of them, were too honest and trustworthy to have ever countenanced or facilitated any bribing of witnesses. Or so they would have us believe.


Col. Yerger said: "I was shown this letter, signed 'E. A. B.,' by Colonel McRea; we agreed that to identify the writer Colonel Titus should reply; I afterwards met Thompson at Col. McRea's office, and understood that he was the witness who came in response to Colonel Titus' reply; he proposed to send him to New Orleans or board him here, according to our estimation of his evidence; we gave him to understand that if he was a non-resident, or too poor to remain, and his evidence was essential to the defense, we would feel authorized by Col. Titus and the law to pay his board to remain; otherwise, he could go or remain at his option; no pledge whatever was given, or proposed or entertained to pay his expenses to get him to leave; the matter was referred to General Sale for final action."

But, just to show how far this all goes, Frazor Titus also appears to have attempted to bribe William B. Thompson, who had been at the Opal at the time of the murder in his capacity as bartender. Thompson witnessed Ebb killing Cpt. Monroe. In this case, Frazor Titus appears to have tried to arrange a bribe that would have sent Thompson to New Orleans and set him up in business there. Thompson went to see Titus at Titus' office. Thompson said he had been summoned there by a verbal request from a go-between. Thompson claims to have told Frazor Titus that he "had no desire to testify against" Ebb and that if Frazor Titus would supply the means he, Thompson, would go to New Orleans. He was referred to Frazor Titus' lawyer, Mr. Sale, who said that if Mr. Thompson had evidence favorable to Ebb, that Frazor Titus would pay for Mr. Thompson to stay in Memphis, but if the evidence was not favorable, Thompson said that Sale told him the Titus would pay for Thompson "to go away."

Note that Col. McRae and Col. Yerger, two of Ebb's counsel being paid for by Frazor, took the stand himself and denied this, saying that they would have arranged to support Mr. Thompson in Memphis if he was going to testify helpfully to Ebb (which would be a legitimate thing to do), but NOT that they would pay for Mr. Thompson to abscond out of

the jurisdiction to Memphis. McRae also testified that through the use of anonymous notes, perhaps even two people had been soliciting Frazor Titus for support in exchange for favorable testimony. (See the Memphis Public Ledger, Monday, 17 December 1866).

In sum, this all smells really fishy. It seems certain to me that Frazor Titus wanted to pay Tuttle and Thompson to flee the Memphis area where they could not be compelled by subpoena to testify against Ebb. It seems very likely that Frazor directly, or through others, offered Tuttle $10,000 to go to Europe. He also seems to have been willing to pay Thompson to go to New Orleans. However, it would also seem that the attorneys had no willingness to be personally complicit in such schemes. So - at a best reading of this situation - the lawyers prevented the offered bribes from Frazor Titus being completed (which explains why Tuttle and Thompson are still in Memphis and therefore testifying). Even if we do maintain significant suspitions about whether Frazor Titus' attorneys really did object to this "buying off" of the witnesses.

But, no matter, as Tuttle goes off the rails on Thursday, December 13th and airs the allegations of bribing publicly at a confectionary shop! And when all these backroom confectionary shenanigans spill out at trial, Cols. McRae and Yerger are forced to take the stand and give evidence to show that all conversations with the witnesses Tuttle and Thompson were done legally and according to the rules around not tampering with witnesses. And that is how they testified. It's not every day that a lawyer has to testify about their own actions with the defense: "swear to God, we didn't bribe the witnesses."

However, at a minimum, this would have been a big moment of panic among all the lawyers representing Ebb and Frazor Titus. Imagine having your client offer to bribe a police officer, then not actually doing the bribe, but then having the police officer say, in public, that your client had offered to bribe him. How stupid was Tuttle. Shockingly stupid. But his "testimony" of course, only implicated Frazor Titus. Because, by being in Memphis to testify, Tuttle establishes that if a bribe was offered, he in fact did not accept it. So he puts Frazor Titus in the hot seat with his Friday testimony. I wonder why?

Oh, I bet I know.

He sets Frazor Titus up on Thursday with his testimony of the offered bribe. Then, by Monday, his testimony is helpful to Frazor Titus and to the attorneys for Frazor and Ebb. Now, what might, just might, have happened between Thursday evening and Monday morning? Do you think that Tuttle "got his money" in the interim? Or something else he found satisfactory? And maybe this time the attorneys had a reason to make sure Tuttle got paid up front in order to prevent their client from going to trial next. So, unless Tuttle

gets up on the stand Monday and helps to "fix" the story he told on Thursday, Frazor Titus could be in bad, bad trouble. Interesting….

Probably will never be able to prove exactly what did happen. I'd love to know if Tuttle ever made it to Paris. I'm betting he did.

So, how did we get to "Not Guilty"?

Even if all of the potential for bribing described above is true, the fact remains that Tuttle and Thompson did testify. The lawyers may have "fixed" the narrative around the potential bribes, but the testimony was delivered, the experts gave their opinions, and counsel gave their respective closing arguments. Then, the case was submitted to the Jury with the very detailed and even-handed Jury Instruction provided by Judge Hunter. Whether the bribing of the witnesses was attempted, did in fact occur, or was effective, the case went to the Jury after a full trial.

And then, the (definitely not bribed by Frazor Titus) jurors returned a "not guilty" verdict giving Ebb a huge pass ("cough, cough"). In doing so, they tied the hands of the Judge who had to accept their verdict. But you can tell the Judge was not happy about it. In fact, Judge Hunter gave Ebb quite the lecture at sentencing. The Judge acknowledged that Titus had been found not guilty but said, in effect, you can only use this defense once in your life. And so, he cautioned Ebb to straighten up and fly right from that point forward.

Still, it's hard to see how the jury got this one right on the merits. Seems to me that Ebb was flat out guilty. And it also seems that he may have been drunk, but not insance. And, according to Judge Hunter's instructions, that should have led to a guilty verdict.

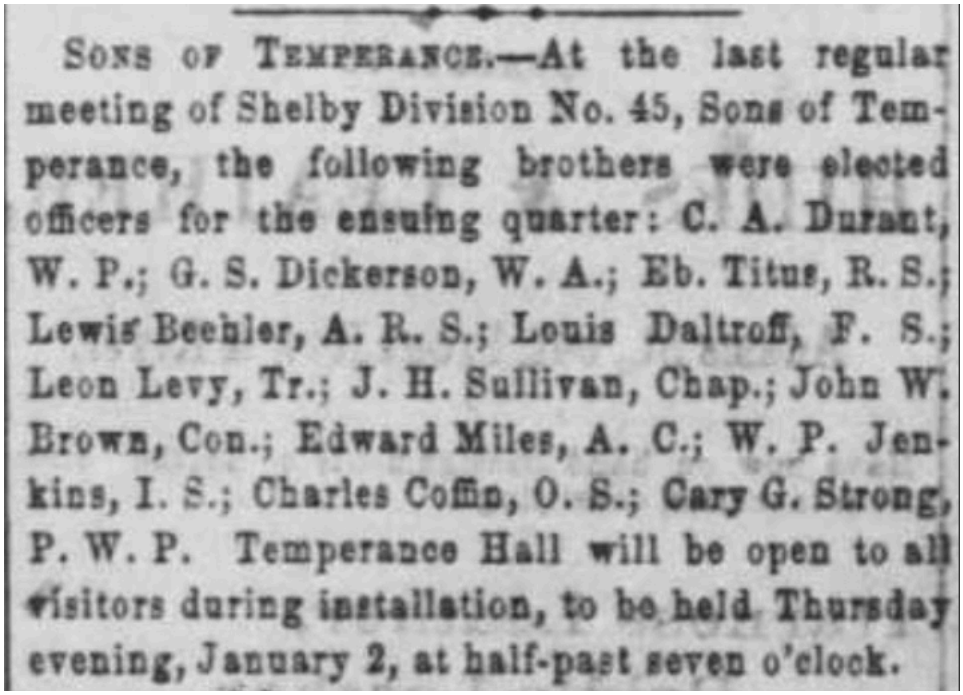
However, it is also clear that Ebb's family (his father, Frazor Titus) had tampered with witnesses earlier in the case. So, I just don't think it is at all beyond the pale to think that Frazor Titus may have ended up finding it easier and cheaper to just bribe the jury. Bribing witnesses turned out to be messy and difficult. I am willing to bet that he just concluded that all he needed to do was get just one or two of the jury members on Ebb's side, regardless of the facts. If I had to guess, that is what I would say happened. I am willing to bet that Tuttle got to Europe, Thompson made it to New Orleans, and at least some of the jurors had a very good Christmas in December 1866 ("Christmas 1866, brought to you by Frazor Titus & Co.")

However, all of this makes me feel deeply sad for the family of Captain Monroe.

Ebb's Attempts at Redemption

At this point, there doesn't seem to be much to defend Ebb's actions on September 28, 1866. And then there is the complicated issue of Frazor Titus' pretty clear attempt to bribe witnesses (maybe jurors, too).

But, as Ebenezer was acquitted of the charges, he therefore continued to live in Memphis after the trial. There were some signs that he heeded the words of the Judge in his final day in court. On December 27, 1967, it was noted that Ebb had been elected as an officer of the Sons of Temperance in Memphis, meaning that he had stopped drinking.



SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—At the last regular meeting of Shelby Division No. 45, Sons of Temperance, the following brothers were elected officers for the ensuing quarter: C. A. Durant, W. P.; G. S. Dickerson, W. A.; Eb. Titus, R. S.; Lewis Beehler, A. R. S.; Louis Daltroff, F. S.; Leon Levy, Tr.; J. H. Sullivan, Chap.; John W. Brown, Con.; Edward Miles, A. C.; W. P. Jenkins, I. S.; Charles Coffin, O. S.; Cary G. Strong, P. W. P. Temperance Hall will be open to all visitors during installation, to be held Thursday evening, January 2, at half-past seven o'clock.

Memphis Daily Post • Fri, Dec 27, 1867 • Page 8

In 1870, Ebb was working at the Carolina Insurance Company. This company had been formed to take advantage of Jefferson Davis' name in the wake of the end of the War. Davis, fomer President of the Confederate States, had a titular role with the company whose General Agent in Tennessee was Col. James H. Edmondson. Edmondson, Ebb and William Sawyer Titus (Ebb's younger brother) worked at the Carolina Insurance company together. And later in the year, when Ebb's father, Frazor Titus, died, Ebb, John F. Titus, and James H. Edmondson served as the executors of Frazor Titus' estate.

So, it seems Ebb was accepted back into "polite society." Yay...

Yellow Fever – 1873

Yellow Fever struck in Memphis in 1873 and caused a pandemic. Approximately 25,000 residents fled the city within two weeks during 1873. The fever infected over 17,000 people and tragically claimed the lives of 5,150 individuals. During this period, nearly eight thousand people lost their lives due to yellow fever in Memphis between 1873 and 1879. The outbreak in 1873 was particularly severe, with 78 deaths in the first week, 92 in the second week, 154 in the third week, and a staggering 309 deaths in the fourth week. The impact was immense, affecting not only the general population but also physicians, police officers, firefighters, priests, and nuns who were on the front lines of care and service during the epidemic. Yellow fever outbreaks were a tragic chapter in the city's history, leaving a lasting impact on the community.

It may well be that Ebb was out of Memphis when the Yellow Fever struck, as many people did flee the city during the epidemics. However, it hit his family hard. First, his half-brother, John F. Titus, died on September 27, 1873, and then his mother succumbed a week later. She was said to have caught the disease while tending John on his deathbed. She passed away on October 3, 1873, and was buried, with John, in Elmwood Cemetery.

Maybe the funerals brought Ebb back to Memphis. Because by 1874, he had sufficiently rehabilitated himself in Memphis to become a Deputy Sheriff. He is noted as managing property sales for the city at public auctions. Thus, perhaps he was assigned duties of a more clerical than strictly policing nature. The manpower shortage in Memphis during this time, due to all of the deaths during the Yellow Fever pandemic of 1873, may also have had a role to play. However, in 1875, Ebb appears to have gotten "gold fever" and headed to San Francisco. A friend reported on June 24, 1875, amongst a long discussion of how expensive the city was with the large influx of people coming to strike it rich, that Ebb was in San Fran but had not yet found a place to live.

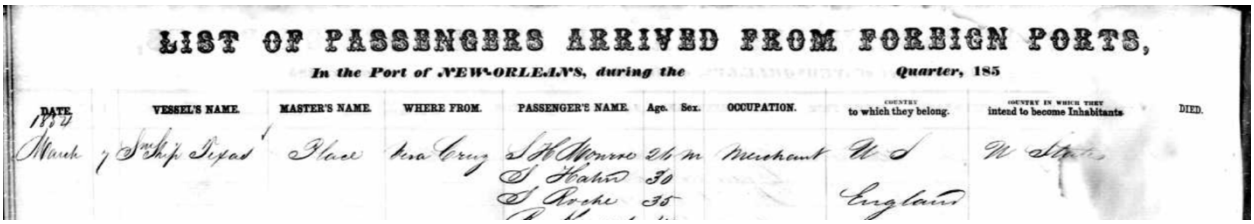
He died in 1876 at the young age of 31 while aboard a train of the Central Pacific Railroad. He seems to have died in his sleep and was discovered on the train's layover in Truckee, California. He never married or had children. Whether he ever fully conquered his alcoholism is beyond our knowing from this distance. However, he clearly led a simpler life after his acquittal which is to his credit. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in and amongst the Titus and Edmondson families.

There is no indication of which I'm aware that he ever supported the family of Capt. Samuel H. Monroe after the shooting.

Thoughts on Capt. Samuel H. Monroe

What a tragedy.

Monroe had immigrated to New Orleans, arriving on March 17, 1854.

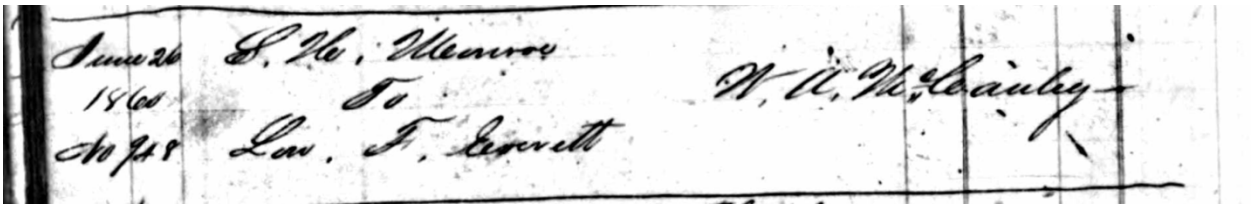


LIST OF PASSENGERS ARRIVED FROM FOREIGN PORTS,

In the Port of NEW-ORLEANS, during the *Quarter,* 185

DATE. 1854	VESSEL'S NAME.	MASTER'S NAME.	WHERE FROM.	PASSENGER'S NAME.	Age.	Sex.	OCCUPATION.	COUNTRY to which they belong.	COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY intend to become Inhabitants.	DIED.
March 7	Ship Texas	Place	Vera Cruz	S H Monroe	24	m	Merchant	U S	U States	
				J Hahn	30					
				J Rogle	35			England		

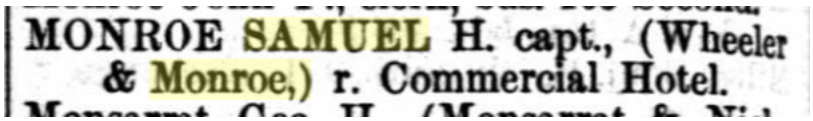
He met Louisa Everett in Clarksville, Tennessee and they married in 1860. An extract from the Montgomery County wedding records is below.



June 26 1860 No 948 S. H. Monroe To Lou. F. Everett W. H. McCauley

It looks as if S.H. Monroe was working in 1860 as a blacksmith and he then took a commission as a Confederate artillery officer in 1861. He was severely wounded at the Battle of Shiloh and discharged.

He returned to Memphis and opened a cotton factoring and (mostly) storage business. It was during the occupation of the city by the Union forces. He had an interest in the Continental Hotel for a period and then opened the Opal Saloon at the Greenlaw Opera house.



MONROE SAMUEL H. capt., (Wheeler & Monroe,) r. Commercial Hotel.

Memphis City Directory, 1866

Memphis at that time was known as a lawless town, some called it the Gomorra of the West due to the military occupation, large number of troops quartered in the area, and the abandonment by the Confederate forces after the fall of the city on June 6, 1862. Into this returns Capt. Monroe and moves into 92 Court Street. Convalescing from his wounds, he

must have thought he had survived the war and would be a part of the reconstruction of the city and restoration of normalcy (or perhaps, the “new normal”). Part of his comfort would have been returning to domestic life with his wife and child.

But all of this was torn asunder by Ebb Titus. Terribly sad.

And, whether it is true or not cannot be said, but the report of his dying hours at home quotes him saying he wished no harm would come to “the young man who had shot him in a fit of intoxication.” Maybe this was a plant by the Titus family as part of some spin control. But maybe too it is what transpired. If so, it was an utter act of grace underserved by Ebb Titus.

After his death, a protracted estate process took place with various creditors seeking compensation. Mostly it was whiskey sellers looking for payment of their bills from the Opal. Louisa acted as the administrator of the estate and settled the outstanding accounts. But she left Memphis, and it is difficult to follow her tracks. She and her child are lost to us.

Just as Samuel was lost to them.

A Short History of Memphis

Memphis, Tennessee is a place of resurgent growth and depressions. It has risen and then fallen multiple times. Geography has frequently been a key determinant of its story: being both in the middle of the Tennessee river and the middle of the US.

As discussed in the "The Tennessee Encyclopedia,"[14]

> The Fourth Chickasaw Bluff, which rises high above the Mississippi River even at flood stage, has long presented a logical place for settlement. Though they had departed prior to Hernando de Soto's expedition through the area in the 1540s, Native Americans dwelt there, and ongoing settlement began again in 1795 when Spain built Fort San Fernando on the bluffs. Soldiers, traders, and squatters occupied the area until the formal founding of Memphis.
>
> Prior to Spanish occupation, John Rice and John Ramsey claimed five-thousand-acre tracts based on North Carolina's British-based titles. John Overton purchased Rice's tract from his heirs, and Andrew Jackson and James Winchester bought into the venture. In 1819 they founded Memphis, named for ancient Egypt's capital.
>
> For a variety of reasons, Memphis grew slowly. A national economic depression, a river sandbar, loss of the county seat designation to neighboring Raleigh, yellow fever, a severely restricted hinterland, depredations by raucous flatboatmen, and competition from other ports all retarded growth. By the early 1840s, however, the city's fortunes improved. Northern Mississippi opened to settlement, doubling the settled hinterland. The city became a post and stagecoach terminus, and by 1842 six miles of railroad had been laid eastward. Upstream, Randolph lost its river access with the development of a mile-wide sandbar, and Memphis quelled its flatboatmen's antics. Citizens organized a fire department, built a wharf, established a board of health, and undertook many other reforms. Moreover, they initiated such amenities as a bank, a thespian society, newspapers, and a truly grand hotel, the Gayoso House.
>
> The 1850s brought even more explosive growth and considerable ethnic diversity to the "Bluff City." Three western rail routes converged on Memphis as the result of military planning. By 1861 the Memphis and Charleston and the Memphis and Ohio Railroads connected the city to the Southeast and Midwest. Slower development of a line to Little Rock may have cost the town its chance to become the first eastern terminus of a transcontinental railroad, but the city did serve as an eastern terminus of the Butterfield overland mail coaches.

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[14] The Tennessee Encyclopedia, John E. Harkins 2017 https://tennesseeencyclopedia.net/entries/memphis/ (accessed July 22, 20204).

Despite its uneven record, Memphis grew at a faster rate than any other American city in the mid-1850s. From a population of fewer than 1,800 in 1840, the city swelled to 22,000 inhabitants in 1858. In addition to Anglo-American migrants, Irish and German immigrants contributed to the population rise.

The Irish arrived first, refugees from English oppression and successive famines following the potato blight. Displaced and largely illiterate farmers with few marketable skills, the Irish provided the labor for cutting roads, erecting buildings, and constructing railroads, levees, and canals. Irish crews also manned the area's trains and boats, and handled their cargoes. They entered politics enthusiastically and filled municipal jobs, especially fire and police ranks.

Germans came for reasons similar to those of the Irish, though after the revolutions of 1848, political motives dominated. Generally more urban and propertied than the Irish, Germans found a niche in the city's retail, commercial, and small industries sectors. They guarded their ethnic traditions more closely than the Irish and furnished many of the city's artists, musicians, and teachers.

African Americans, both slave and free, also contributed to the boom decades. Unlike European immigrants, African Americans received few rewards for their work, and racial prejudice intensified as their scope of opportunities shrank. An 1840s repeal of Tennessee's ban on the domestic slave trade made Memphis a slave trading center during the 1850s.

Most urban blacks were domestic servants, but many others worked as draymen, roustabouts, and barbers, as well as in the mechanical trades and crafts. The mobility demanded in these jobs threatened whites, and the city imposed a curfew and pass system with harsh penalties for violators.

In the generation following the boom era, Memphis suffered a succession of disasters. Prior to the election of 1860, Memphians remained loyal to the Union. Once Lincoln called for volunteers to subdue the rebellion, however, they abruptly and wholeheartedly switched to secession and the Confederacy. Styling their city the "Charleston of the West," Memphis leaders squelched all dissent and prepared for war. Men volunteered for military service and converted local facilities and services to meet wartime needs.

Initial confidence in a quick victory soon gave way to a more sobering evaluation as Tennessee's defenses fell early in 1862. The Confederate retreat at Shiloh left Memphis vulnerable to attack from the north and east. Confederate troops in Memphis destroyed local stores and abandoned the unfortified city. Many civilians followed the army south. With only a makeshift naval fleet left to protect the city, Memphis fell quickly on June 6, 1862. Eight converted steamboats faced twenty-four new Union warships, as 10,000 citizens watched the ninety-minute battle from

the bluff. Upon sinking or disabling seven Confederate vessels, Union forces demanded surrender and occupied the city.

Military occupation lasted more than three years and affected local attitudes more than the war itself. Memphians chafed against occupation rule and operated the city as a center of smuggling and profiteering. Approximately 15,000 African American refugees poured into the city, and many aided the Union war effort as auxiliaries or soldiers. In August 1864 Nathan Bedford Forrest's dramatic raid on Memphis raised Confederate morale but had no effect on the war's outcome.

As war gave way to Reconstruction, a white backlash to radical rule often made bad situations worse. In 1866 the city experienced three days of racial rioting set off by tensions between Irish immigrants and African American soldiers. Forty-four blacks died in the violence, and twelve schools and four churches burned. Approximately three-quarters of the city's African Americans departed in the riot's aftermath. In the late 1860s former Confederate President Jefferson Davis made his home in Memphis. His daughter Margaret married Addison Hayes at St. Lazarus Episcopal Church in 1876; his son Jefferson Davis Jr. died in Memphis during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878.

Yellow fever, indeed, posed a worse problem than Reconstruction for many Memphis families. The city suffered through epidemics in 1867, 1873, 1878, and 1879. Thousands of people died despite the heroic efforts of physicians, clergy, volunteers, and black militia units. To escape the repeated epidemics, many Memphians abandoned the city, some permanently. Declining property values and a generation of poor fiscal management ended in bankruptcy and the loss of the city's charter in 1879.

Under the rule of the "Taxing District of Shelby County," the bluff community revived and became a modern city. Frugal government repaid municipal debts; the state restored home rule in 1893; and economic growth returned. Railroading (Memphis had eleven trunk lines and a bridge across the Mississippi by the early 1900s), hardwood lumber, cotton, and hardwood and cotton byproducts contributed to the city's economic well-being. Technology revolutionized urban life: electricity, trolleys, skyscrapers, artesian wells, sewerage and sanitation facilities, and the automobile restructured Memphis lifestyles. Rural in-migration and extensive annexation sent the city's population past 100,000 by 1900.

As Memphis rose from disease and debt, the city undertook progressive reforms. Edward Hull Crump, a rural transplant and Horatio Alger success story, gained control over local politics. In 1915 his failure to comply with state prohibition laws led to his removal from office by the courts, but he continued to exercise strong influence over municipal politics. After 1927, and for the next twenty-one years, his rule was unchallengeable in Shelby County and across much of Tennessee.

Memphis acquired a mixed reputation in the early decades of the century. On the one hand, it became recognized as the nation's murder capital. On a more positive note, the city lobbied for the Tennessee ratification of woman suffrage, promoted blues music, and initiated the self-service supermarket, the Piggly-Wiggly stores of Clarence Saunders. When the boom times of the 1920s gave way to the Great Depression, Memphis promoted its economic future through the organization of the Cotton Carnival. During the 1930s, Crump's political power brought many New Deal dollars for public buildings, public housing, and improvements in urban structure. World War II brought enormous military and industrial expansion, including the Memphis Defense Depot and even a German POW camp.

After the death of E. H. Crump in 1954, Memphians entered a new political era as African American demands for full political participation emerged. Memphis promoted a policy of gradual interracial cooperation until the mid-1960s, when racial integration intensified emotions and polarization replaced accommodation.

In 1967-68 Memphis replaced its city charter and instituted a mayor-city council form of government. Almost immediately the city faced the challenge of a "budget busting" sanitation workers strike. When Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. arrived to support the strike, an assassin's bullet struck him down, and the city erupted in riot. Television provided the nation with a much-needed lesson on racial oppression, but it polarized Memphis. Race baiters, both black and white, used divisiveness to personal advantage. The election of a black mayor, William Herenton, in 1991 and a black majority in the city council in 1995 restored a measure of restraint.

Post-World War II Memphis gave the world important innovations in lodging and shipping as the birthplace of Holiday Inn and Federal Express. Elvis Presley put Memphis on the map in rock music, and St. Jude Hospital made important strides in the battle against catastrophic childhood diseases. The city has lost several large corporations in recent decades but has strengthened the local economy and maintained a high employment rate by encouraging the growth of numerous small businesses. Moreover, the corporate headquarters for FedEx and AutoZone, two internationally recognized corporations, have located in Memphis. Both corporations were instrumental in bringing the National Basketball Association Memphis Grizzles to the city to begin play at the Memphis Pyramid for the 2001-2002 season.

Such symbols give the city hope in an atmosphere of racial mistrust, declining population, and political cynicism. As Memphis rejects race-baiting opportunists and embraces equality for all, it anticipates a reversal of its postwar decline and a return to its reputation as a "city of good abode."

The Stories in Full

Following are the full newspaper page accounts of the Ebenezer Titus trial.

Tragedy at the Greenlaw Opera House--A Well Known Citizen Killed---Liquor the Cause.

At about quarter past ten o'clock last night, one of those unfortunate affairs which is frequently the result of indulgence to excess in liquor, occurred in the Opal saloon, underneath the Greenlaw Opera House. From all we could gather, the following are the particulars: Mr. E. Titus, a son of our respected fellow-citizen, Frazer Titus, Esq. was in the saloon of Mr. H. Monroe, and was quite disorderly, and drunk. He was using threatening language when Mr. Monroe came into the saloon from the Opera House, and, going up to Titus, requested him to be quiet and not raise a disturbance in the house. There was no appearance of a difficulty between the parties, and Monroe was walking with Titus towards the front door, when the latter drew a derringer and presented it at the breast of Monroe. Mr. Monroe caught the pistol as it went off, and the bullet went through his left arm near the shoulder. Titus instantly drew a second derringer, and, placing it at the stomach of Monroe, fired, the ball entering below and near the navel. Mr. Monroe fell to the floor and Titus was arrested immediately by officer Tuttle and taken to the lower station-house. At a late hour last night, when we left the scene of the shooting, Mr. Monroe was still alive, but no hopes of his recovery were entertained. He was placed upon a stretcher and taken to his residence. The scene presented, when the wife of the wounded man arrived, was heart-rending beyond description. Mr. Monroe was a well-known citizen, and his family, as well as that of the perpetrator of the deed, have the sympathy of all our citizens.

CANDIDATES.

FOR ALDERMAN.—N. M. JONES, OF R. Bryan & Jones, coal dealers, announces himself as a candidate for Alderman of the 8th Ward, at the annual election, October 11.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Capt. DAN. ARLE as a candidate for the Legislature at the coming election, October 13, 1866.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE W. Judge J. T. SWAINE as a candidate for reelection to the office of Judge of the Criminal Court. Election October 13.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.—F. L. WARNER is a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, at the ensuing election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR OF PRIVILEGES.—Thomas Fisher, the present incumbent, is a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Privileges, at the ensuing municipal election.

FOR JUDGE OF THE LAW COURT.—E. P. FOUTCH is a candidate for Judge of the Law Court of Memphis at the election on the 11th day of October next.

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR.—AT THE request of many voting friends, I announce myself as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector at the municipal election.
M. H. BELL, Last City Office.

POCKET GOOD IS A CANDIDATE FOR Watchmaker at the ensuing election.

FOR MAYOR.—W. M. LOPLAND IS A candidate for Mayor at the coming election. August 8, 1866.

TO WARD ALDERMAN.—THE UNDERsigned being most heartily solicited respectfully announces himself a candidate for Alderman of the 6th Ward at the coming election. (sep4-tf) MICHAEL CLARY.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.—GENtlemen: The time fixed by the charter for the election of Mayor having passed without an election, I now announce myself as a candidate for the Mayoralty, when the election shall come off. I am, &c. W. D. FERGUSON.

SPECIAL CARDS.

DESOTO INSURANCE
—AND—
TRUST COMPANY,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, Desoto Block, Madison St.

Capital ..... $300,000.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks.
Directors—Wm. M. Patterson, W. R. Bradbury, W. D. Gwynne, J. T. Fargason, J. Hawkins, R. M. W. Farrington, Prest.
J. G. LONSDALE, Sec'y.

NATIONAL SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
Memphis, Tennessee.

BANKING HOUSE,
No. 15 Madison Street.

THIS INSTITUTION, ORGANIZED IN 1866, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past two years. It continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will receive deposits, buy and sell

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AYRES, Cashier.
JOHN C. LASIER, Pres't.

Memphis Insurance Comp'y
Organized in 1844.

Office—No. 221-2 Madison St.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Merritt, S. N. Appleton, J. T. Fargason, W. M. Cox.
Jd Cameron Johnson, John T. Bramlett, T. A. Sexton.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PREPARED TO receive live risks, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to make Collections on the most favorable terms. Insurance promptly attended to.

J. J. MERRITT, Pres't.
F. M. CASH, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PAINT SHOP, WITH LADders, cars, Buckets, Brushes, and every implement to carry on the business, situated in a good neighborhood. Enquire at 26 Second street.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of the house, No. 36 Jefferson street. Apply at above place.

FOR SALE.—THROUGH NEW YORK C. R. Tickets at a discount. Inquire at 21 Main street.

FOR SALE.—$200 WILL BUY A GO HORSE power Lumber and Boiler complete. $300 will buy two run of French burr mill stone and all fix complete for a Merchant or Grist Mill, in good order, ready to put to work. In ten days any above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to each, the balance in six and twelve months, to JOHN C. LASIER, 36 or L. Parkhurst, corner Second and Tennessee street.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD SECOND HAND Carriage, nearly new. Would suit livery stable keeper. Can be seen at a bargain. Apply at Hicks & Nelson's Livery Stable, Jefferson street, near Front—or at
MOSES DORION.
301 Front street, no shave.

FOR SALE.
A large and of superior
PITTSBURG COAL,
in quantities to suit purchasers.
BAILEY, MELLERSH & CO.,
32 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE.—AN ADAM PRESS, PLATTEN 13 by 19, running and in good order. Will be sold low if applied for soon. It is in good running order, and may be seen running any day in our possession.
Apply to or address
WHITMORE BROTHERS.

FOR SALE CHEAP, METAL TOILET Table bolster for sale by
WHITMORE BROS.
Public Ledger office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A FAMILY RESIDENCE, on the corner of Poplar and Third streets. Apply to ENOS, JUNKER & BINKLEY, No. 35 Monroe street.

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE RESIdence on the State line road, 2½ miles from Front street, containing six rooms, with very commodious, good well and cistern, and 2½ acres of ground. For particulars apply to J. J. Steele, No. 39 Front street, or to parties on the premises. ANN WHITE.
September 26, 1866. 29

FOR RENT.—BOARDING HOUSE, WITH Furniture complete, in a good locality, will be rented on reasonable terms, by early application at 58 corner of 3rd Monroe. 27

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 28 POPLAR street, with nine rooms, good well, cistern, &c. particular inquire at 63 Main st. 29

FOR RENT—A NEAT RESIDENCE. Apply at 34 Second street.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—11 TIN-Smiths, to whom the highest wages paid. Also, ten good workmen sober men.
GEO. OBERLI,
26 Second street.

WANTED—AGENTS—$200—TO PRO-duce anything which sells as rapidly, or on as favorable terms as our much money or "Our Folks" by Beecher and "Over the Fallen Dead" by Talmage. Also 1000 other valuable articles for agents. For terms, address Golding, Lawrence & Co., 162 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$5 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM Mrs. Wilson, on the 11th of July, a brindle roan HEIFER CALF. The above reward will be paid for its return to Col. Peasewood, 37 Madison street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, boards, with or without lodging, by applying at No. 39 Second street, bet. Madison and Monroe.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The PUBLIC LEDGER now has *by far* the largest circulation of ANY daily newspaper published in the State of Tennessee, and offers, therefore, advantages to advertisers not possessed by any other journal in the State. This is *a fact* which should not be lost sight of by the advertising public.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 13 Madison Street.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS:
Saturday Evening, Sept. 29, 1866

LOCAL NOTICES, inserted among the reading matter, will be charged twenty cents per line for each insertion.

PITTSBURG COAL.—Brown & Jones, office 247 Second street. Branch office 314 Main street—S. C. Hite, agent. 43

PITTSBURG COAL.—Briggs & Peterson, office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 340 Main street, S. C. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales. 28

ANOTHER DEED OF BLOOD.

Capt. Monroe Killed by Eb. Titus.

About half-past ten o'clock last evening Eb. Titus, son of Mr. Frazer Titus, shot Capt. Monroe in his saloon under the Greenlaw Opera House, from the effects of which he died about five hours afterward. It appears that Titus was intoxicated at the time, and making considerable noise, when Capt. Monroe endeavored to quiet him, the two walking toward the door, when suddenly Titus drew a derringer pistol, pointed it at Monroe's breast and fired. Capt. Monroe seized his hand in time to turn the pistol from his own breast, but received the ball in his arm. Titus then drew another derringer and fired again, the ball entering the body of Monroe just above the naval. Physicians were immediately procured, but the unfortunate man gradually sank and died about half-past three this morning. Capt. Monroe had left the Opera House, where his wife was witnessing the performance, a few minutes before he received the fatal shot. The greatest consternation was created for a short time among the audience at the Opera House by the report of the pistols, many thinking the building was going way. Capt. Monroe has many friends who regret the loss of such a good citizen, and expressed their opinions quite plainly last night. His body is to be sent to Carrollton, Texas, for interment. Eb. Titus is reportably connected, and is said to be a good young man when sober. He had been on a spree for several days, and was arrested on Thursday night for committing an assault, and fined for it and carrying concealed weapons, by Squire Lindsey. Because of his intoxication Titus He is now in the Southern District station house awaiting his trial for the murder. The derringers with which he committed the bloody deed are represented to him by a friend a few days since.

TWO FIRES ON FRONT STREET.—About half-past four o'clock this morning the upper portion of a two story frame shop on Front street, north of Auction, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately given and the rotary and No. 3 hose company were quickly on the spot, throwing water on the flames, being quickly followed by the other engines. The promptness of the fire department saved considerable property in the neighborhood from destruction, but they were unable to save the building where the fire originated, on account of its inflammable nature. It belonged to the estate of Thomas Hogan, and was worth about one thousand dollars; no insurance. The building was occupied by about a dozen negro families, among whom there has been several deaths from cholera lately, and the fire can be regarded as a blessing to the neighborhood in a sanitary point of view, without any detriment to the architectural beauty of our city. The negroes removed nearly all their things. An hour afterward there was another alarm of fire, occasioned by flames leaping from the roof of a building at the corner of Main and Auction streets, which was put out by the neighbors who had not retired after being aroused by the previous fire. The engines turned out, but were not needed. The latter fire was caused by a defective flue.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—The large audience that assembled at the New Memphis Theatre last evening was a high compliment to Mr. Barrett, who appeared as "Varil," the stuttering gentleman, in Bouscicault's new comedy, *How We Lovers Him*. His rendition of the character was correct and pleasing Mr. Hubbard as "Dick Heartley" was excellent, while Miss Menton as "Sallie" and Mrs. Lanagan as "Mrs. Varil" did well. At the conclusion of the piece, Mr. Lawrence Barrett was called before the curtain and delivered thanks in choice words. To-night the *Duke's Motto* will be presented for the last time, and will doubtless be greeted with a full house. The music company in this play is magnificent, while Mr. Barrett's "Lagadere" is a piece of acting that any artist in the world might be proud of. Those who attend the New Memphis to-night can repeat the duke's motto, "I am here!" with satisfaction.

THE KATIE BRUNER AFFAIR.—Capt. Streeper called on us this morning and stated that the mate's version of the events transpiring at the wreck of the Katie Bruner, which we published a few days since, was false from beginning to end. He did all that a man could do under the circumstances, to save the freight, etc., while the mate and crew were drinking, and insubordination held sway. Captain Streeper has certificates from Mr. J. L. Shallows, agent of the Louisville Board of Underwriters, and Mr. Edwin Bancroft, representative of the Memphis agencies, stating that he did his duty, and that more freight might have been saved, if the mate and crew had not stolen the yawl and departed. Captain Streeper says a requisition will be here from the Governor of Arkansas in a few days, and he intends to prosecute Dan Starr, the mate, and his accomplices, to the full extent of the law.

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE.—The benefit of this young actress at the Greenlaw Opera House, last evening, was a handsome and flattering tribute to her youth, beauty and accomplishments. The audience was very large, and composed of many of the finest daughters and gallant sons of Memphis, whose bright eyes looked brighter as their favorite appeared and sang songs in a witching manner that set hearts and feet palpitating and bouquets flying toward the stage, to fall in flowery showers at the feet of her who was the queen of the evening. Her rendition of "Pocahontas" was admirable. Miss Lillie Eldridge astonished her friends by her able portraiture of "Capt. John Smith". To-night *Pocahontas* and the *Poacher's Girl* will be performed, it being the last appearance of Miss Melville. Monday Charles Dillon will appear.

TWO BOYS SERIOUSLY INJURED.—Yesterday morning, says the *Avalanche*, a little boy while hanging on to a street car, No. 21, which was in motion, near the corner of Orleans and Poplar streets, lost his hold, and fell to the ground, his arm being thrown out to save himself, was run over by the car, and badly broken and mangled. He was taken to his home, and his arm will doubtless require amputation. In the evening, while the same car was in motion, near the corner of Main and Poplar streets, another boy while endeavoring to get a ride upon it, fell with both legs under the wheels, and was run over, his legs were broken and mashed close by the hips, and there is no probability that he can recover. It is a wonder that more accidents do not occur to the boys who run after and jump on the street cars.

PERUVIAN BARK.—Yesterday morning a drunken man was taken to the station house on a dray, kicking around worse than a fish out of water. His name was Brown, he wore a brown suit, had brown hair, brown whiskers, brown hat, his face was browned by the sun, his clothes browned by mud, and this morning he looked brown all over when making his appearance before Commissioner Beaumont. He said he was sick yesterday, took some peruvian bark in whiskey to cure him, and wanted to be sent to the hospital. He was fined two dollars, and on the charge going for twenty-three days in default of payment The next time our generally brown friend launches his peruvian bark in whiskey he must be more careful to keep his craft clear of the Metropolitan cruisers.

EMPRESS CLOTHS.—An entire new stock of these popular dress goods just received at Elsom's, 297 Main street. 25

PROMOTING A NUMB DU PATE.—Last night Madam Johnson, keeper of a *female* boarding house, applied to the police to have three men arrested for poisoning an inmate of her tavern named Lydia Ann. It appears that three men, strangers in this city, who were on their way to Texas, had stopped at the house, and induced Lizzie to take a drink from a bottle of whiskey they had, and left shortly afterward. The woman retired to bed, but was soon awakened by an uneasy feeling and her body swelling to an enormous size. A physician was sent for who soon relieved her, aided by a stomach pump, and this morning she was much better. The three were traced to the levee, and as the steamer Princess had just departed, it is supposed they took passage on her.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the City Board of Health yesterday, a communication was received from several colored preachers requesting that Dr. C. Byrd Baker be appointed visiting physician to colored people who are unable to pay for medical attendance. Physicians having already been appointed for the several Wards to attend the indigent poor, the communication was laid on the table. A short time since the German ministers of the city requested the Board to appoint a physician to attend to their countrymen who did not understand the English language, and the negro preachers took the cue and immediately petitioned for a like favor for their brethren who spoke the African language.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—Mail and passenger trains leaving Memphis at 6:45 a.m. by city time, connect at Chattanooga with trains for all important points in Georgia, East Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina. Passengers for points south of Grand Junction, and for points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad either north or south of Corinth, leave Memphis at 6:45 a.m., making close connections. Express train leaving Memphis at 1:45 p.m. makes close connection with the Nashville and Decatur Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and all important points North. East and West. *Time to Nashville 15 hours and 45 minutes.* Baggage checked through. Through tickets and information can be procured at 13 Court street. 25

THE GOODS at low prices at Elsom's, 297 Main street. 25

FIRST IN THE FIELD AND READY FOR ACTION.—J. Fellows & Bro., merchant tailors, No. 32 Union street, Leno Block, between Main and Second, are just receiving their fall stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings; chinchilla and beaver overcoatings of all shades; silk, velvet and plush vestings; cassimeres and greasedeens of the most beautiful styles; grey, brown and blue jeans; black, brown and drab velveteen, for sporting suits; business coatings and fancy cassimeres of every shade and variety; all of which they are ready to make up on the shortest possible notice, in style and at prices to suit all. As for the reputation of Mr. J. Fellows as a cutter, he is well known to our public. 30

GIFT CONCERT.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Grand Southern Mercantile and Real Estate Gift Concert in another column, which is to take place Nov. 6th, by special permission of the United States Revenue Commissioners. Among the prizes are plantations in Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia and Texas, lots in the city of Memphis, jewelry, silver-ware, sewing machines, etc. Three hundred thousand tickets are to be sold at one dollar each. The drawing will be superintended by a committee of citizens, and every ticket will draw a prize of some sort.

A FAMILY IN JAIL.—On Wednesday evening Mr. W. W. Dedrick lost his pocket book containing two hundred and seventy dollars at the New Memphis Theatre, offering a liberal reward for the same in the PUBLIC LEDGER the next day. It was found by a son of John Nolan, the blind man, who generally stands in a begging attitude at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, on fine days. John kept the money and took no steps to find the owner. Yesterday the boy told somebody what he had found, which came to the ears of the loser, and John, his wife and daughter were arrested and are now in jail.

NEW GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.—The celebrated Elsom Bros., at 297 Main street, are now receiving a new stock of some of the latest and most fashionable styles of dress goods, trimmings, shawls, cloaks, etc., which they are offering at astonishingly low prices. The ladies generally are invited to call and inspect them. It is a general wonder how Elsom Bros. manage to sell goods so cheap, but that is their business, and as long as they can afford to do so, they will be patronized liberally by those who desire bargains.

SWORD, TORCH AND COMPASS.—The sword to kill, the torch to burn, and the compass to divide out the soil we bought and the old we live upon. This is the language used against us as a Southern people. Shall we calmly permit those making use of such expressions to prejudice prospective buyers of all of our Pills, Bitters, Tonics, Cough Medicines, Chill Specifics, etc., at a time when better medicines are offered by our own "kith and kin"? The "Great Southern Preparations" are made in the South, buy them and you will never regret it. 23

OUR JOB OFFICE.—The PUBLIC LEDGER job printing department has been lately supplied with the latest and most approved patterns of type, borders and presses, and is better prepared than ever to accommodate the mercantile public. Our prices will compare favorably and be reasonable in the city, while our work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have *the only complete* printing office in the city, and will continue to give customers inducements no others in this market can offer. Call and see.

CRUTCHFIELD AGAIN.—We learn that the mule thief, Crutchfield, who was recommended for the position of policeman by one of the Brownlow family, was seen in the city a few days since. He escaped from his guardians on the railroad, between Memphis and Victoria county, the place where he made the acquaintance of the mule he took a liking to and got him into trouble. No official information of his escape having been received, the police made no attempt to rearrest him.

DR. HUSTED has taken an office in the Adams block, corner of Adams and Second streets, where he can be consulted upon all diseases embraced in his specialty, as catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, consumption and heart affection. As Dr. Husted's personal attendance at his office in this city is limited, those who desire to place themselves under his professional care should do so at once, and thereby secure the advantages of his personal attention. 47

NEW GOODS.—Elsom Bros. announce the arrival of their stock of new goods, and say they are bound to sell as cheap as ever. 25

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement still flows on in the full tide of success. First appearance of Miss Albertine Miller, the graceful danseuse, and Miss Carrie Correlle, who will appear in a diversified programme of attractions that cannot fail to please. First night of the local sketch, entitled "Wake up William Henry," together with an endless variety of songs, dances, farces, etc. 23

MATRIMONIAL.—Five certificates were returned to the County Court Clerk during the past week, showing that the following parties had been legally married at the dates affixed to their names: Edwin W. Gorman and Miss Fannie T. Edmondson, Sept. 27. George W. Miller and Miss Nora Hawthorn, Sept. 26. George W. Blair and Miss Eliza Pitts, Sept. 6th. Senas T. Lafoscen and Mrs. Parnelia Smith, July 6th. David Prince and Jane Jackson, Sept. 26.

SORRY for you, France and England! Your perfumes are shut out of this market by the tariff. Still more sorry for those who buy the trashy imitations of your extracts. Meantime all hail to the intelligent millions who would rather buy Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" than receive any other perfume as a gift. *Enter Nova Latter.* 30

A NEGRO HOUSEBREAKER.—A negro named Red Wilford was fined twenty-five dollars by Esquire Miller, yesterday, for attempting to break into the house of C. J. Bailey in Chelsea. Ned was on a ladder, trying to open a window, when an inmate fired a gun that scared him so badly that he fell to the ground and was bruised considerably.

RAPE CASE.—It appears that the negro, Henry Severe, whose arrest we announced yesterday for committing a rape recently escaped from the Brownsville jail. The deed was perpetrated on Miss Anna Lee, living near that place. He was arrested by detective Stonebraker, and has been returned to Brownsville.

CHOLERA AND HOW TO PREVENT IT.—Use Humphreys' Homœopathic Cholera Specifics. They are particularly valuable as preventives used morning and night, and prompt in subduing the disease or the fully developed cases. Family and pocket cases containing full directions, at $5 00 and $3 00. 23

NOTICE.—Any one wishing to engage in the drug trade now has an opportunity to purchase an interest in a first-class drug store, on Main street. Address "Druggist," lock-box 241, Memphis. Rapidly declining health is the cause of sale.
MEMPHIS, Sept. 24, 1866. 29

A NOTE CASE.—S. Morton, who resides at Fort Pickering, was before Esquire Hall yesterday, charged with destroying a note for one hundred dollars belonging to Lieutenant Onley. Examination was waived and bonds given for appearance at the Criminal Court.

ANOTHER CALL.—A correspondent of the *Commercial*, over the signature of "Memphis, Jr.," suggests Mr. John S. Toof as a suitable person to represent Shelby county in the State Legislature. He would make a good legislator.

ST. LAZARUS COLLEGE.—The Primary Department has fifty matriculants and an able faculty. The College Session will commence October 1st. Young men receiving the most costly instruction should bring the money with them.

GRACE CHURCH.—The services at this church, to-morrow morning, 10½ o'clock, will be held by Rev. Mr. McCoy, of St. Peter's Church, New Orleans. All are invited, and the members of the congregation particularly expected.

WATCHMAKER, ETC.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Rudolph Preuss, watchmaker, etc., No. 7 Adams street, to be found in another column. Those needing anything in his line should give him a call.

COUNTRY TRADE.—Our friends from the country wishing to purchase their fall supplies, should pay a visit to Elsom Bros.' mammoth cheap store, 297 Main street, and thereby save time, trouble and money. 25

CHOLERA REPORT.—There were forty cases of cholera yesterday and twenty-eight deaths—sixteen white. At noon to-day seventeen new cases were reported and nine deaths, including two white persons.

NEW BARBER SHOP.—John J. Borg & Bro. have opened a barber shop at 189 Poplar street, opposite the market. First-class artists will always be there to trim hair or shave in the best style of the art.

FREIGHT FROM THE WRECK.—The J. D. Perry arrived this morning from White river. Among her freight was six hundred and thirty-eight packages from the wreck of the Katie Bruner.

ROBBERY.—Last night some individual unknown entered Mrs. Keehan's grocery store, on Jefferson street extended, and confiscated seventy dollars in cash and a lot of wearing apparel.

STOLE A SUIT.—Charles Brown was arrested yesterday for stealing a skirt from R. D. Lockwood, which he sold for thirty-five dollars. A States' warrant was issued in this case this morning.

THE finest and best selected stock of beavers, cloths, cassimeres and vestings in this city, is at Reid & Bro.'s, merchant tailors and clothiers, 154 Jefferson street. 25

REV. J. W. ROGERS, assisted by Prof. Hirne, will hold service in the Chapel at St. Lazarus College to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

LEAVE your orders for plain or ornamental painting at 46 Monroe street, where Frank Pope and his assistants have their headquarters.

RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.—Geo. Farrington, arrested several days since for embezzlement at Vicksburg, was released yesterday.

ANY description of painting executed promptly by Frank Pope, 46 Monroe street. Leave your orders.

WHOLESALE cash buyers can save at least 25 per cent. by buying their stock at Elsom's, 297 Main street. 25

FOR SALE.—The lease and fixtures of the store No. 36 Jefferson street. Apply at the above place. 25

FOR RENT.—A family residence, corner of Third and Poplar. See advertisement.

FRANK POPE, at 46 Monroe street, paints signs in a style to please all who look at them.

Special Notices.

Special Notices will be inserted in this column for ten cents per line for each insertion.

Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
30

The Great Seat Supplied!—Pills have been swallowed in millions. Salves have been rubbed in by the pound. Dr. MAGNUS'S two grand specifics are putting an end to this wholesale system of medication. One of his famous pills was done. A box of this healing salve is of more value, as a remedy for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, than a ship's cargo of the ointments advertised to cure everything, but are all, in fact, either useless or deleterious.

Dr. MAGNUS'S motto is CONCENTRATION. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principle of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—they do not gripe—they do not embolie. They create a vigorous appetite, and corresponding strength to the digestive. They tone the liver, clear the head and steady the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease can resist the disinfectant operation of the Salve. Tumor Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, etc., are thoroughly eradicated by this unrivaled medicine. In fact, MAGNUS'S BRUISE, SALVE and DARKNESS PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, this Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Magnal, 41 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists, at 75 cents per box. 4-30

Our "Public Directory."—To strangers visiting Memphis we offer a list of clever, reliable business men, under the above head, on the first page of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

The Port of Memphis.

The river came to a stand at this point last night. Business was dull this morning, and the weather clear and pleasant.

The following are the arrivals and departures since our last:

Arrivals.

Princess, St. Louis.
J. S. McCune, White river.
J. D. Perry, White river.
Blue Wing No. 2, Mobile.
Victory, Vicksburg.
Marble City, St. Louis.

Departures.

Adam Jacobs, St. Louis.
J. S. McCune, St. Louis.
Victory, St. Louis.
Natoma, St. Francis river.
Lotus No. 2, New Orleans.
Golden Eagle, Cincinnati.
Blue Wing No. 2, Cincinnati.
Van Buren, Fort Smith.
Princess, Arkansas river.

Boats in Port.

Des'Arc, Dan. Able, Guidon, J. D. Perry, Mollie Hambleton, J. L. Hyatt and Marble City.

Boats Leaving To-Day.

Cairo and St. Louis.—The Marble City leaves this evening—Capt. Jas. H. Kimbrough in command, and Chas. M. Parsons in the office.

Arkansas River.—The mail packet Dan. Able leaves this evening at five o'clock—Capt. E. L. Dismukes on the roof, and Jimmy Thompson, clerk.

Helena and Vicksburg.—The magnificent new packet Dr. Able calls this evening Captain N. S. Green in command, and John T. Fenwick and John Langlois in charge of her office.

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR

Memphis

And New Orleans Wednesday Packet

SOUTHERNER.

DICK MASON, - - - Master
STEVE FRANCOCK, - - - Clerk
CAPT. TOM BERRY,
EPH. BANKS, } Pilots

THE "SOUTHERNER" BEING OWNED and Commanded exclusively by the above officers, can confidently solicit the trade, which she has so long and so liberally received in the past, during the coming season.

Having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, the Southerner can offer inducements to Shippers and Passengers that cannot be surpassed by any boat on the river.

Will leave for New Orleans, WEDNESDAY, September 5th, and every alternate Wednesday thereafter.

All Way Business Solicited.
E. J. BOURKE & CO., Agts.

NEW CROP TURNIP SEED.
NEW CROP SEED RYE.
Just received by R. S. CRAIG & CO.,
379 Main street, (Jackson Block).

GRASS SEED, CLOVER SEED,
LANDRETH GARDEN SEED.
In store and for sale low, by
R. S. CRAIG & CO., Seedsmen,
379 Main st., (Jackson Block),
Memphis, Tenn.

WRAPPING PAPER.
FLAX PAPER.
MANILLA PAPER.
COTTON SAMPLING PAPER.
CRAIGS SEED STORE,
379 Main st., Memphis, Tenn.

MEDICAL.

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.
Diosma Crenata, Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a particular tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of the parts concerned in its evacuation.

remedy has also been recommended in Dropsy, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affection and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 25 to 35, in cases of decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, and DROPSICAL SWELLING.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING, and cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleets, of long standing, and Syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Sold at
HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY,
And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.
Beware of Counterfeits.
4-30-1y

EVERY MAN'S WIFE,

AND ALL FEMALES, OLD OR YOUNG, MARRIED OR SINGLE, who are troubled with any of the following complaints should at once send for a bottle of Moffett's Female Bitters and be cured:

Headache, Sick Headache,
Palpitation, Pain in back and side,
Smothering Sensation, Pains in head and loins,
Pain in the Breast, Loss of Whites,
Painful Menstruation, Difficult Menstruation,
Chlorosis or Green Sick- Leucorrhœa or Whites,
ness, Swimming of the head,
Irregularity, Loss of appetite,
Hysterical Trembling, Extreme nervousness,
Nervous Chills, Fainting Spells,
Nervous Headache, Bearing Pains,
Wakefulness, Pallid Countenance,
Lack of early Beauty.

English Female Bitters

Were prepared specially for the above class of diseases and complaints, and with confidence we recommend them to all who may be suffering from any of the diseases and ailings of females. One single bottle will test their efficacy, and if it fails to cure, the money paid for it, with a circular female pamphlet, should better be cured by their use. It invigorates and arouses the whole system, and restores nature her accustomed habits.

Record, Torch, Compass!

Those who are willing to tell lies with the record, burn everything in the South with the torch, and divide our lands with the compass, shall their remedies and poisons all your Pills, your Tonics, your Chill Medicines, your Cough Syrups, and your Female Medicines, at a time when better ones are prepared in the South and by Southern men? NO, NO, NO, and HELL!

BY THE POWERS ABOVE, warrior your self-control, and use Moffett's Bitters, and buy from those who are qualified to give satisfaction.

DROMGOOLE & CO'S

KING OF CHILLS.

It absolutely cleanses your stomach, scours the liver, opens the bowels, carries off the bile, and leaves the system in a healthy condition. Use the best, or never, give ours to your children, and can be administered to infants. For children of

CHILLS AND FEVER,

whether recent or long standing, it effects speedy and effectual cure. Read the following:

BRANDON, MISS., Sept. 12th, 1866.

MESSRS. J. P. LAWRENCE & CO., Brandon, Miss.: After having tried the skill of an eminent physician for months on two cases of chills in my family, without permanent cure, I was induced to try a bottle of Dromgoole & Co.'s King of Chills, which, I am happy to state, effected an entire cure in both cases, and I cheerfully recommend it to my friends.
Yours, &c., J. H. PERRY.

STRANGE, INDEED!

That so many men and women go moping and dragging about, complaining of this and that, when a few bottles of Dromgoole's Bitters, taking them day to day, will set the chills, "where they be," or can be cured by using one package of

DROMGOOLE & CO'S

KING OF CHILLS.

Dr. Boyle's Hop Bitters.

Dry Rocking Cough, Catarrhs in the Chest, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. The Ayegetable Pectoral causes free expectoration, by causing the phlegm to loosen from the air cells, relieves the pain and difficult breathing, and gives entire relief to the distressing cough at night.

SPITTING BLOOD,

Shortness of the Breath, Difficulty of Breathing, Bleeding and Crackling of the Breath, Croup, Consumption, &c., are relieved by its use. We do not say it will cure

CONSUMPTION.

But it will loosen the Cough, relieve the Pain, cause free and easy expectoration, and soothe the troubled and Nervous System. As a safe Family Medicine it is unrivaled.

Dr. Boyle's Hop Bitters

Is in part the production of roots, gathered, as it is an established fact, in their greatest perfection, and in effects on the Lungs are truly astonishing.

YOUR COUGH

Should never be neglected. A cold on the lungs soon lead to serious results, and if you will send and procure a bottle of Dr. Boyle's Hop Bitters, called "Dr. Boyle's Hop Bitters," you will be perfectly delighted with the relief you will experience by the timely medical protection.

Price, Large Bottles, $1 00.

An assortment of the "Great Southern Preparations" should be purchased by every family.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS

Would save much by keeping a stock of them always on hand. For sale by the trade by
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
G. W. GAYLE & CO.,
and by Druggists generally.

CANDIDATES.

FOR ALDERMAN.—N. M. DENIS, OF Ward 2, Jones, coal dealers, announces himself as a candidate for Alderman of the 2d Ward, at the coming election. 10

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN F. WYATT as a candidate for the Legislature at the coming election, October 5th, 1866.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Judge T. V. PAYNE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the Criminal Court. Election, October 5th.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.—T. L. HARMER is a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk, at the coming election.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR OR PRIVILEGE CLERK.—Colonel Polk, the present incumbent, is a candidate for the office of Tax Collector or Privilege Clerk, at the coming municipal election.

FOR JUDGE OF THE LAW COURT.—G. W. PAGE, Jr., is announced by the Judge of the Law Court of Memphis at the election, on the 5th day of October next. 10

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR.—AT THE request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for the office of City Tax Collector at the coming municipal election, to be held on the 5th of October next.
M. H. REILLY, Late City Jailer.

ROBERT GOOD IS A CANDIDATE FOR Constable of the Second District, at the election on the 5th of October next.

FOR MAYOR.—W. G. LOFLAND IS A candidate for Mayor at the election in August 5, 1867.

TO THE ALDERMEN.—THE UNDERsigned feels himself unwarrantably solicited to announce himself a candidate for Alderman of the 5th Ward at the coming election.
MICHAEL WEBER, Jr.

TO THE CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.—GEN. J. Cooper has come forward by the charter for the election of Mayor having passed without an election, I now announce to you that I am also a candidate for the Mayoralty when the election has come to pass. I am a Democrat.
WM. PARROTT.

SPECIAL CARDS.

DESOTO INSURANCE
—AND—
TRUST COMPANY.
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, Desoto Block, Madison St.
Capital ..... $300,000.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks.
Directors—Wm. M. Patterson, W. R. Goodbrich, W. E. Jennings, T. C. Scurr, C. Kaufman, T. P. Bowles and C. B. Church.
WM. M. PATTERSON, President.
J. G. LONSDALE, Sec'y.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Memphis, Tennessee.

BANKING HOUSE.
No. 19 Madison Street.

THIS INSTITUTION, ORGANIZED IN 1866, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past two years. It continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.
WILL RECEIVE DEPOSITS, BUY AND SELL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
MAKES Collections in every part of the country, in London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, Pres't.

Memphis Insurance Comp'y

Organized in 1854.

Office—No. 22 1-2 Madison St.

DIRECTORS:
J. J. Mooney, J. Overton Johnson,
J. B. Jeffries, John T. Shelton,
C. F. Vietor, T. A. Sexton,
W. M. Cash.

THIS INSTITUTION IS PREPARED TO Insure property in town and country, on all the principal commercial plans, and to make Collections in all the principal business points in the country.
Resident Secretary—C. F. MURPHY, Pres't.
F. M. CASH, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A PAINT SHOP, WITH LAdders, Gear, Buckets, Brushes, and everything complete for carrying on the business. Also a good establishment. Enquire at 281 Second street. 28

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of the store, No. 36 Jefferson street. Apply at above place. 25

FOR SALE.—TWO THOROUGH NEW YORK R. R. Tickets at a bargain. Inquire at this office. 27

FOR SALE.—$300 WILL BUY A 40-HORSE power Engine and Boiler complete. $200 will buy one of equal horsepower engine and all the gearing for a Merchant or Grist Mill, and if used will be put in work. In two days the above will be sold at a bargain; one-third cash, the balance on 12 and 24 months' time. Address lock-box 805, or L. Parkhurst, corner South and Wagner streets.

FOR SALE.
A large stock of superior
PITTSBURG COAL,
in quantities to suit purchasers.
HOLMES, BLANCHARD & CO.,
28 52 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE.—AN ADAM PRESS, PLATTEN 22x27 inches, with steam apparatus complete and in good use; will be sold for cash. It is in good running order, and may be seen running any day on application.
Apply to, or address
WHITMORE BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—TYPE METAL BETTER than factory prices.
WHITMORE BROS.,
Corner Front and Jefferson.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A FAMILY RESIDENCE, on the corner of Poplar and Third streets. Apply to DENIS, JONES & KIRKLEY, No. 3 Third street.

FOR RENT.—BOARDING HOUSE, WITH 12 furniture complete, in a good locality. Will be rented on reasonable terms, by early application at 63 Second st. 28

FOR RENT.—A NEAT RESIDENCE, AP-ply at No. 5, Adams street. 28

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—15 TINsmiths and workmen wanted. None but good workmen need apply.
CUNNINGHAM & ORRELL.
28 Second street.

WANTED—AGENTS—$200.—TO SELL something new and useful, that will sell as rapidly, or on the same principle as such articles as "Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine" and "Our Father Below." Don't confound anything before or since, as this is not any article of furniture or Clothes Wringer. Agents are coining money in selling them. Address, for circulars, with particulars, the only manufacturers of the article for agents, Allison & Allen, 153 Lake st., Chicago. 28

STOLEN.

STOLEN—$5 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM the yard of the undersigned, on the night of the 23d inst., a SILVER WATCH. If the thief will call he will be paid the reward and no questions asked.
J. H. STREET.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen can be furnished with board, in private families, by applying at 63 Second st., between Madison and Union. 28

CITY BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES HOLDING INTEREST COUpons of City Bonds, and past due coupons of Shelby County Bonds, are hereby notified that thirty per cent. per cent. bonds, in accordance with the act of the Legislature, will be paid on and after the 1st of September 25, 1866.
Memphis, Sept. 25, 1866.
Bulletin, Avalanche, Argus and Post copy. 30

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Public Ledger has by far the largest circulation of ANY daily newspaper published in the State of Tennessee, and offers, therefore, advantages to advertisers not possessed by any other journal in the State. This is a fact which should not be lost sight of by the advertising public.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 19 Madison Street.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS:
Monday Evening, October 1, 1866

LOCAL NOTICES, inserted among the reading matter, will be charged twenty cents per line for each insertion.

PITTSBURG COAL—Brown & Jones, office 247 Second street. Branch office 374 Main street.—R. C. Hite, agent. 43

PITTSBURG COAL.—Briggs & Peterson, office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 341 Main street—J. B. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales. 29

GRENELLA OPERA HOUSE.—The engagement of Miss Emilie Melville closed on Saturday evening with the performance of *The Poor Girl's Diary* and *Pyon-kee-hoo*. In the former piece Miss Melville played "Martha Gibbs" well, being ably sustained by Mr. Hill, as "Stephen Plum," and Sam. Ryan, as "Toby Twinkle." The engagement of Miss Melville was a successful one, when the dull times and the absence of so many people from the city is taken into consideration. She is not a great actress, by any means, but her good looks, charming singing and winning manners created such a favorable impression, that her departure is viewed with regret, and her return next February will be hailed with gladness by her many friends. She is young, (not quite sixteen, it is stated,) and possesses the necessary qualifications, aided by hard study and practice, to place her, in a few years, at the head of American comedieuses.

To-night the great tragedian Mr. Chas. Dillon will appear in *Virginius*. He has just concluded an engagement at Louisville, the papers there being quite enthusiastic in regard to his acting. Robert Houdin, prestidigitateur, will also appear and perform some of his wonderful feats.

ACTATE.—Several young men of our city have organized the Memphis Boat Club, had a craft built, and on Saturday evening tried the same. It is a neat concern, twenty-five feet in length, and three and a half feet beam, called the "Ivanhoe." It was adorned with two mottoes, very presented by some ladies. One bears the name "Ivanhoe," and the other the anagram of the club. The uniform of the club worn on this occasion was a blue flannel shirt with white pants, though blue pants may be worn, with a narrow-brimmed straw hat, adorned with an anagram as a badge, which spells the word "Memphis." Several ladies were present to witness the trial trip, the boat being taken to the middle of the river, when it returned, and some lovely freight was taken on board for a little excursion. The club having been established, we expect to see others started shortly.

THE HERNANDO TOURNAMENT.—The tournament at Hernando on Thursday and Friday passed off in a very successful manner. On Thursday the novices lifted for a fine double-barreled shot-gun, which was won by John Paine. On Friday the grand prize, a magnificent horse, was won by Mr. C. S. Merriweather, of Desoto county. On the first tilt he and Mr. Selden tied, and a second ride was had to decide the championship. Mr. Merriweather crowned Miss Mollie Smith, Queen of Love and Beauty. Mr. Selden took the second prize, a splendid saddle, and crowned Miss Mollie Morgan, as First Maid of Honor. Mr. Wright took the third prize, a very fine bridle, and crowned Miss Georgia Tate, as Second Maid of Honor. Mr. Cummings, fourth in rank, crowned Miss Mollie Boone, as Third Maid of Honor.

DEATH OF DR. TAGGART.—Dr. R. L. Taggart died of cholera yesterday morning about three o'clock, after a short illness. The Doctor practiced medicine in the neighborhood of Pontotoc, Mississippi, for twenty-five years previous to the war, when he became Surgeon of the 42d Mississippi regiment. At the close of the war he settled in this city, where he made many warm friends who mourn his loss. About a month since he was appointed by the Board of Health to attend to the indigent poor of the Eighth Ward, and it was while in the performance of this duty that he was attacked with the cholera. The funeral this morning was well attended, the body being placed in a vault in Elmwood cemetery. Dr. Taggart was a member of the order of the Masonic order, and a Knight Templar.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD. Mail and passenger trains leaving Memphis at 6:45 a.m., by city time, connect at Chattanooga with trains for all important points in Georgia, East Tennessee, Virginia, New York and South Carolina. Passengers for points south of Grand Junction, and for points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad either north or south of Corinth, leave Memphis at 6:45 a.m., making close connections. Express train leaving Memphis at 1:45 p.m. makes close connection with the Nashville and Decatur Railroad for Nashville, Louisville, and all important points North, East and West. *Time to Nashville, 15 hours and 45 minutes.* Baggage checked through. Through tickets and information can be procured at 15 Court street. 25

THE FAUCITS OF FORTUNE.—Mr. Lawrence P. Barrett has been re-engaged at the New Memphis Theatre for the present week, during which will be presented several new and interesting dramas never performed in this city, commencing this evening with the *Faucits of Fortune*, which was written by a celebrated English author, and has been received favorably wherever performed. It ran for one hundred and thirty-seven consecutive nights at the Adelphi Theatre, London, when first presented, creating a great sensation among the theatre-goers of the great metropolis. The Northern and Eastern critics speak well of this drama and Mr. Barrett's rendition of "Annesley," which gives promise of a rich intellectual treat for all who attend the New Memphis Theatre this evening.

DAY GOODS at low prices at Elson's, 297 Main street. 25

FIFTEEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT.—The trial of Harris for the murder of a man named Bell, was concluded in the Circuit Court at Raleigh on Saturday, the prisoner being sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years. The murder was committed about two years since near Raleigh, at which time Harris asked Bell to accompany him on a excursion he had with Mrs. Harris, the mother of the prisoner, in regard to a missing blanket. Bell replied that the lady missed nothing, and did not regret what he said, when Harris drew a pistol and killed him. He has been in jail awaiting trial fourteen months. The prisoner is a desperate character, and is reported to have murdered several people during the war, when he was attached to a roving band that were looked upon as a terror to the country by the people and soldiers of the South.

DR. HUNTER has taken an office in the Adams block, corner of Adams and Second streets, where he can be consulted upon all diseases embraced in his specialty, as catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, consumption and heart affection. As Dr. Hunter's personal attendance at his office in this city is limited, those who desire to place themselves under his professional care should do so at once, and thus secure the advantages of his personal attention. 47

THE MCNAIR CASE.—Wm. McNair, arrested on Friday morning for committing a brutal assault on his wife, by throwing a tumbler at her head as she lay on a sick bed, inflicting an ugly wound, was fined *twenty-five dollars* by Esquire Miller on Saturday. As soon as released he got drunk and went home, when he was again arrested, it being considered dangerous for him to be there in that state. This morning he was fined twenty-five dollars by Commissioner Beaumont for the last offense.

NEW GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.—The celebrated Elson Book, at 297 Main street, are now receiving a new stock of some of the latest and most fashionable styles of dress goods, trimmings, shawls, cloaks, etc., which they are offering at astonishingly low prices. The ladies generally are invited to call and inspect them. It is a general wonder how Elson can sell such good goods so cheap, but that is their business, and as long as they can afford to do so, they will be patronized liberally by those who desire bargains.

HARDWARE IMPORTERS.—At 223 Second street, Messrs. E. Robbins & Bradley have one of the largest hardware establishments in the South. They keep a large assortment of cutlery, guns, pistols, castings, cotton hoes, plows, and everything needed in the agricultural or mechanical line. They import considerable stock from Europe, and offer superior inducements to dealers, by selling goods at New York prices. They have experienced salesmen to attend to business, among whom we notice Capt. James G. Barbour and Mr. Thomas D. Wilder.

TWO MACKERELS IN TROUBLE.—Two members of the "Mackerel Brigade," giving their names as Jake Ackerman and Chas. Reardon, were up in the Police Court for stealing several plugs of chewing tobacco from a Jefferson street grocery on Saturday night. They were fined ten dollars each—being sent to jail for twenty-three days, in default of payment. When they have a House of Correction to send little scamps of this stamp to?

"The *Aberdeen Daily Examiner* is the official journal of Monroe county, Miss., a county that bids fair to make more cotton, and buy more goods this year, than any other in the State. Advertisements may be left with Capt. R. B. Rise, at J. C. Mellish & Co.'s, 286 Front Row, Maj. J. P. Wilson, of Corwin, Wilson & Bradford & Co.'s, 285 Main street, Memphis, or sent direct to Messrs. S. A. Jones & Co., publishers, Aberdeen, Miss. 25

MORTUARY REPORT.—During the past week the Health Officer reports ninety-five deaths in the city, classified as follows: Whites, 41; females, 15; children 16; colored—males 9, females 6, children 7. Thirty-two white persons and ten colored are reported to have died of cholera. Diarrhea, fever, inflammation of the bowels, fever, remittent fever, four; congestive chills, four; bilious fever, two; congestion, three; yellow fever, one.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY and Cholera Morbus are serious diseases, but treated by Humphreys' Homœpathic Specifics, they yield like magic. A case of these specifics in the hands of any intelligent person, is sufficient to cure even the most formidable of these summer scourges, set to vindicate the high character and curative power of these efficient remedies, address Humphreys' Homœpathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, N. Y. 29

SANITARY REPORT.—During the month of October, Sergeant Smith, of the Sanitary Police, reports that the force under his command disinfected 1600 houses, 1200 stables, and 2300 privies and yards; had 59 new privies built and 150 nuisances abated. During the month 235 white persons and 459 negroes died of cholera. In the same period 130 white persons and 103 negroes were carried to the hospital, and 105 negroes and 70 white persons taken to their homes by the Sanitary Police.

THE COUNTY COURT.—The County Court convened at the reading room of the late Library Association, Third street, at ten o'clock this morning. Judge Leonard presided, and Magistrates Blakely, Mercer, Holmes, Brooks, Moore, Hildebrand, Heinrich, Hall, and Smith, were present. Deputy Sheriff Swan opened Court and announced the result of the vote on the removal of the county seat. No business had been transacted up to noon.

HEAVY FINES.—Detective Pratt arrested four proprietors of gambling houses on Saturday night. Three of them put up one hundred dollars and one seventy-five, for their appearance at the Police Court the next morning. They did not appear and lost their forfeits.

EXAMINATION OF TITUS.—The examination of Eb. Titus for the murder of Capt. S. H. Monroe on Friday last will take place in the Criminal Court room at one o'clock to-morrow. Titus is now confined in a cell in the county jail on Adams street.

SENTENCED.—At the Circuit Court, at Raleigh, last week, Geo. Nellis, for horse stealing, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment. John Niles, colored, for robbery, fifteen years. The case of Harris and Humphreys, for the murder of a crazy woman, was taken up and they were sworn, but the witness for the State having left the country, the attorney general was compelled to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Continued success of Miss Albertine Miller the graceful and fairy-like dancer, pronounced by all as the most artistic danseuse ever witnessed in Memphis. Do not fail to see her to-night in the pleasing acts of "The Nereus," "The Burlesque Circus," "The Dramatic Aspirants," and "Life in Dixie," together with an endless variety of new Songs, Dances, Etc. 25

OUR JOB OFFICE.—The PUBLIC LEDGER job printing department has been lately supplied with the latest and most approved patterns of type, borders and presses, and is better prepared than ever to accommodate the mercantile public. Our prices will continue to be the most reasonable in the city, while our work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have the only complete printing office in the city, and will continue to give our customers inducements to others in this market can afford. Call and see.

A MISTAKE.—Sunday's *Argus* says: Miss Melville, the talented and accomplished performer at the Greenlaw Opera House, was among the passengers of the Dan Able." Somebody bamboozled the reporter who wrote the above. Miss Melville performed at the Opera House after the Able left, and started northward last night to fulfill an engagement at Quincy, Illinois.

NOTICE.—Any one wishing to engage the dog trade now has an opportunity to purchase an interest in a first-class dog store, on Main street. Address "Druggist," lock-box 241, Memphis. Rapidly declining health is the cause of sale.
MEMPHIS, Sept. 24, 1866. 29

"TO BE, OR NOT TO BE.—On a bill filed by diverse citizens, Judge Reeves has granted an alternative injunction restraining John Bowers, Esq., from removing the records of his court from Raleigh, and the case is set for hearing at Raleigh, to-day, when it will be determined whether the county seat has been removed to Memphis.

LIKE REGILARS ON DRESS PARADE. The tech should always be scrupulously clean and free from blemish. Keep them in this condition with the incomparable Sozodont, and when they are veterans in the service, they will still be "as good as new."

IF IS an old saying that "goods well bought are half sold." Wholesale buyers will do well to bear this in mind, and look at the stock of Elson Bros., 297 Main street, before purchasing elsewhere. 25

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CHOLERA REPORT.—Twelve new cases of cholera were reported by the Sanitary Police yesterday and eight deaths, including two white persons. At noon to-day fifteen cases and five deaths had been reported.

J. T. PETTIT & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, have removed their office to Lee Block, No. 15 Union street. 25

THE finest and best selected stock of hosiery, cloths, cassimeres and vestings in this city, is at Reid & Bro.'s, merchant tailors and clothiers, 114 Jefferson street. 26

POLICE COURT.—Col. Beaumont disposed of forty cases in the Police Court this morning, the fines assessed amounting to one hundred and nine dollars.

CRICKET.—The St. George's Cricket Club were out on Saturday, and had a fine evening's sport in the neighborhood of Fort Pickering.

MULE STOLEN.—A fine mule was stolen from the stable of Moses Bolton, on the Lagrange road, three miles from Raleigh, on Friday night.

NEW GOODS.—Elson Bros. announce the arrival of their stock of new goods, and say they are bound to sell as cheap as ever. 25

FOR SALE.—The lease and fixtures of the store No. 36 Jefferson street. Apply at the above place. 25

Special Notices.

Special Notices will be inserted in this column for ten cents per line for each insertion.

Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. ODDEN,
No. 42 Cedar st., New York.
106

The Great Need Supplied!—Pills have been swallowed in millions. Salves have been rubbed in by the pound. Dr. Moffatt's two grand specifics are putting an end to this wholesale system of medication. One of his famous pills is a dose. A box of his healing salve is of more value, as a remedy for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, than a ship's cargo of the ointments advertised to cure everything, but are all, in fact, either useless or deleterious.

Dr. MOFFATT'S motto is CONCENTRATION. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principle of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—they do not gripe—they do not enfeeble. They create a vigorous appetite, and corresponding strength on the digestive. They tone the liver, clear the head and steady the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease can resist the disinfectant operation of the Salve. Tetter, Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, etc., are thoroughly eradicated by its unrivaled medicine. In Dr. MOFFATT'S Specifics, DYSPEPTIC and DIARRHŒA PILLS cure where all others fail. While Dr. MOFFATT'S Chihuahua Cure, and all abrasions of the skin, Marriott's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Magee, 45 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. 4-139

Select School for Young Ladies of the Eighth Ward.—The 17th year opens at Eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenue, New York.

The faculties of Tennessee: Mrs. Henry Simons, having been requested by many Southern and Western friends to open a school, has been educated at the Institute to make known her school, announces to them that she receives pupils from the age of 7 to 15. The French, equine the English, French, German and Hebrew languages thoroughly. Music and elocution taught by able professors. Sewing and embroidery made an especial instruction. Dancing and gymnastic exercises taught during the winter season. The pupils attending the Institute will find it a home in every respect, and every care will be taken with their moral and religious training. Pupils can enter the Institute at any time. For circulars, apply as above. 4-67

Marriages and Celibacy.—An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, disease and abuse which produces the vital powers, with new means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 5-69

The Port of Memphis.

The river is falling at this point. Business was quite lively at the landing this morning. The weather was cloudy and temperate.

The following are the arrivals and departures since our last:

Arrivals.

M. S. Meghan, Vicksburg.
White Cloud No. 2, St. Louis.
Pauline Carroll, St. Louis.
Clifton, Cincinnati.
Southerner, New Orleans.
Harry Dean, Cincinnati.
Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
Commercial, White river.

Departures.

M. S. Meghan, St. Louis.
Marble City, St. Louis.
L. I. Ryan, St. Louis.
Gaidoz, Little Rock.
Dan Able, Vicksburg.
J. D. Perry, White river.
Des Arc, White river.
Pauline Carroll, New Orleans.
White Cloud, New Orleans.
Hunter, Cairo.

Boats in Port.

Mollie Hambleton, Natchez, Clifton, Harry Dean, Belle Memphis, Commercial.

Boats Leaving To-Day.

Cairo and St. Louis.—The famous Belle Memphis is the regular packet this evening, Capt. Dan. Musleman in command, Leroy Eadie, clerk. Passengers can secure tickets and berths of Jimmie Speed, at the Union Ticket office, 5 Jefferson street.

Boats Leaving To-Morrow.

St. Francis River.—The Mollie Hambleton is being painted, repaired and fixed up generally, and will leave to-morrow evening for the St. Francis river. The Mollie is a popular craft, which is a natural consequence from carrying such a splendid set of officers Capt. T. E. Bowman commanding, Tom Day and Wm. H. Clark presides in her office.

Miscellaneous.

Al Little Rock, on Saturday, the river fell eighteen inches and was still declining.

The stern-wheel steamer Starlight was sold at St. Louis Thursday, by the Sheriff, to Capt. Hunter for $3,800. Capt. H. bought her in.

James Cooper, a well-known pilot, died of cholera at Nashville on Wednesday last.

Monetary and Commercial

Money Market.

There is nothing new to report in the money market. Gold continues quiet and firm, buying at 43@45c and shipping to New York for sale. We have noticed some demand for State Bank of Tennessee money, caused by parties wishing to pay debts due the Bank—and under this demand it has advanced to 40 cents. In other uncurrent money there is but little doing.

Cotton Market.

The market is active, but the supply limited. Middlings are from 30c to 32c, tare 2 pounds. Quotations given below include the three cents tax:

Ordinary	29@34	Middling	32@33
Good Ordinary	30@31	Good Middling	33@34
Low Middling	30@31	Good Middling	33@34

General Market.

ALE, per half barrel	10 50	@12 00
BAGGING, per yard,		
Jutes	0 42	@ 0 45
Kentucky	0 38	@ 0 40
BAGS, GUNNY		
New	0 30	@ 0 32
Second-hand	0 27	@ 0 28
BROOMS, per dozen	2 00	@ 3 00
BEANS, per bushel		
Navy	1 50	@ 1 75
BUTTER, per pound,		
Choice	0 35	@ 0 40
Table and Pails	0 35	@ 0 40
CANDLES, per pound,		
Sperm	0 50	@ 0 55
CAPS—		
Percussion	0 60	@ 0 65
Caps	1 50	@ 1 87
Primers	1 50	@ 1 87
Tarpaulins	0 40	@ 1 25
Wagon	0 40	@ 1 25
PROVISIONS,		
Pork, mess, per bbl	0 00	@ 0 00
Clear sides, per lb	0 00	@ 0 00
Shoulders	0 00	@ 0 00
Hams, sugar-cured, per lb	0 00	@ 0 00
Lard, keg, per lb	0 00	@ 0 00
Lard, tierce, per lb	0 00	@ 0 00
ROPE,		
Cotton rope	1 25	@ 1 25
Manilla rope	0 00	@ 0 00
Sisal rope	0 00	@ 0 00
Tarred	0 17	@ 0 18
RICE, per pound,	0 11@0	@ 0 12
SUGAR,		
Crushed, per pound	0 00	@ 0 00
Granulated, do	0 00	@ 0 00
Powdered and A	0 00	@ 0 00
Clarified, A, do	0 00	@ 0 00
Yellow C	0 00	@ 0 00
SALT, per barrel	2 50	@ 2 75
SOAP,		
Castile, W bar	0 00	@ 0 75
Castile, fancy	0 00	@ 0 00
Common	0 00	@ 0 00
Common	0 00	@ 0 00
SODA, per pound	0 11	@ 0 12½
HARDWARE,		
Bolts, per keg, 100 to 40d	7 75	@ 8 25
" 30d	8 75	@ 9 25
" 20d	9 75	@ 10 25
Cut spikes	0 11½@	@ 0 12
Wrought boat spikes	0 00	@ 0 00
Horseshoes, Swedes, P lb	0 00	@ 0 00
Bar iron	0 00	@ 0 00
Horseshoe iron	0 00	@ 0 00
Nail rod	0 00	@ 0 00
Cast steel, English	0 00	@ 0 00
Blister steel, English	0 00	@ 0 00
Spring	0 00	@ 0 00
HIDES, per lb,		
Green	0 00	@ 0 00
Dry, salted	0 00	@ 0 00
Dry, flint	0 11	@ 0 11
Dry, salted	0 00	@ 0 00
HOMINY, per barrel	5 00	@ 5 00
LARD, per pound,		
In tierce	0 00	@ 0 00
In keg	0 00	@ 0 00
LEAD,		
Pig, per lb	0 00	@ 0 00
LEATHER, per lb,		
Sheeting oak, sole	0 45	@ 0 60
Upper, B dot	0 00	@ 0 00
Harness calf, do	0 00	@ 0 00
Upper calf, do	0 00	@ 0 00
Hemlock sole per B	0 42	@ 0 45
Skirting	0 00	@ 0 00
LIME,		
Alabama	1 00	@ —
Ohio	1 00	@ —
Cuba	1 00	@ —
MOLASSES, per gallon,		
Barrels and half bbls	0 00	@ 0 00
Choice New Orleans	0 00	@ 0 00
Golden syrup	1 00	@ 1 75
OILS, per gallon,		
Coal	0 00	@ 0 00
Linseed, raw	0 00	@ 0 00
Linseed, boiled	0 00	@ 0 00
Lard, No. 1	0 00	@ 0 00
Lard, No. 2	0 00	@ 0 00
Sperm	0 00	@ 0 00
CHEESE, per pound,	0 00	@ 0 00
Western Reserve	0 18	@ 0 20
"	0 00	@ 0 00
CHICORY, per pound	0 00	@ 0 00
COFFEE, per pound,		
Rio	0 00	@ 0 00
Laguayra	0 36	@ 0 41
Java	0 00	@ 0 00
CORN MEAL,	0 00	@ 0 00
CRACKERS,		
Soda	0 09	@ 0 11
Butter	0 09	@ 0 11
BOOTS, per dozen	0 00	@ 0 00
FEED,		
Oats, per bus	0 00	@ 0 00
Corn, per bushel	0 00	@ 0 00
Meal, per bushel	0 00	@ 0 00
Bran, per bushel	0 00	@ 0 00
Chops	0 00	@ 0 00
FLOUR, per barrel,		
Superfine	0 00	@ 0 00
Superfine	0 00	@ 0 00
Extra	0 00	@ 0 00
Double extra	0 00	@ 0 00
Double Extra	0 00	@ 0 00
Family Brands	0 00	@ 0 00
FRUIT, per barrel,		
Apples, green	2 25	@ 4 00
Apples, dried	0 00	@ 0 00
Peaches, peeled	0 10	@ 0 14
FISH		
Mackerel No. 1, new	0 00	@ 0 00
" No. 2, "	0 00	@ 0 00
" No. 3, "	0 00	@ 0 00
" No. 1, bbl, bbl	0 00	@ 0 00
" No. 2, "	0 00	@ 0 00
" No. 3, "	0 00	@ 0 00
" No. 1, kegs	0 00	@ 0 00
" No. 2, "	0 00	@ 0 00
" No. 3, "	0 00	@ 0 00
Dry Cod, per pound	0 00	@ 0 00
Herring, pickled, bbl	0 00	@ 0 00
GUNPOWDER,		
Sporting, keg	0 00	@ 0 00
Half keg	0 00	@ 0 00
Canister	0 00	@ 0 00
SPICES,		
Allspice	0 22	@ 0 25
Pepper	0 25	@ 0 30
Ginger	0 25	@ 0 30
Pepper	0 25	@ 0 30
Cloves	0 00	@ 0 00
TAR, per gallon	0 00	@ 0 00
TEAS, per pound,		
Green	0 75	@ 0 90
Black	0 00	@ 0 00

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR

Memphis

And New Orleans

SPECIAL CARDS.

DESOTO INSURANCE
—AND—
TRUST COMPANY,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, Desoto Block, Madison St.

Capital, $300,000.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks, Brick Stores & Dwellings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., on favorable terms. C. DUPUY, J. J. Hamilton, Jr., Directors and C. DUPUY, President.
H. W. FARRINGTON, Prest.
J. G. LONSDALE, Sec'y.

SAVINGS INSTITUTE.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1866, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years. It continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.
Will receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING lot in Chelsea. Will be leased for 30 years. For particulars apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SALOON, STOCK AND FIXtures—doing a good business. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL (BETTER than babbitt for the money). Address WILLMORE BROS., Type Foundry, Memphis.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A WELL FINISHED BASEment, Tremont st. 423 Main st.

FOR RENT—THE SHOP RECENTLY OCcupied by the late W. E. Bell, suitable for carpenter shop, store or residence over head. For particulars, inquire of
D. F. GOODYEAR,
Agent for heirs,
99 20 Second street, Memphis.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE OF SIX rooms, just finished, within ten minutes walk of Court Square. Apply to M. S. WRIGHT, 19 Main street.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE. Apply at No. 6 Madison street.
82 R. D. GOODLETT.

FOR RENT, ON CHARLESTON BAILroad, a cottage house, out houses, good garden, cistern, etc., at Rideout station, twelve miles east. Railroad accommodations free. Time to Memphis, 40 to 50 minutes. Possession given 1st of January, R. ROONEY.
83 Office, No. 11, over 261 Front st.

WANTS.

WANTED—THE SITUATION OF PIlot. Can refer to a graduate of one of our Commercial Colleges, who produces testimonials of character and long success as a teacher. Can be spoken to. Address S. C., Peoples Ledger office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKkeeper, by a practical accountant. Can give best city reference. Address "A. B.," Howard's Row.

WANTED—AGENTS, $75 TO $200 PER month for gentlemen, and $50 to $75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Genuine Home Family sewing Machine. Improved and perfected. It will run, sew, stitch, quilt, hem, bind and embroider beautifully—price only $25—makes the celebrated "Lock Stitch," and is warranted for three years. We pay for above wages, or will give a commission if preferred. Wages guaranteed to be made. Circulars free. Address, or call on, C. BOWERS & CO., Office No. 220 South Fifth st., Philadelphia. All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms.

WANTED—$100 TO $250 PER MONTH—Agents everywhere, both sexes, to sell the genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, cord and will execute every variety of sewing. It is fully licensed, and warranted for three years. Price only $15. Send for circular. Address J. MCALISTER, 730 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE Official Drawings of the Missouri State Lottery.

CLASS No. 675—DRAWN Dec. 5, 1866. 3, 36, 38, 74, 31, 34, 39, 32, 17, 45, 71, 29, 46, 66.
EXTRA CLASS No. 676—DRAWN Dec. 6, 1866. 40, 33, 46, 56, 49, 42, 61, 78, 25, 11, 60, 48, 76 and 58.

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE!
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY ARE DRAWN UNDER STATE Charter; have been drawn for FORTY YEARS.
Scrip must be and is deposited with U. S. Collector or Security.
The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.
Must be sure if tickets are sold or not.
PRIZES ALL CASH!
These are the State Drawings each day, and the Havana Drawings each month.
Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.
Half and Tenths are Prizes.
Prizes paid on day of purchase.
Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.
Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.
Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 20 Jefferson street, 2nd floor, between Main and Jefferson, corner Third street. No. 20 Jefferson street, south Second st. Entrance on Second street, south Second st. Box 2010 connected.

BOOKS and STATIONERY

197 MAIN STREET
WEBSTER BLOCK.

W. Z. MITCHELL,
Dealer in
SCHOOL
—AND—
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

A Full Stock of
Bibles, Hymn Books, Prayer Books
Testaments, Juvenile Books,
Novels, Masonic Books,
and Diplomas.

ALL OF WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE Lowest Market Prices. Call and examine my goods.

CERTIFICATES—I HAVE EXAMINED the new and cheap system of book-keeping introduced, by Mr. J. L. Lehr, of Memphis, and adopted by me in preference to the old system and most direct rule that I have ever seen. Its results are instantly ascertained and clear. For business men it has many manifest advantages over the old system.
S. W. MCCLUNG, Prin. Hutchison Seminary.

I cordially endorse the above.
ALBERT MOORE, Teacher.

Having carefully tested the same, I heartily concur in the above.
WM. M. BURDESHAW.

I take pleasure in recommending to the public the system of book-keeping introduced into our city by Mr. J. L. Lehr, as the most simple, practical and correct system I have ever seen.
GEO. P. HYDE, Principal Memphis Commercial College.

Prof. Lehr's method of conducting business is correct, and the shortest I have seen.
GEO. P. RICHARDSON, Prin. Male Academy, Memphis.

I have carefully examined the rule given by which to ascertain the profit or loss on any amount of goods bought or sold, and the rule is correct. I have also examined the system of book-keeping introduced into this city by Mr. J. L. Lehr, and pronounce it correct and practical.
D. W. ROCKBRIDGE, Teacher.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The PEOPLE'S LEDGER now has by far the largest circulation of ANY daily newspaper published in the State of Tennessee, and offers, therefore, advantages to advertisers not possessed by any other journal in the State. This is a fact which should not be lost sight of by the advertising public.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 13 Madison Street.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS:
Saturday Evening, Dec. 8th, 1866

LOCAL NOTICES, inserted among the reading matter, will be charged twenty cents per line for each insertion.

PITTSBURG COAL AND GAS COKE. Brown & Jones, office 247 Second street. Branch office 376 Main street—R. C. Hite, agent. 95

PITTSBURG COAL.—Briggs & Peterson, office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 341 Main street—J. B. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales. 100

H. B. PACKER, Pittsburg coal, office No. 100½ Main street.

LADY NIGHT OF THE OPERA.—*Roberto il Diavolo* was presented in magnificent style at the New Memphis Theatre last evening by the Ghioni and Susini Opera Troupe. There was a brilliant audience, despite audience in spite of the mud, and they were well satisfied, judging from the applause with which they greeted Mme. Ghioni, Wlle Carlini, Signors Iefre and Susini, who were particularly excellent. To-night is the last night of the troupe. Rossini's comic opera, *The Barber of Seville*, being produced on the occasion. The plot is as follows: The "Count Almaviva," desperately in love with "Rosina," the ward of "Doctor Bartolo," after surrounding his mistress, succeeds in "Figaro," the barber and factotum of the town, a meddling busybody, to aid him the Count confesses his love, and they mutually plan for the purpose of bringing about the introduction of "Almaviva" to the lady. "Rosina" is strictly watched by her guardian, "Doctor Bartolo," who cherishes a desire of wedding his ward himself; in this design he is assisted by "Basilio," a music master, "Rosina" returns the affection of the "Count," in spite of the watchfulness of her guardian, she contrives to convey a letter to him declaring her passion, and her intention to break through her trammels, and at the same time appointing a meeting. To obtain an interview with his mistress, the "Count" disguises himself as a drunken soldier, and forcibly way into "Bartolo's" house; "Rosina" has already been told by "Figaro" that the name of the "Count" is "Signor Lindor." The disguise of "Almaviva" is discovered by the guardian—the pretended soldier is placed under arrest, and the first act concluded. In the second act, the "Count" again enters "Rosina's" apartment, disguised as a music-master, pretending that he has been sent by "Basilio" to give a lesson in music on account of the illness of the latter. To obtain the confidence of "Bartolo," he produces "Rosina's" letter to himself, and offers to persuade "Rosina" that the letter has been given to him by a relative of the "Count," and thus to break off the connection between the two. He obtains the desired interview, which proceeds satisfactorily, and "Figaro" manages to obtain the keys of the balcony, while at the same time an escape is determined on at midnight and a private marriage arranged. In the meantime, "Basilio" himself makes his appearance, the lovers are disconcerted, and the "Count" makes his escape. "Bartolo," who possesses the letter of "Rosina," written to the "Count," succeeds, by producing it, in exciting the jealousy of his ward, who, while under the influence of this feeling, discloses the plan of escape which had been arranged, and agrees to marry her guardian. At his appointed time, "Figaro" and the "Count" make their appearance and, after some confusion, the lovers are reconciled. A notary, procured by "Figaro" celebrates the marriage of the enamored pair; immediately afterwards the guardian enters, accompanied by the officers of justice, into whose hands he is about to consign "Figaro" and the "Count," when mutual explanations take place and all parties are reconciled.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SEVEral Lives Lost.—It is our painful duty to record another terrible railroad accident whereby three persons were instantly killed and about twenty wounded. A few months since, we were horrified by a series of accidents on the street, hardly a week passing but one of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company's boats was destroyed, with a loss of many valuable lives. The railroads have now caught the accident fever, and dimster follows dimster with almost daily rapidity, wounding many travelers, and destroying others from making their journeys. We hope these accidents will cause the officers of the road to look after the bridges and trestle-works oftener to see that they are sound and safe for the public to travel over. About five o'clock yesterday morning, the train from Louisville, due here last evening, broke through a trestle-work about ten miles south of Clarksville, Tenn., killing James Maguire, express messenger, and two other men, whose names at present we are unknown to us, and wounding about twenty passengers. The engine and all the cars were demolished, except the sleeping car, which, fortunately, remained on the track. The disaster was occasioned by the trucks of the tender leaving the track. This threw off both the engine and tender, breaking down the bridge and causing the other cars to be precipitated from the bridge. A special train was sent down from Clarksville as soon as the news arrived there, for the purpose of clearing up the wreck and removing the wounded. In consequence of this accident, no train arrived last night by the Memphis and Ohio railroad.

On Five Minutes' notice, you can have the most delicious Buckwheat Cakes ever made on earth, by using Morgan's Self-Rising Buckwheat, 440 Main street.

THE STREETS—ALL ABOARD.—We have clear weather to-day, the sun shining brightly, but the mud on the streets is as bad as ever. The chain-gang worked at some of the crossings, but the mud soon flowed back after being shoveled off. Numerous signs were put up yesterday announcing the depth of mud, danger of navigation, etc. This morning we noticed a dry goods box in the mud on Main street, between Madison and Whitney chute, labeled "City Fathers." "Mob Line for Nicholson this day at 5 p. m." Seated in the box was the effigy of one of the City Fathers. A large crowd had assembled near, which stated that the steamer John Park, Morgan, master, manned by the old Board of Aldermen, would leave Chelsea for Fort Pickering this evening. No freight received but whiskey. One thousand life preservers on board. Fare, one dollar. Advocates of Nicholson pavement not received at any price.

MATRIMONIAL.—Licenses were returned to the County Court Clerk during the week as evidence that the following persons had been legally married at the dates affixed: R. Wilkin and Miss Mary Ann Shands, Dec. 4th; M. S. Whitworth and Miss E. E. Benson, Oct. 23d; Alfred Holcomb and Miss Letitia Benson, Nov. 25th; Henry Jones and Miss Mary Dee, Oct. 28th; George Lewis and Ruth Kaller, Dec. 1st; Hiram Robert and Laura Rogerson, Nov. 30th; Harrison Bowen and Caroline Terian, Nov. 29th; Hamilton Baker and Harriet Murphy, Nov. 23d; Lucy Breckenridge and Rosanna McGhee, Dec. 3d; Damon Dunham and Ellen Mariner, March 31st. One certificate was indorsed: "The original blew into the fire and got scorched. The above is a true copy of the original."

A CARD OF THANKS.—*Duvall's Bluff, Dec. 5, 1866.*—At a public meeting of the citizens of Duvall's Bluff, on the evening of the 4th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens furnished by Capt. Billy Ashford, on board his fine steamer Des Arc, on the occasion of the late visit of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, was a perfect success.

That the thanks of the community are due and are hereby heartily tendered to Capt. Ashford and his officers for their kindness and courtesy on that occasion.

That we cordially recommend Captain Ashford and boat to the traveling public, and trust that he, with his noble steamer, will long honor be afloat on old White.

That a copy of these resolutions be furnished Captain Ashford, and the Memphis and Little Rock papers.

PAT. H. WHEAT, Chairman.
GEO. F. LOVEJOY, Secretary.

SPEAKING FROM THE SICK.—Dr. Peyton D. Beecher, surgeon in charge of the County Hospital, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for stealing groceries from the hospital. The doctor kept a boarding house, and it is claimed that he kept up the table with what was stolen from the hospital. Immediately the jury brought in a true bill, he was arrested on a *capias* by Sheriff Winters, and was compelled to give bonds in the sum of $2000 to answer to the charge of stealing before the Criminal Court. It appears that Beecher did not confine himself to any one article of provisions, but went through the whole grocer's catalogue.

JAMES CARDEN.—This fine young actor, who gained many friends in this city last season, as leading man at the New Memphis Theatre, is winning golden opinions at New Orleans, where he is engaged at the Varieties. He was the recipient of a benefit on last Monday, when he appeared as "Luke Fielding" in the *Willow Copse*. The *Crescent* says: "He is comparatively a stranger in this city, but has won his way into the good graces of our theat-going public by his endeavors to please. He is ambitious and has merit; a generous public will not let these proper qualities go unrewarded."

OUR JOB OFFICE.—The PUBLIC LEDGER job printing department has been lately supplied with the latest and most approved patterns of type, borders and presses, and is better prepared than ever to accommodate the mercantile public. Our prices will continue to be the most reasonable in the city, while our work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have the *only complete* printing office in the city, and will continue to give our customers inducements to others in this market can afford. Call and see.

THE CIRCUS.—The bad weather yesterday caused the postponement of the benefit to St. Mary's Church, which takes place to-day, the proceeds of the afternoon and night performance being devoted to that purpose. This shows a liberal spirit on the part of Mike Lipman, and we trust it will be responded to by the margue being crowded to its utmost capacity. This is the last day of the circus, the company having to leave to fulfill engagements in Mississippi.

THE MILTONIAN TABLEAUX.—This famous exhibition of the scenes so graphically described, in Milton's "Paradise Lost," will commence its double bill at select audiences at the Greenlaw Opera House. It is both amusing and instructive, and those witnessing it whether old or young, learned or ignorant, always leave benefited thereby. There will be an exhibition this evening, and all who have not been to see it, should avail themselves of the opportunity.

TRIAL OF EX. TITUS.—Ex. Titus was arraigned in the Criminal Court this morning for the murder of Capt. Monroe last September, and pleaded not guilty. A jury for the trial of the case was ordered for Monday. Gen. Wallace, Gen. Gantt and Col. Cameron are attorneys for the State, and John F. Sale, E. M. Yerger and John Bullock are engaged for the defense of the prisoner.

POLICE COURT.—Twenty-one cases were disposed of this morning, one hundred and eleven dollars being collected. Four colored individuals were fined four dollars each, for leaving their teams to drink the health of Congress. Nineteen cases were on the docket in the second district last evening, and one hundred and nineteen dollars contributed to the police fund.

COMEDY.—On Monday Italian Opera will give place to English comedy, at the New Memphis Theatre, to the delight of many who fail to appreciate what they cannot understand, and classify the Opera as "all Dutch" to them. Laura Keene will make her first appearance on Monday with the celebrated comedy *Meeks and Furces* will be produced.

MASONIC ELECTION.—The annual election for officers of Lelia Scott Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons resulted as follows: John Ainslie, W. M.; D. A. Williamson, S. W.; Henry Copperthwaite, J. W.; J. W. Woltering, Treasurer; H. Woodward, Secretary. The installation will take place on St. John's Day, the 27th inst.

MUD! MUD!! MUD!!!—In consequence of the great overflow of mud in this city, I have determined to move to a much dryer place, and now offer my whole stock of fancy and staple dry goods at prices lower than any other house can sell. SOLOMON GANS,
313 Main street, Holland & Bro.'s old stand. 82

PROPHETS have no honor in their own country; but this cannot be said of performers, inasmuch as Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the home-manufactured product of the sweetest flowers of the Western hemisphere, has long since taken precedence of all exotic extracts on this side of the Atlantic.—*Elizabeth Journal.* 82

NOTICE.—Grocers dealing in Morgan's Self-Rising Flour will please send in their orders after as possible in advance of their wants. Owing to the immense demand for the flour and the bad condition of the roads my wagons cannot deliver flour as promptly as heretofore.
82 ALLEN F. MORGAN.

HATS AND BOOTS.—There are very requisite in Memphis, especially during the present state of the weather, and the public should know that J. J. Reilly, at 220 Front row, next Adams, has a large stock of hats, caps, boots and shoes suitable for any one. Call and inspect his stock and prices.

HOW ON A STEAMBOAT.—Fitzgerald, the mate of the steamer City of Cairo, and a deckhand named Cummings had some trouble on the boat yesterday, when the mate knocked the latter down with the aid of a piece of board, and drew a pistol. Fitzgerald was arrested on a warrant issued by Esquire Creighton.

ALL ABOUT A PIPE.—Charles Wynne was arraigned before Esquire Hall yesterday, on the charge of stealing a meerschaum pipe, valued at fifteen dollars, from H. W. Taylor, about a year since. He was committed for trial in the Criminal Court, bail being fixed at one thousand dollars.

GIRL BURNED.—Yesterday evening a little girl named Nowhitsky, whose parents reside on Bradford street, was seriously burned. She has been paralyzed for some time, and while sitting near the fire her clothes caught the flames, which were not put out until she was painfully injured.

GAME THIEF.—Johnny Cole, colored, was arrested last evening for stealing venison and quails from the Commercial restaurant, where he was employed. Johnny intended having a little game supper with his lady love, when he was interfered with and took his supper in jail.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Pat Lachan was arrested this morning for stealing the pants and coat of one man, and the valise with contents from another, at a Front street boarding house. Esquire Creighton committed him for trial at the Criminal Court.

BOUND OVER.—J. G. Merton was before Esquire Creighton yesterday, charged with assaulting John Sallibank, by striking him in the head with a beer glass, a couple of weeks since, in a Poplar street grocery. Merton was bound over to keep the peace.

REVIVAL.—Religious meetings that are productive of much good are held nightly at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Second street. Several persons have professed religion during the week. There will be services at seven o'clock this evening.

PERSONAL.—Col. Isaac Paist, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, has just returned to the city, after a trip to New Orleans, where he has been to look after the business of the first class institution he represents.

STEALING WOOD.—Michael Hanlon was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Esquire Hall, for stealing twenty-five cords of wood from Patrick Shaney. He was committed to jail to await trial, in default of $2000 bonds.

CRIMINAL COURT.—In this Court yesterday, the following was the only final order entered. C. Crawford vs. Moses M. and E. Clare; order refusing compromise and dismissing bill.

DON'T you know where to get "Hand" stitched boots, impervious to mud; also ladies and children's superb new styles boots. Jos S. Lewin keeps them for his friends, 322 Main street. 84

IF you want shirts, drawers, socks, handkerchiefs and the like, go to 56 Jefferson street, where they are selling at cost, trustee's sale. 83

REMEMBER the raffle of D. H. Holt's fine saddle horse "Stonewall Jackson," at the Quail Saloon, under Greenlaw Opera House, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

PRICE CURRENT.—The *Merchants' Exchange Prices Current* is out to-day. Copies can be obtained at 13 Madison street.

L. TEARS, late a carrier on the PUBLIC LEDGER, will please call at this office, or he will hear of something very disagreeable. 87

LAW COURT.—The only case tried in this Court yesterday was No. 1296, Dupont vs. Irwin, which is yet unfinished. To-day is motion day.

LATE PAPERS.—Will Spickernagle, 121 Poplar street, has our thanks for late papers. He keeps a large assortment.

TEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT.—Ed. Wilson, charged with robbery, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

The Port of Memphis.

River rising. Business dull. Weather clear. Mud plentiful.

The following are the arrivals and departures:

Arrivals.

Ruth, St. Louis.
Marble City, St. Louis.
Dan Able, Vicksburg.
Robison, Vicksburg.
Des Arc, White river.
J. S. McCune, St. Louis.
Amazon, New Orleans.
Henry Amex, New Orleans.
Lumbarny, New Orleans.

Departure.

Ruth, New Orleans.
City of Cairo, St. Louis.
Robison, St. Louis.
Lumbarny, St. Louis.
Amazon, Cincinnati.
Henry Amex, Louisville.
Natoma, St. Francis river.
J. S. McCune, White river.
Plante Valley, Vicksburg.

Boats in Port.

DES ARC, Rose Hambleton, Minnevola, Dan Able, Guidon, Centralia, Marble City.

Boats Leaving To-Day.

Cairo and St. Louis.—Captain Jim Tschudi's clipper, the Marble City, leaves this evening for St. Louis. She is a fine craft, runs fast, lives well, and has a gallant set of officers. Those traveling Northward would do well to travel on her. Mr. Charles H. Parsons is her efficient clerk.

Helena and Vicksburg.—The magnificent steamer Dan Able sails for Vicksburg and the lands this evening, in charge of Capt. Ed. Hart, who knows well how to look after the comfort of passengers. Geo. O. Hart and Gus Deane are her clerks. They know their biz.

Louisville and Cincinnati.—The Dean Line steamer Minnevola leaves for the Queen City this evening in charge of Capt. Low. Kates. Mr. Wm. Gribbs attends to her official duties.

Arkansas River.—Capt. Ike Whitaker leaves with his mail packet Guidon for the Arkansas this evening. Johnny Langlois and Andy Granger preside at her desk.

White River.—Capt. W. J. Ashford, commander of the Des Arc, will leave with his craft for White river this evening, at five o'clock. J. Lee Finney and Charley Smither are clerks.

Arkansas River.—The light-draught steamer Rose Hambleton will leave for the Arkansas this evening, in charge of Capt. John Chaycomb. A pleasant boat to travel on.

Miscellaneous.

Captain Hicks has returned from New Orleans. He concluded not to purchase the Magenta on account of the high price asked for her, which was $30,000. Captain Hicks will be on the Des Vernon fitted up for the Vicksburg trade.

The Centralia, when near White river cut-off, run on a stump, which knocked two holes in her hull on the starboard side, about midships. Fortunately for the boat, the stump struck her above the water line. A bulkhead was built, which enabled her to proceed on her journey.

The Ohio is rising at Pittsburg, with twelve feet in the channel. At Cincinnati and Louisville it is rising, with eleven feet in the canals. At St. Louis the river is reported stationary. White river is reported rising at Duval's Bluff, with twelve feet in the channel. The Arkansas is rising at Little Rock, with ten feet in the channel.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.—We respectfully ask our steamboat friends to call and examine the specimens of fine steamboat printing daily executed at the PUBLIC LEDGER office. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of Cincinnati or St. Louis, and to be greatly below those asked by other city offices. Bring your orders directly to us, and save the commission charged by parties who take in work they are not prepared to execute.

Special Notices.

Special Notices will be inserted in this column for ten cents per line for each insertion.

The Great Need Supplied!—Pills have been produced in millions. Salves have been rubbed in by the pound. Dr. Mozenie's two great specifics are putting an end to this wholesale system of misfaction. One of the diseases he cures is a dose. A box of his healing salves is of more value, as a remedy for scrofula and cutaneous diseases, than a ship's cargo of the ointments advertised to cure everything, but are all in fact, either useless or deleterious.

DR. MOZENIE'S motto is UNCOMPLICATED. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principle of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—they do not grive—they do not subsidize. They create a vigorous appetite, and correct constipation rapidly on the digestive. They tone the liver, clear the head and steady the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease can resist the thorough operation of the Salve. Tetter, Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Fistulas, etc., are thoroughly eradicated by the unrivaled medicine. In fact, Mozenie's Ointment and Blackberry Pills cure where all others fail. While the Barns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Mozenie's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Mozenie, 43 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. 4-30

Our "Public Directory."—To strangers visiting Memphis we offer a list of cheap, reliable business men, under the above head, on the first page of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

Monetary and Commercial

Cotton Market.

The cotton market to-day is better than for several days past, partially in consequence of the change in the weather, as little or nothing had for several days been done—the extremely disagreeable weather almost suspending operations. Receipts yesterday 722 bales; exports, 121 bales.

Ordinary	22@23	Middling	31@31
Good Ordinary	26@29	Strict Mid'g	32@32
Low Middling	29@30	Good Mid'g	33@33

Money Market.

Gold declined to 138 buying, and dull. City Scrip active at 97@98. County warrants selling at 95 to 96. Southern money is dull and rates are barely maintained. Brokers pay the following rates for State bank: Bank of Chattanooga, 21; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 99; Bank of Tennessee (old issue), 56; Bank of West Tennessee, 42; City Bank of Nashville, 6; Commercial Bank, par; Merchants' Bank, 21; Union Bank, 2½; Planters' Bank, 7; Southern Bank, 20; Bank of Shelbyville, 30; Traders' Bank, 2½; Union Bank, 75.

General Market.

ALE, per half barrel	5 50 @12 00
BAGGING, per yard,	
Kentucky	0 26 @ 0 28
Paper hem	0 26 @ 0 27½
BAGS, SALT	
New	20 @—
Second-hand	15 @—
BEANS, per gallon	1 75 @ 2 00
BRANDY, per gallon	2 50 @ 3 50
BUTTER, per pound,	
Country	0 25 @ 0 30
Tubs and Pails	0 35 @ 0 40
CANDLES, per pound,	0 21 @ 0 22
CAPS	
G. D. W. 100	0 50 @ 0 75
E. C. D. 100	0 75 @ 1 00
Eagle, D. & W. 1000	4 00 @ 5 00
Percy's, P. D. 1000	4 00 @ 5 00
CEMENT, per barrel	3 00 @ 3 50
CHEESE, per pound	
Western Reserve	0 17 @ 0 18
Factory	0 20 @ 0 21
Pound Dairy	0 22 @ 0 23
CHICKENS, per dozen	3 00 @ 4 00
CIDER, per barrel	5 00 @ 6 00
COFFEE, per pound,	
Rio	0 28 @ 0 31
Java	0 35 @ 0 40
Laguayra	0 33 @ 0 37
CORN MEAL	1 00 @ 1 10
CRACKERS,	
Butter	0 15 @ 0 17
Soda	0 15 @ 0 17
Sugar	0 15 @ 0 17
EGGS, per dozen	0 30 @ 0 35
FEED,	
Hay, per ton	30 00 @32 00
Bran, per hundred	1 20 @ 1 25
Shorts	1 30 @ 1 40
Corn, per bushel	1 10 @ 1 15
Oats, per bushel	0 80 @ 0 90
FLOUR, per barrel,	
Superfine	7 00 @ 8 00
Extra	8 00 @ 9 00
Family	9 00 @10 00
Double extra	10 00 @11 00
Choice Double Extra	11 50 @12 00
Fancy	12 00 @13 00
FRUIT, per barrel,	
Apples, common	3 00 @ 5 00
Dried apples	10 @— 12
Peaches, halves	0 12½ @ 0 15
FISH,	
Mackerel No. 1 per bbl	16 00 @20 00
" No. 2 "	14 00 @16 00
" No. 3 "	12 00 @13 00
" No. 1 kit bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
" No. 2 "	3 00 @ 3 50
" No. 3 "	2 50 @ 3 00
Salmon, per bbl	18 00 @20 00
" per kit	2 00 @ 2 50
Codfish, per lb	0 10 @ 0 12½
GUNPOWDER, per keg,	
Quarter Kegs	3 25 @ 3 50
Half Kegs	6 00 @ 6 50
Kegs	12 00 @13 00
HARDWARE,	
Nails, per ton, 30d to 40d	8 25 @ 8 50
20d	8 50 @ 9 00
10d	9 00 @ 9 50
8d	10 00 @11 00
Cut spikes	9 00 @10 00
Wrought iron spikes	10 00 @11 00
Castings, boiler ware, $ lb	0 5 @ 0 10
Shot, per bag	2 25 @ 2 50
Bar iron	6 00 @ 7 00
Horse shoes	6 00 @ 7 00
Mule shoes	6 00 @ 7 00
Cut steel, Dayton	0 — @ 0 —
Spring steel, cast	0 — @ 0 —
German steel	0 — @ 0 —
HIDES,	
Dry flint	0 — @ 0 —
Green, salt	0 07 @ 0 08
Dry salted	0 08 @ 0 09
Dry, salted	0 09 @ 0 10
HOMINY, per barrel	3 00 @ 3 50
LARD, per pound,	
In tubs	0 16@0 18
In kegs	0 17@0 19
LEAD,	0 11 @ 0 14
LEATHER, per lb,	
Sheather, cal. sole	0 60 @ 0 65
Upper, B. ox	0 50 @ 0 55
French calf, do	1 00 @ 1 10
American do	0 70 @ 0 75
Harness oak, per lb	0 45 @ 0 50
Skirting	0 45 @ 0 50
LIME,	
Lebanon	2 00 @ 2 25
Cape	2 00 @ 2 25
Shi	2 00 @ 2 25
MOLASSES, per gallon,	
Sorghum and half bbl	0 60 @ 0 65
New Orleans, new	0 60 @ 0 75
New Orleans, old	0 80 @ 0 90
OILS, per gallon,	
Lard	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed	1 60 @ 1 75
Linseed	1 60 @ 1 75
Tanner	0 90 @ 1 00
Sperm	2 50 @ 2 75
Burning White, per b	0 — @ 0 —
PROVISIONS,	
Pork, mess, per bbl	27 00 @28 00
Prime, 2 bbl	22 00 @23 00
Clear mess, per bbl	29 00 @30 00
Breakfast, per lb	0 21 @ 0 23
Shoulders	0 16 @ 0 17
Clear rib sides	0 20 @ 0 21
Clear sides, per lb	0 20 @ 0 21
Beef, mess, $ bbl	20 00 @22 00
Beef, prime, $ bbl	16 00 @17 00
ROPE,	
Cotton rope	1 35 @ 1 75
Manilla rope	0 25 @ 0 30
Machine	0 21 @ 0 25
Bolting	0 21 @ 0 25
Grass Packing	0 09 @ 0 12
RICE, per pound	0 10 @ 0 12½
SUGAR, per pound,	
Crushed and powdered	0 22 @ 0 23
Clarified, A. & E.	0 21 @ 0 22
Extra C	0 20 @ 0 21
SALT, per barrel	3 75 @ 4 00
SHOT,	
Patent, 6 bar	3 75 @ 4 00
Buck, 3 bar	3 50 @ 3 75
SOAP, per pound,	
Castile	0 21 @ 0 25
Common	0 07 @ 0 08
SODA, per pound	0 12½ @ 0 15
SPICES,	
Allspice	0 22 @ 0 24
Cloves	0 60 @ 0 65
Cinnamon	0 60 @ 0 65
Nutmegs	1 00 @ 1 10
Pepper	0 30 @ 0 35
TAR, kegs, per lb	0 10 @ 0 12½
TEA, per pound,	
Green	1 75 @ 2 00
Black	1 75 @ 2 00
TOBACCO, per pound,	
Black, common	0 25 @ 0 30
Black, fancy	0 35 @ 0 40
Black, twist, do	0 40 @ 0 45
Fine cut	0 60 @ 0 70
Medium, brights	0 50 @ 0 60
Medium, brights, fine	0 60 @ 0 70
Low grades	0 30 @ 0 40
Low medium leaf	0 30 @ 0 40
VEGETABLES,	
Potatoes, new, $ bbl	3 00 @ 3 50
Potatoes, Peerless	4 00 @ 4 50
Onions, new, per bbl	3 00 @ 3 50
VINEGAR, per gallon	0 — @ 0 —
WHISKEY, per gallon,	
Common	1 10 @ 1 20
Medium	1 30 @ 1 40
Extra	1 50 @ 1 60
Peppermint	0 — @ 0 —

TO THE PUBLIC.

GLEASON,
At Sam's House,
59 JEFFERSON STREET,

HAS NEWLY FITTED UP HIS SALOON AND RESTAURANT in the style and guarantees to give you better fare the finest of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

OYSTERS IN EVERY SHAPE.
Call and see for yourself. Remember the place—59 Jefferson street. 80

MEDICAL.

THE KIDNEYS.

THE KIDNEYS ARE TWO IN NUMBER, situated at the lower part of the back, surrounded by fat and imbedded in the loins. viz: The Anterior, and the Posterior, the Ureters. The anterior supplies. Interior cupsize of tissues or vessels which serve as a support for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conducting tube, terminating in a single tube and called the bladder. The ureters are composed of three coats.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: The Neck, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the remedies which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The remedy must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the joints is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and confined forms. Part of this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and least effusion causes anasarca, or the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the whole body. Ascites, when of the abdomen, Anasarca when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Holloway's highly concentrated compound will be found a direct remedy to take at the best remedies for diseases of the kidneys, bladder, gravel, deposited crystals, concretions, and scanty effusions. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of it, water, blood, or smarting of pain of fever, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gravel or Stone in the kidneys or bladder

SPECIAL CARDS.

DESOTO INSURANCE
—AND—
TRUST COMPANY,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, Desoto Block, Madison St.

Capital, $100,000.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST Marine and River Risks.
Directors—W. M. Carrington, W. R. Smith, W. R. Grenshaw, C. W. Grow, J. J. Rawlings, C. P. Bowles and G. E. Church.
W. M. T. BARRINGTON, Pres't.
J. G. LONSDALE, Sec'y. 101

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1866, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years. It continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED—FROM THE PREMISES OF the undersigned, on Sunday, the 9th inst., a pale sorrel mare mule, 15 hands round—about 10½ hands high—about eight years old; had on a new bridle when she left. Also, one black horse mule, about 15 hands high, left hind leg white; one shoe missing. Both in good condition. A suitable reward will be given for the return of said Mules to
WHITSIDE, BAKIN & CO.
Steam Saw-Mill on West river, north of Dayton. 98

FOR LEASE.

FOR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING lot in Chelsea. Will be leased for 20 years. For particulars apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, OR LONG TIME, a part of the lot on which I live. Inquire at corner of Poplar and Dunlap sts.
C. F. WINKLER.

FOR SALE—SALOON, STOCK AND FIXtures. A rare—doing a good business. Inquire at this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF the new brick, on the corner of Second and Overton streets, consisting of five rooms, with gas fixtures, good cistern, back yard, etc. Terms, $30 per month. Inquire on premises. 108

FOR RENT—A WELL FURNISHED BASEment. Inquire at 423 Main st. 104

FOR RENT—THE SHOP RECENTLY OCcupied by the late W. J. Dodd, suitable for carpenter shop, livery stable or residence over head. For particulars, inquire of
D. F. GOODYEAR,
Agent for Dodd,
93 Second street, Memphis.

FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE OF SIX rooms, just finished, within ten minutes' walk of Court Square. Apply to M. D. WRIGHT, 19 Main street.

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—A COW GAVE BIRTH TO a calf, adjoining my premises, last evening, and as a matter of course, the calf is the property inside of my lot. The owner can call, prove property, pay charges and take them away.
328 Main street.

WANTS.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FOREMAN, experienced in planting in the bottoms, to take charge of a cotton plantation on the Mississippi river, a single man preferred. Parties applying for the situation must be well recommended. ANDREW ANDERSON & WATSON.
99 No. 5 Jefferson street, up stairs.

WANTED—THE SITUATION OF PRIvate Tutor by a graduate of one of our Colleges. Satisfactory testimonials of character, character and best reasons as a teacher can be obtained. Address D. L. "X," Memphis.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKkeeper, by a practical accountant. Can give best of reference. Address "A," No. 2 Overton's Block.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER month by customers, and $20 to $50 for males, merely to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machines, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully—price only $15—making the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which many that amount can be made. For circulars, address
C. BOWERS & CO.,
Office No. 259 South Fifth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. 98

WANTED—$200 TO $500 PER MONTH—Agents everywhere, male and female, to sell the genuine Improved Comm——n Sense Family Machine. Price only $15. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, braid and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after every second stitch is cut. Every machine warranted for three years. We will pay the above wages, or a large commission. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Alton, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 98

GAYOSO HOUSE.

A CARD.

To the General Traveling Public
—AND—
MY OLD FRIENDS AND GUESTS.

I THINK IT HARDLY WORTH WHILE to say to my friends I never have in effect or anything I have attempted to do in the way of catering to the public from the earliest day I reached this Bluff. To the citizens interested, also, I have to say that I will not boast or follow in the wake of any establishment now—None will show why does. If you come, call and if the "newness" wears in to warrant another week what do you will have at least two good hotels to choose from.
Very Respectfully,
S. COCKRELL.

Official Drawings of the Missouri State Lottery.

CLASS No. 678—DRAWN Dec. 5, 1866.
2, 65, 39, 74, 23, 35, 29, 12, 15, 61, 75, 26, 36, 69.
EXTRA CLASS No. 679—DRAWN Dec. 6, 1866.
66, 33, 46, 45, 63, 48, 62, 78, 23, 11, 68, 48, 76

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE!
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY ARE DRAWN UNDER STATE Charter; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.
Tickets must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as security.
The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn officers appointed by the State.
Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH!
There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.
Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of Tickets.
Use-half the Tickets are Prizes.
Prizes paid on day of numbers.
Tickets $1 to $20, according to chance.
Prizes $2 to $1,000, according to chance.
Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 20 Jefferson street, Sub Agencies at No. 12 Cadiz, corner Third street. No. 204 Fourth street, room No. 8; No. 20 Jefferson st. 71

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Public Ledger now has *by far* the largest circulation of ANY daily newspaper published in the State of Tennessee, and offers, therefore, advantages to advertisers not possessed by any other journal in the State. This is a *fact* which should not be lost sight of by the advertising public.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 12 Madison Street.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS:
Monday Evening, Dec. 10th, 1866

LOCAL NOTICES, inserted among the reading matter, will be charged twenty cents per line for each insertion.

PITTSBURG COAL AND GAS COKE Brown & Jones, office 247 Second street. Branch office 376 Main street—R. C. Hite, agent. 95

PITTSBURG COAL.—Briggs & Peterson, office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 341 Main street—J. B. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales. 106

H. B. PACKER, Pittsburg coal, office No. 190 Second street. 128

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—The Ghioni and Susini Opera Troupe concluded their engagement on Saturday evening by the production of Rossini's comic opera, *The Barber of Seville*. The manner in which this troupe produced the various operas in their *repertoire* has added considerable to their reputation, and Manager Thompson deserves the thanks of our music-loving citizens for bringing this first-class troupe to our city. Although the audiences were very fashionable and select, and the performances highly satisfactory to those present, the engagement of the troupe was not a success to Manager Thompson in a pecuniary point of view. However, the Italian Opera is over for the present season, and those who delight in the creations of Shakspeare, fine old English comedies, and rousing farces will now have an opportunity of enjoying themselves. To-night the famous comedy entitled *Masks and Faces* will be produced, the immortal "Peg" being represented by Laura Keene, who commences an engagement this evening. Mr. S. Drake has been engaged, and is in the cast, together with Mrs. Morgan, Messrs. Whoolock, Lanegan, Hubbard and the other members of the company. The amusing farce of *Pleasant Neighbors* will conclude the evening's performance.

TO THE RENTERS OF MEMPHIS.—In view of the short crops, the generally depressed condition of the country, and the consequent fearful depression in all classes of business throughout the land, the renters of Memphis are requested to hold a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, on the evening of Tuesday, December 11, 1866, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of numerously and peacefully protesting against the oppressive prices now charged by landlords for business and dwelling houses in the city of Memphis.

H. Mygo & Co.	Lesle & Co.
Mack Bros. & Bohn.	J. H. Wagner & Co.
G. W. Jones & Co.	D. Olton & Co.
W. S. Knight.	Drake & Co.
Mellner & Curtis.	Taylor, McEwen & Co.
M. Kraus & Co.	Rice.
Merriman, Bird & Co.	Wilson & Co.
Bartlett, Gedge & Co.	Kemp, Matthews & Co.
Hinkemeyer.	Lewis, Whitney & Co.
A. P. Burditt & Co.	Brich & Lloyd.
Francisco & Wright.	Palmer & Olton.
Foster & Barrows.	A. Jost.
W. R. Moore & Co.	Bolen, Bilz & Co.
Hooker Stone.	Aydell, Robinson & Co.
McComb & Co.	Bloom, Bro. & Co.
Gilbert & Hatfield.	Bloom Bros.
Gerber, Lehman & Co.	Wright, Bowen & Co.
Robbins & Bradley.	H. B. Edgerton & Co.
Jones & Mallon.	Pain, Abie & Co.
Carter, Pat & Butler.	Mariner, Gage & Wilcox.
Mickle, Mason & Smith.	
W. Wade & Co.	Wm. Johns & Bro.
H. Wade & Co.	J. H. Oliver & Co.
Quigley, Lees & Marley.	

DRUNKEN MAN ALMOST DROWNED. About two o'clock on Sunday morning, as policeman C. H. Dow was making his rounds in the Northern part of the city, his attention was attracted by cries which seemed to issue from the bayou near where the Second street bridge is located. On reaching the bank, which is very steep, a man shouted to him to help him out or he would be drowned. A rope was procured, and aided by some passers-by, the unfortunate man was soon hauled out of his uncomfortable position. He appeared to be considerably under the influence of liquor, and stated that he fell into the bayou on his way home. The water at that point is almost eight feet deep, and it is a wonder that Michael was not drowned. He was very profuse in his thanks to officer Dow for helping him out, who thinks he did his whole duty by saving the life of one of the best Irishmen in the city. Captain Michael, with a temperance advocate, Mickey Quigley, of the same nationality, is one of our readers the last part of his name.

RESULT OF THE ORPHANS' FAIR.—The recent fair for the benefit of the St. Peter's Orphan Asylum netted the handsome sum of $5500, which speaks well for the liberality of our citizens. The table presided over by Mrs. Martin Kelly made the above sum from Southworth & Nance, on account of some cotton, and never turned it over to Mrs. Bradden.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Although there is no society here for the prevention of cruelty to animals, as in London and New York, those who abuse the brutes they own or control are often arrested and fined when they treat their animals in a cruel manner. Anthony Kane was fined twenty-five dollars in the Police Court this morning for abusing his mule on Saturday evening.

THE CIRCUS.—Mike Lipman's menagerie and animal show is to remain with us for another week, giving exhibitions each afternoon and evening. This is good news to the juveniles and children of larger growth, many being detered from visiting the circus during the past week on account of the bad weather and the wretched condition of the streets.

OUR JOB OFFICE.—The PUBLIC LEDGER job printing department has been lately supplied with the latest and most approved patterns of type, borders and presses, and is better prepared than ever to accommodate the mercantile public. Our prices will continue to be the most reasonable in the city, while our work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have the *only complete* printing office in the city, and will continue to give our customers inducements no others in this market can afford. Call and see.

CRANCHEY COURT.—The following final orders were entered Saturday: Fulton vs. Fulton, decree for divorce; Buchingham vs. Hays, adm'r, decree consolidating, etc.; State of Tennessee ex rel. Burke et al vs Cochran et al, decree dismissing bill, and for costs. This is the injunction case against the present Board of Aldermen.

On Five Kinnins' notice, you can have the most delicious Buckwheat Cakes ever made on earth, by using Wright's Self-Rising Buckwheat. 448 Main street. 101

WATERWORKS.—An ordinance has passed its first reading in the City Council, and been referred to the Ordinance Committee, providing for the annual election of seven citizens of Memphis by the Board to be directors and managers of the Memphis waterworks, the Mayor to nominate the same.

PERSONAL.—Among recent arrivals at the Gayoso House, we notice the names of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, Major A. J. Donaldson,' of Nashville; Gen. J. L. Alcorn, Mississippi; Col. W. H. Brown, Bolivar; Hon. Keanet Rayner, North Carolina; Major Joel Higgins, Arkansas.

NOTICE.—Grocers dealing in Morgan's Self-Rising Flour will please send in their orders as far as possible in advance of their wants. Owing to the immense demand for the flour and the bad condition of the roads my wagons cannot deliver flour as promptly as heretofore.
93 ALLEN F. MORGAN.

TRIAL OF ED. TITUS.—The Criminal Court is engaged in the trial of Ed. Titus for killing Captain Monroe. Only one juryman had been secured at noon, out of one hundred and fifty persons examined. The court room was crowded with persons anxious to witness the trial.

THE members of the old South Memphis Debating Club will meet at the office of Crews, Wilson, Bradford & Co., 285 Main street, at half-past seven o'clock to-night, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—That portion of the Mayor's message in reference to the retrenchment of the expenses of the city government, has been referred to a committee of five Aldermen.

DON'T you know where to get "hand" stitched boots, impervious to mud; also ladies and children's superb new styles boots. Jos S. Levitt keeps them for his friends, 322 Main street. 84

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Elder J. W. Caskey will preach at the Linden street Christian Church this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock. The public are cordially invited. Services every night this week.

The Port of Memphis.

The river is rising at this point. Business was fair this morning. The weather was clear and decidedly cold; a stiff breeze from the northwest was blowing and drying up the mud, rendering the levee navigable for pedestrians.

The following are the arrivals and departures:

Arrivals.

Olive Branch, St. Louis.
Nick Longworth, New Orleans.
Mary E. Forsyth, New Orleans.
Silver Spring, Cincinnati.
Agnes, White river.
Gleaner, Little Rock.
Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
Clifton, Cincinnati.
Laura Fenton, Louisville.
St. Patrick, Vicksburg.
Victor No. 2, Osceola.
Liberty No. 2, Louisville.
Mollie Hambleton, St. Francis.

Departures.

Olive Branch, New Orleans.
Dan Able, New Orleans.
Nick Longworth, Louisville.
Mary E. Forsyth, St. Louis.
Agnes, St. Louis.
Marble City, St. Louis.
Silver Spray, New Orleans.
Rose Hambleton, Little Rock.
Des Arc, White river.
Minnesota, Cincinnati.

Boats in Port.

Belle Memphis, St. Patrick, Gleaner, Clifton, Centralia, Mollie Hambleton, Liberty No. 2, Laura Fenton, Victor No. 2.

Boats Leaving To-Day.

Cairo and St. Louis—The splendid packet Belle Memphis, Capt. Dan Mustapher in command, leaves for St. Louis this evening. Larry 'Enzler, a youth to travelers and fame well known, presides at the desk. The Belle is a fine craft and will do to travel on. Her officers are gentlemen who understand how to manage a steamboat and make passengers comfortable.

Cairo and Louisville—The clipper-built steamer Liberty No. 2 leaves for Louisville this evening, in charge of Capt. J. R. Archer. Mr. Joe McCullogh is her clerk. The Liberty is fleet and popular, having the confidence of the traveling community.

Miscellaneous.

There is seven feet in the channel between Cairo and St. Louis, and rising. Ohio river and its tributaries are also full and rising. In the canal at Louisville the depth is nine feet. All the Arkansas streams are rising and afford excellent facilities for navigation.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.—We respectfully ask our steamboat friends to call and examine the specimens of fine steamboat printing daily executed at the PUBLIC LEDGER office. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of Cincinnati or St. Louis, and to be greatly below those asked by other city offices. Bring your orders *directly* to us, and save the commission charged by parties who take in work they are not prepared to execute.

Special Notices.

Special Notices will be inserted in this column for ten cents per line for each insertion.

The Great Head Supplied—Pills have been swallowed in millions. Salves have been rubbed in by the pound. Dr. MAGGIAN'S two grand remedies are putting an end to this miserable system of medication. One of his famous pills is a dose. A box of his healing salve is of more value, as a remedy for silence and scrofulous diseases, than a ship's cargo of the sixteenth adulterated to cure everything, but are all, in fact, either useless or deleterious.

Dr. MAGGIAN'S motto is conscientiously. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principle of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—there is no gripe—they do not enfeeble. They create a vigorous appetite, and correspondent[illegible] on the digestive. They tone the liver, clear the head and steady the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease can resist the disenfectent operation of the Salve. Tumor Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, etc., are thoroughly eradicated by this unrivaled medicine. In fact, MAGGIAN'S Burgoos, DYSPEPTIC and DIARRHŒA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggiel, 41 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. 9-10

Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
law-n-35 No. 43 Cedar st., New York.

Our "Public Directory."—To strangers visiting Memphis we offer a list of clever, reliable business men, under the above head, on the first page of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

Monetary and Commercial

Cotton Market.

We note but little change in the market this morning from Saturday's sales. The market is still continues dull, and there are few sales effected. Receipts have decreased considerably for the past three weeks. Last week there were received 7132 bales. Exports for same time 5862 bales. Receipts since the 1st of September at this port, 67,736 bales.

Ordinary	7@8	Middling	10½@10¾
Good Ordinary	8@9	Strict Good	10¾@11
Low Middling	9@9½	Good Middling	11@11¼

Money Market.

Gold declined to 136 buying, and dull. City Scrip active at 60@70. County warrants quoted at 50@60 to 60. Southern money is dull and rates are barely maintained. Brokers pay the following rates for State banks: Bank of Charleston, 97; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 90; Bank of Tennessee (old issue), 54; Bank of West Tennessee, 50; Bank of Nashville, 60; Commercial Bank, par; Merchants' Bank, 95; Union Bank, 85; Planters' Bank, 77; Southern Bank, 70; Bank of Shelbyville, 70; Traders' Bank, 25; Union Bank, 75.

General Market.

ALE, per half barrel	@3 50 @12 00
BACON, per pound.	
Sides	@ 16 @ 16
Shoulders	@ 14 @ 14
Hams, sugar cured	@ 20 @ 20
BAGS, GUNNY	@ — @ —
Cotton	@ 29 @ —
Second hand	@ — @ —
BROOMS, per dozen	@ 1 75 @ 6 00
BRICKS, per hundred.	
Hard	@ 2 00 @ 2 50
Soft	@ — @ —
BUTTER, per pound.	
Firkins	@ 25 @ 30
Tubs and Pails	@ 30 @ 35
CANDLES, per pound,	@ 21 @ 23
CAPS.	
No. 1 D. S. 100	@ 2 50 @ 3 25
" B. S. 100	@ — @ —
Size 7, 8, 9, 100	@ — @ 1 60
Size 4, 5, 6, 100	@ — @ 1 25
CEMENT, per barrel	@ 3 75 @ 4 00
CHEESE, per pound.	
Western Reserve	@ 17 @ 18
Hamburg	@ 17 @ 18
Factory	@ 22 @ 23
CHICKENS, per dozen	@ 3 00 @ 5 00
COAL, per bushel	@ 30 @ 35
COFFEE, per pound.	
Rio	@ 28 @ 31
Java	@ 43 @ 44
Laguayra	@ 34 @ 36
CORN MEAL	@ 1 20 @ 1 30
CRACKERS.	
Soda	@ 10 @ 12
Sugar	@ 12 @ 14
Butter	@ 10 @ 12
EGGS, per dozen	@ 30 @ 35
FEED.	
Hay, per ton	@ 30 00 @ 35 00
Oat, bales	@ 1 50 @ 1 60
Bran	@ 20 00 @ 22 00
Corn, per bushel	@ 1 00 @ 1 10
Oats	@ 80 @ 90
FLOUR, per barrel.	
Low Superfine	@ 6 00 @ 6 50
Superfine	@ 7 00 @ 7 50
Double Extra	@ 8 00 @ 8 50
Double extra	@ 9 00 @ 9 50
Choice Double Extra	@ 10 00 @ 10 50
Fancy Brands	@ 11 00 @ 12 00
FRUIT, per pound.	
Apples, green	@ 5 @ 6
Apples, dried	@ 5 @ 6
Peaches, dried	@ 10 @ 12
Dried peaches, halves	@ 12 @ 14
FISH.	
Mackerel No. 1 per bbl	@ 20 00 @ 22 00
" No. 2 "	@ 16 00 @ 18 00
" No. 3 "	@ 14 00 @ 15 00
" No. 1 kit bbl	@ 3 50 @ 4 00
" No. 2 "	@ 3 00 @ 3 25
" No. 3 "	@ 2 50 @ 2 75
" No. 1 per lb	@ — @ —
" No. 2 "	@ — @ —
" No. 3 "	@ — @ —
Dry Cod, per pound	@ 6 @ 6
White Fish, per kit, 10 lbs	@ 1 00 @ 1 00
GUNPOWDER.	
Quarter kegs	@ 3 75 @ 3 50
Half kegs	@ 7 00 @ 6 50
Kegs	@ 13 00 @ 13 00
HARDWARE.	
Nails, per keg, 104 to 60d	@ 5 @ 5 50
" 20	@ 6 @ 6 50
" 10	@ 7 @ 8
Cut spikes	@ 10 @ 12
Wrought boat spikes	@ 10 @ 12
Carriage, half-drawn, 9 lb	@ 12 @ 14
Bar iron	@ 6 @ 7
Horse shoe iron	@ 10 @ 12
Nail rod	@ 10 @ 12
Cast steel, English	@ 30 @ 35
Blister steel, English	@ 20 @ 22
German steel	@ 18 @ 22
HIDES, per lb.	
Green	@ 6 @ 7
Dry, flint	@ 12 @ 13
Dry, salted	@ 10 @ 11
Damaged	@ 8 @ 9
HOMINY, per barrel	@ 3 00 @ 3 50
LARD, per pound.	
In tierces	@ 14 @ 15
In kegs	@ 16 @ 17
LIME.	
Alabama	@ 1 50 @ 1 75
Ohio	@ 2 00 @ 2 25
Lime	@ 2 00 @ 2 25
MOLASSES, per gallon.	
Barrels and half bbls	@ 60 @ 75
New Orleans, new	@ 1 00 @ 1 10
Syrups	@ 1 00 @ 1 10
OILS, per gallon.	
Coal	@ 65 @ 65
Lard	@ 1 00 @ 1 00
Linseed	@ 1 00 @ 1 00
Tanners	@ 1 00 @ 1 00
Rosin	@ 35 @ 40
Tar	@ 35 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine	@ 1 00 @ 1 00
PROVISIONS.	
Pork, mess, per bbl	@ 31 @ 32 00
Prime, 2 bbl	@ 30 @ 30 00
Hams sides, per lb	@ 16 @ 17
Shoulders, per lb	@ 14 @ 15
Shoulders	@ 14 @ 15
Clear rib sides	@ 16 @ 17
Clear sides	@ 16 @ 17
Beef, mess, 2 bbl	@ 20 @ 21 00
Beef, prime, 2 bbl	@ 16 @ 17 00
Beef, extra, 2 bbl	@ 26 @ 28 00
ROPE.	
Cotton rope	@ 15 @ 15
Manilla rope	@ 28 @ 30
Sisal rope	@ 25 @ 25
Hemp rope	@ 20 @ 20
RICE, per pound	@ 10 @ 12
SALERATUS, per barrel	@ 12 @ 13
SUGAR, per pound.	
Crushed and powdered	@ 19 @ 20
Coffee A, No. 2	@ 17 @ 18
Brown	@ 13 @ 16
SALT, per barrel	@ 3 00 @ 3 25
SHOT.	
Patent, 2 bag	@ 3 75 @ 4 00
Drop, 2 bag	@ 3 50 @ 4 00
SOAP, per pound.	
Castile	@ 11 @ 12½
Palm	@ 08 @ 09
German	@ 08 @ 09
SODA, per pound	@ 10 @ 10½
SPICES.	
Alspice	@ 22 @ 25
Cassia	@ 60 @ 65
Ginger	@ 25 @ 30
Pepper	@ 30 @ 35
Nutmegs	@ 1 25 @ 1 50
Cloves	@ 1 00 @ 1 25
Mustard	@ 1 00 @ 1 25
TAR, per bbl	@ 4 00 @ 4 50
TEA, per pound.	
Imperial	@ 75 @ 1 00
Black	@ 1 10 @ 1 50
TOBACCO, per pound.	
Navy plug	@ 60 @ 70
Black Jewel, 3s	@ 70 @ 75
Black Jewel, 4s	@ 70 @ 75
Medium, 3s	@ 60 @ 70
Medium, 4s	@ 60 @ 70
Bond bright, 3s	@ 90 @ 1 00
Bond bright, 4s	@ 90 @ 1 00
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, new, 8 bbl	@ 3 00 @ 3 25
Cabbage, per 100	@ 6 00 @ 8 00
Onions, new, per bbl	@ 3 00 @ 3 25
VINEGAR, per gallon	@ 30 @ 35
WHISKEY, per gallon.	
Common	@ 1 00 @ 2 00
Imitation Bourbon	@ 2 50 @ 3 00
Bourbon, Rye	@ 3 00 @ 3 50

R. B. WADDELL, C. B. GALLOWAY.
W. H. STEDMAN.

OVERTON HOTEL OPENED!

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN BEING ABLE to state to the public that we have just completed and opened

The Overton Hotel.

We are ready to take care of our share of the public, and intend to be unequaled by any Hotel in the country. Call and try us.

WADDELL,
STEDMAN &
GALLOWAY.
102 POSTOFFICE RESTAURANT,

No. 79 Jefferson St.,

Memphis, : : : : Tenn.

VICTOR BATAILLE,
PROPRIETOR.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION TO BE HAD in any first-class Restaurant will be found here, Private Rooms for family parties.

Choice Wines and Liquors Supplied.

THE SOUTHERN
AND
Western Shipping Guide,

A WORK GIVING EVERY EXPRESS and Information office and shipping directions to every town and village in the States of

Kentucky,	Tennessee
Mississippi,	Arkansas.
Alabama,	Georgia,
Florida,	Louisiana,
Texas,	
Virginia,	Maryland,
Delaware,	North Carolina,
South Carolina.	

WESTERN STATES.

SHEPPARD & CO., Publishers.

This work embraces also a complete

RAILROAD DIRECTORY

of the UNITED STATES, POSTOFFICE DIRECTORY of the UNITED STATES, and the United States Revenue Laws; a complete

BANKERS' DIRECTORY,

making the most complete advertising medium ever presented to the public.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

Dyeing, Scouring
—AND—
REPAIRING,
Done at short notice, by
ISAAC ISAACS,
544½ Jefferson St.

LADIES EXECUTED WITH NEATness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. 98

PRUNES & PRISM.—BY VIRTUE OF THE authority given me in a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Ira Moore and wife to secure the payment of notes therein described, I will, on the 1st day of January, 1867, at the residence of said Ira Moore, in Shelby county, Tennessee, sell to the highest bidder, one hundred acres of land with improvements thereon, near the town of Raleigh, on the Randolph road, now occupied by said Ira Moore. Right of redemption expressly waived. Terms, one-half cash, balance on one and two years time, and notes with approved security for the same. M. D. L. STEWART.
Nov. 21, 1866. law-n-32 Trustee.
FRANK H. LITTLE. VAL. W. PRYTON.
Murfreesboro, Tenn. Memphis, Tenn.

LYTLE & PEYTON,

DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

Canes, Umbrellas, Etc.,

No. 56 Jefferson Street,
NORTH SIDE.
MEMPHIS.....TENN. 80

STEAMBOATS.

For St. Francis River.

MADISON.....OSIO, MALONE, Master.

THE STEAMER MADISON will leave for St. Francis river and Bank Lands on Thursday evening at five o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board. 86

MEDICAL.

THE KIDNEYS.

THE KIDNEYS ARE TWO IN NUMBER. A situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz: The Anterior and the Interior, the Exterior. The anterior secrete. The anterior consists of tissue or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and conveys it to the exterior. The exterior is a muscular sac, terminating in a single tube called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. The frequently occurs in children.

In the healthy state we must bring into view the manner in which they are engaged in their various functions. If they are not performed, one or [illegible] must cease.

The reader must also be made aware, that however small, may be the amount it is essential after his bodily health and mental powers; as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the kidneys affected. They are of a serious disposed to and stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. There comes a time when the water is not expelled from the bladder as it should be, when it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the disease is called the gravel.

DROPSY

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and takes different names, according to the parts affected. Thus we have anasarca, when the system is affected. Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies ever discovered for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Stone, Gravel, Dropsical swellings, Rheumatism, and all Urinary affections. Under this head we have ignored Diuretic, or of debility and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or would call frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of the water, Hematuria, or bloody urine, Inflammation of the kidneys, without any change in the appearance of the water, or dark water. It has already been recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these words:

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the sub-urbanitious healthy secretion, by which its watery or calcareous deposit tions and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are relieved, and it is safe.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet necessary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir: I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years, with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been unsuccessful in obtaining the most eminent physicians, consequently I gave up in despair of ever hearing from your remedies extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician, in regard to using your Extract Buchu, and he told me because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious, in fact, I depended of ever getting well, and determined to use your remedies, and before one I knew of the consultation. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. I am happy to say that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician that it was a diuretic, and would act, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use about eight months ago, and before I had used one bottle I was convinced that I was benefited. I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effects. In the space of three weeks was able to ride a horse. I will mark this writing for a full statement of my case at that time, the most thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, and now knowing then it would be of greater value to me and mankind, I write it.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected and I am entirely free from pain.

I have not used any for over five months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did in my life. I have a good deal of exposure, irregular taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require. Its use is simple and pleasant.

Should any doubt my statement, they are at liberty to refer to the undersigned.

Rev. Dr. Boardman, Corresponding Secretary American Bible Society, Philadelphia.
Hon. Thos. H. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. Jno. K. Kane, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. A. L. Russell, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. Pearson, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor-General, Harrisburg, Pa. C., and many others, if required.
Principal Depot, Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, Metropolitan Block, New York.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 98 4-10

BOOKS and STATIONERY

197 MAIN STREET
WEBSTER BLOCK.

W. Z. MITCHELL,
Dealer in

—IN—
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
A Full Stock of
Bibles, Hymn Books, Prayer Books
Testaments, Juvenile Books,
Novels, Masonic Books,
and Diplomas.

ALL OF WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE Lowest Market Prices. Call and examine this stock. 98

251 HARNY 251

WEATHERBEE'S.

31 JEFFERSON ST.

IN SENATE BUILDING.

THIS SALOON IS NUMBERED WITH the first-class ones of our city, and is excelled by none for the purity of its wines, the quality of its liquors, and the excellent brand of cigars. Gentlemen can enjoy themselves and what they take at this place of refreshment. They are invited to call.

TO THE PUBLIC.

GLEASON,
At Sam's House,
50 JEFFERSON STREET.

HAS NEWLY FITTED UP HIS SALOON and RESTAURANT in fine style, and guarantees to give you some bid the finest of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

OYSTERS IN EVERY SHAPE.
Call and see for yourself. Remember the place—50 Jefferson street. 97

SPECIAL CARDS.

DESOTO INSURANCE
—AND—
TRUST COMPANY,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, Desoto Block, Madison St.

Capital, ——— $200,000.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST Loss by Fire, Tornado and River Risks.
Directors—W. R. Farrington, W. R. Galbreath, W. B. Grenshaw, C. W. Goyne, J. J. Hardman, J. D. Rowe and H. Cohn.
W. R. FARRINGTON, Pres't.
J. G. LONSDALE, Sec'y.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1866, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past two years. It continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.
Will receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
SELLS Exchange to remit to and purchase on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.
E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
101 JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated with a large front room, first floor, by applying at 327 Adams street. Also a few day boarders wanted. Reference given and required.
BOARDING—BY THE DAY OR WEEK. Northwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED—SEVERTHODY WHO HASN'T been in to Hare's to buy Albums, Pictures, Fine Cutlery, Stationery, Toys, the most delicious Confections, etc., at the very lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SALOON, STOCK AND FIXtures, with lease. Doing a good business. Inquire on Third and Union sts., No. 85. 107
FOR SALE—A HOUSE AT 307 JEFFERson street, containing two rooms and kitchen, with lease of four years and 6 months. The property will be sold very low, if application is made immediately.
G. H. BECKER,
92 Second street.
90
FOR SALE OR RENT.—A SOAP FACtory, tools, etc. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMS on premises, Randolph road, Chelsea.
FOR SALE.—WEOPFER FOR SALE LOW for the following second-hand Seats of letter, if applied for soon:
Three Switch Title Condensed.
Nine Small Plan Title Cond.
Great Primer Title Cond.
Plan Title Cond.
Long Primer Title Cond.
Brevier Title Cond.
Nonpareil Title.
Long Primer Title.
Great Primer Light Ext.
Plan Light Ext.
Brevier Light Ext.
Long Primer Antique Ext.
Nonpareil Antique Ext.
Plan Ornamented.
Long Primer Antique.
Plan Antique.
Long Primer Title Ext.
Brevier Title Ext.
Nonpareil Title Ext.
Plan Black Face Condensed.
Great Primer Tuscan.
Plan Tuscan.
Three Plan Ornamented.
Three Small Plan Ornamented.
Plan Ornamented.
Great Primer Sec. Script.
WHITMORE BROS.
13 Madison street.
FOR SALE—A SALOON ON UNION STreet near Main. Inquire at 325 Union st.
FOR SALE OR LEASE, ON LONG TIME, a part of the lot on which I live. Inquire at corner of Poplar and Dunlap sts.
94 P. F. WINKLER.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWELVE AND A HALF acres of choice Garden Land, four miles east of the city on McConnico avenue, near State Line road. A comfortable cottage dwelling, stable, cow-house, cribs, and a never-failing well of excellent water. Inquire on the premises or address Postoffice Box 567.
WM. A. EADES.
FOR RENT—THE ROOMS IN THE PUBlic Ledger Building now occupied by the Appeal office. Possession given soon. These rooms are centrally located, and will make a No. 1 business office. Will be rented low to prompt paying tenants. Inquire of
WHITMORE BROS.,
13 Madison street.
FOR RENT.—TWO FAMILY RESidences near the corporation line, just west of the Street Railroad. One contains seven rooms with kitchen, servants' room, cistern, smoke-house and stables, all in good repair. The other is nearly
W. D. RETFORD, or
JOHN A. HOLT,
At Bank's Savings Institute.
FOR RENT—STORE ROOM AT 305 RECtor. Apply to E. R. BEARD, agent for the premises.
FOR RENT—MY RESIDENCE AND TEN acres of ground, situated on Kerr Avenue, three miles south of the city, and one hundred yards from the Mem. & Sem. R. R. It contains six rooms, with outhouses. Apply to me there, or to John Lee, at Martin & Dowsley's, 270 Front street, or to Dr. Rankin, No. 5 Jackson Block, Main street.
MRS. S. C. LAW.
FOR RENT.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF the new brick warehouse of Second and Overton streets, consisting of five rooms, with cisterns, good cisterns, back yard, etc. Terms, $50 per month. Inquire on premises.
FOR RENT.—A WELL FINISHED BARber shop, at 422 Main st.
FOR RENT.—THE SHOP RECENTLY OCcupied by Mr. W. J. Doss, opposite the carpenter shop. Every stable or residence over head. For particulars, inquire of
D. F. HOOKER,
Agent for lot,
99 Second street, Memphis.

FOUND.

FOUND—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN town to buy fine confections and fancy goods is Hare's, 29 Main street.

LOST.

LOST—AN ORDER OF $99.96, DRAWN BY J. Logue & Brother, in favor of P. Cowan, or E. J. Green & Co. All persons are forbidden to trade for the same, as payment has been stopped.
LOST—THE ONE FEDERAL CAUSE, BEing the photograph of every one of her chief rulers, and the moral monument of Secession to the United States, can be found at 0 Main & 322 Main street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO NAVY-YARD LESSEES. The rents fall due on the 15th December inst. Lessees are notified to call at the Mayor's office on the 15th, when the amount due for each house will be ready.
MITCH. BANCHEAD,
Special Attorney for Navy Yard.
NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against trading for a promissory note, drawn by Mason & Co., payable to and indorsed by W. C. Postal, dated October 1, 1866, for one thousand dollars, it having been lost. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with
R. S. AMMEN.
99 Front street.
217
TO OUR PATRONS.—WE HAVE SOLD our interest in the Dress Emporium to J. S. De La Roche & Co., and cordially invite all who are indebted to us to call and settle above Nov. 15th inst. Thanking you for your liberal patronage heretofore, we hope that we are indebted will please remember their claims for settlement. We cheerfully recommend our successors as practical and experienced Druggists.
J. P. BROOMFIELD & CO.
NOTICE.—AT THE JANUARY TERM, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will apply for letters of Administration upon the estate of John H. Anderson, deceased. Any one interested in said estate can then and there contest my application, if they see cause.
JOHN A. ANDERSON.
Jan. 3rd.

WANTS.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPital of $500, to engage in a good paying business. Call at 1004 Poplar street.
WANTED—10,000 LADIES—TO GO TO W. Ullan's, 298 Main street, to buy fine confections, at lower prices than are asked elsewhere.
WANTED—A PRACTICAL FOREMAN, experienced in planting in the bottoms, to take charge of a cotton plantation on the Mississippi river, a single man preferred. Parties aspiring for the situation must be well recommended. Apply to
ANDERSON & WATSON,
No. 45 Jefferson street, up-stairs.
WANTED—THE SITUATION OF GEneral Agent by a gentleman of age and of Colonel, complimentary testimonials of character and ability can be furnished. Address B. C. Postoffice city.
WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER month for gentlemen, and $25 to $75 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully and perfectly—making the stitch alike on both sides. We want a few more agents, and will pay the above wages, or a commission, from which more than amount can be made. Address or call on
BOWERS & CO.,
Office No. 250 South Fifth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms.
WANTED—$100 TO $200 PER MONTH—Agents everywhere, male and female, to introduce the new, improved Common Sense Family Machine. Price only $18. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind and embroider in a most beautiful manner. We will pay the above wages, or a commission, from which more than double amount can be made. Address or call on
SHAW & CLARK,
Biddeford, Maine.
WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, to sell the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Price only $18. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind and embroider in a most beautiful manner. The only machine warranted for three years. Send for circular.
BLISS & McFATRON,
12 Hanover Block, Main street, Memphis.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Public Ledger now has by far the largest circulation of ANY daily newspaper published in the State of Tennessee, and offers, therefore, advantages to advertisers not possessed by any other journal in the State. This is a fact which should not be lost sight of by the advertising public.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 13 Madison Street.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS:
Friday Evening, Dec. 14th, 1866

LOCAL NOTICES, inserted among the reading matter, will be charged twenty cents per line for each insertion.

PITTSBURG COAL AND GAS COKE. Brown & Jones, office 247 Second street.

Branch office 276 Main street—R. C. Hite, agent. 95

PITTSBURG COAL.—Briggs & Peterson, office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 241 Main street—J. B. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales. 106

H. B. PACKER, Pittsburg coal, office No. 130½ Main street. 138

TRIAL OF EB. TITUS.

Examination of Witnesses.

The examination of witnesses in the case of Ebenezer Titus, charged with murder, in killing Captain Monroe last September, was commenced in the Criminal Court yesterday in the presence of a large number of spectators, who manifest considerable interest in the progress of the trial. It will doubtless occupy the attention of the Court for several days, there being nineteen witnesses for the State and forty-seven for the defense. The first witness examined was Policeman J. O. Tuttle, who arrested Titus immediately after the murder. He testified as follows:
"I was told by some one that Titus was in the Opal saloon, under the Greenlaw House, with two destroyers, and that if I would go down there I would make a good case of it. I did not care to do that in particular, but went into the saloon, saw Mr. Titus talking, but not making such disturbance as to cause me to arrest him and then came back again; he was talking with Capt. Monroe, leaning against something slightly; I went out again; walked around a little; was gone some fifteen minutes, perhaps, and came back to the door; saw Capt. Monroe talking to Titus in the bar-room; did not hear what was said; I heard a pistol-shot report at the door a moment or two, and saw Monroe and Titus start towards where I was; when near the cigar stand Titus drew a derringer and fired at Capt. Monroe; the shot seemed aimed too high, and was perhaps thrown up by a motion of Monroe's hand; I thought it missed, but, seen at a moment that it took effect in his shoulder; a slight scuffle took place, when Titus drew another pistol as he shot Captain Monroe through the body. I jumped forward, placed a pistol at his ear, and told him if he shot again I would shoot him. I then took him out to a hack, got in with him, and took him to the second district station house. As we turned down Beal street, he asked me to uncock or take down my pistol, which I held pointed at him. I did so. He asked me to turn back, and said he would make it all right with me, meaning, I understood, that he would give me money. He asked me to make it as light as I could on him, and not prefer the charge of murder against him. When we arrived at station house, No. 2, I preferred the charge of murder against him. He said 'Oh, no, do not make that charge.' I told him it was an aggravated case of murder, and had the charge put down."

The witness was then subjected to a rigid cross-examination as to where he was born, where he had lived, and what he had been doing several years. He said that Titus was not drunk when he arrested him. The examination also revealed the fact that overtures had been made by some one to send the witness to Europe.

The next witness examined was Wm. B. Thompson, formerly barkeeper at the Opal saloon, who testified: "I live in this city; am a bookkeeper at 281 Main street; was in the Opal saloon when Capt. Monroe was killed; was a barkeeper there at the time: Mr. Titus came in about half-past eight o'clock; called for drinks, which were furnished; he talked with some gentlemen, went out, then returned, called for drinks, and then a bottle of wine; a Mr. Hammond was present; the Opal is divided into three sparements; the first is a cigar stand, the next is the bar, and the last a sitting room or parlor; the bar is on the left from the entrance; Mr. Hammond took a drink and went into the parlor; Titus went in and told Hammond that he had insulted him; Titus talked in an angry manner; Hammond seemed surprised and said Tuttle; said he could see him the next day. Mr. Cameron went in and bought out Titus, who went back with a friend; some words passed, and Titus came out; Titus gave Hammond one of his pistols, and told him to defend himself; he refused to have any difficulty. Titus drew his derringer on a man, and ordered him to halt; a friend interfered, and the man walked out, leaving Titus with a friend; Mr. Monroe came down from the theatre, and told Titus he had insulted some of his customers, and he thought he ought to go home; Titus said he would rather not; Capt. Monroe said he must go, and started toward the door; Titus rather holding back some; Titus drew a pistol from his right coat pocket, and then he fired; Capt. Monroe may have struck at the pistol; a short scuffle ensued, when Titus drew the other pistol from his left pocket and fired, the shot taking effect in his bowels; Captain Monroe and Titus fell together; Monroe's clothes took fire. Mr. Cameron threw on a pitcher of water; a crowd rushed in; a policeman put a pistol to Titus' head and took him out, and I saw him no more. Capt. Monroe had told him if he did not go out he would have him arrested; Titus said he would kill two of the policemen first; he said that Mr. Cameron had insulted him, and if he would come out from behind the bar he would whip him; he had two derringers; I saw them several times; he wrote several cards on the counter; he wrote several cards on election tickets, and wanted me to give them to gentlemen who had insulted him, he said. On being cross-examined he stated that a letter had been written to Mr. Titus, Sr., and that he called on him and stated that he wished to go to New Orleans. He did not wish to testify against Titus. He was referred to the prisoner's counsel who told him that if his evidence was necessary to the defense he would be called until the trial, but if it was in favor of the prosecution he would be sent away. Mr. Sale asked the witness if he did not tell him that he would not pay anything to him to go or stay, when he replied that he said something to that effect. He thought Titus was very drunk at the time of the shooting.

John J. Dillon was the first witness examined this morning. He stated that he was tending bar for Capt. Monroe at the time of the shooting. His evidence went to show Titus was in the saloon on the night in question intoxicated and trying to pick a quarrel with several parties. He also testified to the killing of Monroe by Titus.

Jacob Hartman, who kept the cigar stand at the Opal saloon, stated that he saw shooting, that the parties were walking arm in arm to the door when the first shot was fired. Never saw Titus before that time. After the first shot Monroe and Titus were in his left hand. Monroe did not try to get behind Titus.

J. H. Cameron testified that he was in the Opal saloon on the night of the 28th of September. He was a cousin of Monroe, and in charge of the Opal saloon. Titus came into the saloon about eight o'clock; said he was a son of Mr. Titus, of the Titus Block, and a gentleman; spoke to Mr. Hammond, pulled out his pistols, laid them on the counter. Titus said he had been insulted in that saloon. He had been insulted in that saloon. He had the previous evening, and he was going to have satisfaction. Mr. Hammond and another gentleman went into the back room. Titus followed, and wanted to fight Hammond. Said he would kill any man before he left the house. He was not very drunk, but had been drinking. Monroe took Titus by the arm in a friendly manner to put him in a hack. Never had any conversation with Tuttle and Dillon in regard to the case. Gave Tuttle a bottle of brandy yesterday morning. Did not have any agreement as to what he were going to swear in this case. Never mentioned the case to Wells but once, although boarding at the same house for two months. Tuttle did not say that the bottle of brandy which he gave him yesterday cost $1000. Never made any remark of that sort. He said he would pay for the brandy at some other time. Titus had a difficulty with Mr. Safferans and others on the night previous.

Thomas D. Sloan was being examined when we closed our report.

Ladies pride themselves upon their Christmas cakes, pastries, etc. If you want them very nice and pretty, make them of Morgan's Self-Rising Flour. It never fails. It saves half the labor, lard and eggs, and makes the best cake in the world, and that so easily and cheaply. 113

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the friends of the lamented Professor Edward Osgood Eaton, Prof. C. P. Winkler was called to the chair, and Prof. A. Shilde appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated in some very appropriate and feeling remarks by the President, it was moved by Prof. Armbruster that a committee by appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of our sorrow at the loss we have sustained, and, after consultation, said committee offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst, by death, our esteemed and beloved friend and brother musicians, E. O. Eaton—

Resolved, That while we bow in meek submission to the decrees of an All-wise Providence, yet we mourn in our departed friend the kind and genial companion, the noble and true-hearted soldier, the inspiring composer, we have lost a bright and shining light in the profession which will be sadly felt, not only by us, but by a large circle of friends—aye, by the entire community.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and a copy be sent to the relatives of the deceased.

These resolutions having been unanimously adopted, the meeting adjourned.

C. P. WINKLER, President.
A. SHILDE, Secretary.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—The sensational drama entitled the *Sea of Ice* was presented in an admirable manner at the New Memphis Theatre last evening, reflecting credit on the management, the efficient artist—Mr. Gullick—the machinist and all concerned. Miss Laura Keene as "Louise de Lascours" was excellent. Mr. Murdock as the bold adventurer, "Carlos," was particularly good, while as the rich and polished "Marquis Del Monte," in the last three acts, he sustained with a truthfulness that was commendable. Mr. Marston as "Barabas" did well, and the same may be said of Miss A. Llewellyn and Mr. Adams. The Misses Laura Keene will take a benefit, on which occasion she will appear as "Elinor Mowbray," in the three-act drama entitled *Rescued Love*, or *The Blind Heiress*. Mr. Wheelock will personate "Ralph Dangerfield," and "Col. Dangerfield" will be represented by Mr. Kingsley, who makes his first appearance on this boards. The performances will conclude with *Nature and Art*, in which Laura Keene and Mr. Marston will sustain the principal parts.

THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.—The Tennessee National Bank has loaned over to the Legislative Committee the State school fund, amounting to $618,250, which was intrusted to its care last June, thus setting at rest the fears of Brownlow.

The undersigned, Committee of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, having been delegated to examine into the affairs of the National Bank and fiscal agent for West Tennessee, with regard to the safety of the public money deposited in said bank, take pleasure in saying they have been met with a promptness on the part of the managers of that bank truly commendable. They have met our demand, and we have no hesitancy in saying we regard the bank entirely safe, and trust may continue to do a prosperous and profitable business. It has our best wishes for its success, and we shall take an early occasion to present the subject to the Legislature in a most favorable light.

W. BOSSON,
W. SPENCE,
JOHN NORMAN,
W. Y. ELLIOTT,
Committee.

The breakfast table luxury of the times is Morgan's Self-rising Buckwheat Cakes, light as a feather, and sweet, pure and wholesome. 101

CURIOUS COTTON ROBBERY.—A bale of cotton was stolen from Mr. H. Phillips, overseer of Deal and Hernando streets, on Wednesday night. It was taken from the yard in rear of the store, and the gate was found fastened the next morning in the same manner as it had been left the previous evening. Some loose cotton was found scattered along the street, however, which formed a trail to A. B. Shannon's pickery on Gayoso street, where a lot of loose cotton was found in sacks. Three negroes connected with the pickery named John Jones, J. L. Smith and L. Smith were arrested, and after an examination before Esquire Hall yesterday were committed for trial at the Criminal Court. Mr. Pathkirst was bound over in the sum of two thousand dollars to answer the charge of buying stolen property.

BENEFIT OF ED. CROUSETTE.—This celebrated jester and prince of clowns will take a benefit at Lipman's circus this evening, when unusual attractions will be offered to the public. In addition to the regular performance of the company, Mr. W. H. Drayton, late of the New Memphis Theatre, will appear in the arena as a clown. Ed. Crousette is a worthy member of the profession, who has made millions laugh and feel happy, and he should be greeted with a large audience, such as his merit deserves.

LAW COURT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday: Ripley & Sons vs Maydwell, dismissed by plaintiff. Shelby vs Isaacs, et al, judgment, $325 25; Sullman & Bean vs Smith & Co., judgment for defendant; Adams, administrator, vs Wickersham, et al judgment, $3828 69; Union Bank vs Geider, judgment, $1648 75; Menken Bros. & Co., vs Hitchell, judgment, $1097 65; Farro vs Heilman et al, judgment, $332 50; Rawlings vs Haines, judgment, $665 20; Union Bank vs Donaldson, et al, judgment, $1247 40.

NEW GAS COMPANY.—The subscription books to the Memphis Gayoso Gas Company have been opened, and subscriptions to the amount of $600,000 will be received in fifty dollar shares by Mr. John Dunscomb, President of the Company, at his office in the Greenlaw Block. The books will be open for thirty days, at the end of which time the Company will commence operations, and in a few months will be able to furnish gas to those who desire it.

OUR JOB OFFICE.—The PUBLIC LEDGER Job Office department has been lately supplied with the latest and most approved patterns of type, borders and presses, and is better prepared than ever to execute the most fashionable job work. Our prices will continue to be the most reasonable in the city, while our work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have the only complete printing office in the city, and will continue to give our customers inducements no others in the market can afford. Call and see.

POLICE COURT.—Thirteen cases were on the docket this morning, and forty-two dollars collected. Newton Lee was fined ten dollars for cruelly beating his mule. Jack Welsh, a backman, was charged twenty-five dollars for overcharging; he appealed. Two fast youths were fined fifteen dollars each for fast driving. A member of the chaingang, who had deserted, was ordered to serve double his unexpired term.

THE HANLONS.—The Hanlon Brothers are famous as gymnasts throughout the length and breadth of the country, and the announcement that they will be here next week and exhibit at the Greenlaw Opera House, is received with satisfaction by a large number of our citizens. Their performances are novel and decidedly wonderful, creating a marked sensation wherever they have appeared.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A gallant Captain, who fought bravely for the "Lost Cause," arrived in the city yesterday from Tipton county, with nine bales of cotton, which he sold. He started out last night with one thousand dollars in greenbacks and three hundred in gold, to see the sights of the city. When he awoke this morning his money was gone. He "saw the elephant", with a vengeance.

STRANGERS and travelers will find the Olympic on Second street, between Jefferson and Adams. 96

CHANCERY COURT.—Final orders were entered in the following cases yesterday: Cooper vs Cooper, decree for divorce; Sewell vs Perkins, et al, final decree; asking injunction perpetual; Brown vs Brown, decree for divorce; Gaines vs Wilder, et al, final decree; Coleman, et al, vs Maydwell, et al, final decree. To-day is motion day.

TAKE NOTICE.—Messrs. Hewin & Schooles, of the old Empire saloon, No. 18 Jefferson street, would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that on and after Monday, the 17th inst., they will set a splendid lunch every day, from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m., consisting of oysters, game, fish, meats, vegetables, etc. 92

THE MERCHANTS AND LEGISLATURE. T. A. Nelson, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of the Chamber, invited Messrs. Bosson, Norman, Spencer and Elliott, members of the Legislature, to address our citizens on subjects touching the commercial interest and welfare of our State. The gentlemen declined in view of the necessity of their early return to Nashville.

HEAR Sommers in his great speech at the Olympic. 88

A BRUTE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Ed. Ryan, the individual who treated his wife so brutally that his cruelty hastened, if not caused her death, was examined before Esquire Lee yesterday, when he was committed for trial at the Criminal Court. The evidence produced fully corroborated the account of his infamous treatment which we published yesterday.

FOR RENT.—The rooms in the PUBLIC LEDGER Building now occupied by the *Appeal* office. Possession given soon. These rooms are centrally located, and will make A No. 1 business offices. Will be rented low to *prompt paying* tenants. None others need apply.
WHITMORE BROS.,
91 13 Madison street.

THE MILTONIAN TABLEAUX.—The great tableaux of Paradise Lost at the Greenlaw Opera House has been well attended, and will close its exhibition in this city to-morrow evening. There will be an entertainment at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon for the accommodation of juveniles.

FURNITURE FRAUD.—A warrant has been issued by Esquire Creighton against a man named Rogers, charging him with receiving furniture from McKinney, Bry son & Co. to sell on commission, and appropriating the money.

NAVY YARD LESSEES.—By an advertisement published elsewhere it will be seen that the Navy Yard rents are due to-morrow, and lessees are notified to call at the Mayor's office.

COUNTERFEITING.—Thomas Coleman, colored, was arrested yesterday for attempting to pass a counterfeit one hundred dollar bill on Samuel Cohen. Coleman has been committed for trial.

LISTEN to the sweet ballads by Miss Becket at the Olympic to-night. 88

BROOM & CO.—At 361 Main street, this firm are prepared to furnish Memphis and the surrounding country with all the iron and copper wire needed. Call and inspect the large stock.

STEAMBOAT THIEF.—A negro named Harrison Wilson was arrested yesterday for stealing a carpet bag and contents from a fellow deckhand on the steamer Robert Burns.

ACQUITTED.—Patrick Lindsay, arrested for stealing a skiff from E. Quinby, near Fort Pickering, was released from bail before Esquire Hall, yesterday, and discharged.

ALL kinds of sewing done cheap, at No. 1 McCall street, up stairs, left hand door. 89

SEE the beautiful Mayling Sisters at the Olympic. 88

The Port of Memphis.

The river is rising. Business was fair this morning. The weather was cloudy, with occasional rain.

The following are the arrivals and departures:

Arrivals.
City of Cairo, St. Louis.
Platte Valley, Vicksburg.
Henry Ames, Cairo.

Departures.
Henry Ames, New Orleans.
Laura Fenton, Louisville.
Celeste, Little Rock.
Adam Jacobs, St. Louis.
Platte Valley, St. Louis.

Boats in Port.
Madison, Natoma, J. P. Webb, City of Cairo, Memphis, Robert Burns, Lone, Justine.

Boats Leaving To-Day.
Celeste and St. Louis.—The City of Cairo, Captain Bob K. Riley, is the regular packet this evening. P. W. Sheckley presides in her office.
Louisville and Cincinnati.—The famous Robert Burns is the Ohio river packet this evening. Captain Eugene Flowers in command. Wm. Dunlop, clerk.

Miscellaneous.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday says: "The river is declining steadily here, and we may say that the upper rivers are falling fast. The Kate Kearney, from Quincy, ran through heavy ice down to the mouth of the Illinois. No boats arrived from or left for the Missouri, which river will be silent in winter's lap until the usual time in the coming year. Our boats exhibits a printing daily executed at the PUBLIC LEDGER office. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis, and to be given below those asked by other city offices. Bring your orders *directly* to us, and save the commission charged by parties who take in work they are not prepared to execute.

Special Notices.

Special Notices will be inserted in this column for fifteen cents per line for each insertion.

A Card to Invalids.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge*. Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City.

The Great Need Supplied.—Pills have been swallowed in millions. Salves have been rubbed in by the pound. Dr. McADAM'S two grand specifics are putting an end to this wholesale system of medication. One of his famous pills is a dose. A box of his healing salve is of more value, as a remedy for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, than a ship's cargo of the ointments advertised to cure everything, but are all, in fact, either useless or deleterious.

Dr. McADAM'S motto is concentration. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principles of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—they do not gripe—they do not enfeeble. They create a vigorous appetite, and correspondingly influence on the digestion. They tone the liver, clear the head and cleanly the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease can resist the disinfectant operation of the Salve. Tumor Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, etc., are thoroughly eradicated by this unrivaled medicine. Sold by Dr. McADAM'S Druggists, DYSPEPTIC and DIARRHŒA PILLS cure after all other fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all ulcerations of the skin, Marsiglia's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Mapother, 221 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists. 4-16

Our "Public Directory."—To strangers visiting Memphis we offer a list of choice, reliable business men, under the above head, on the first page of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

Monetary and Commercial

Cotton Market.

In consequence of a decline telegraphed from New York this morning, together with disagreeable, rainy weather, there has been but little doing in the cotton market this morning, while the market is evidently weaker from manner of offerings to sell. Receipts yesterday, 796 bales.

Ordinary	20@21	Middling	30@31
Good Ordinary	23@25	Strict Middl'g	32@33
Low Middling	28@29	Good Middl'g	33@35

Money Market.

State Bank of Tennessee memor advanced to-day, influenced by the decision of Judge Smith, made yesterday, that said notes must be received in taxes, etc. We heard of a sale to-day of $200 at 80. The market is firm, as the general opinion is that it will go much higher. Bonds advanced to 73 bidding, and 74 asked. City Scrip active at 80@78. County warrants selling at 70 to 75. Southern money is dull and sales are being maintained. Brokers pay the following rates for State banks: Bank of Charleston, 75; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 90; Bank of Tennessee (old issue), 75; Bank of West Tennessee, 42; City Bank of Nashville, 80; Commercial Bank, par; Merchants' Bank, 75; Ocoe Bank, 2; Planters' Bank, 75; Southern Bank, 25; Bank of Shelbyville, 30; Traders' Bank, 75; Union Bank, 75.

General Market.

ALE, per half barrel		9 50	@12 00
BACON, per pound,			
Sugar cured		20	@ 21
Shoulders		16	@ 17
BAGS, GUNNY			
Second hand		22	@ —
Standard		24	@ 25
BROOMS, per dozen		1 25	@ 4 00
BRANDY, per bottle,			
Peach		2 40	@ 2 50
BUTTER, per pound,			
Western		0 25	@ 0 30
Choice		0 30	@ 0 35
CANDLES, per pound,			
Sperm		0 21	@ 0 22
CARS,			
2, 3, 9		6 50	@ 6 75
4 to 8		7 00	@ 7 25
Over 9, 2, 3, 9		7 50	@ 7 75
Over 4 to 8, 2, 3, 9		8 00	@ 8 25
CEMENT, per barrel		2 75	@ 3 50
CHEESE, per pound			
Western Reserve		0 21	@ 0 22
Factory		0 20	@ 0 21
Hamburg		0 18	@ 0 19
CHICKENS, per dozen		2 00	@ 3 00
COFFEE, per pound,			
Rio		0 25	@ 0 30
Laguayra		0 31	@ 0 35
Java		0 40	@ 0 45
CORN MEAL,		1 00	@ 1 10
CORN,		0 80	@ 0 85
COTTON TIES,			
Hay, per ton,		25	@ 30 00
Corn, per bushel,		0 80	@ 0 85
Oats,		0 50	@ 0 60
Bran, per bushel,		0 30	@ 0 40
FLOUR, per barrel,			
Superfine		10 00	@11 00
Extra		11 00	@12 00
Family		12 00	@13 00
Double extra		13 00	@14 00
Choice Double Extra		14 00	@15 00
Fancy Brands		15 00	@17 00
FRUIT, per pound,			
Apples		0 12	@ 0 15
Peaches		0 20	@ 0 25
Prunes		0 20	@ 0 25
FISH,			
Mackerel No. 1 per bbl,		22 00	@ —
" No. 2, "		18 00	@ —
" No. 3, "		14 00	@ —
Trout, "		16 00	@ —
Dry Cod, per pound,		0 08	@ 0 10
Pickled Cod, "		0 08	@ 0 10
SUNDRIES,			
Lard, per pound,		0 25	@ 0 26
Salt, per barrel,		3 00	@ 3 25
Sack		1 00	@ 1 10
HARDWARE,			
Nails, per keg, 24d to 40d,		6 25	@ 6 50
" 20d to 16d,		6 50	@ 6 75
" 8d to 10d,		7 00	@ 7 25
" 6d,		8 75	@ 9 00
Wrought boat spikes,		11 00	@12 00
Cantings, leather, per lb,		0 27	@ 0 28
Bar iron,		6 00	@ 6 50
Horse shoes,		8 00	@ 8 50
Mule shoes,		9 00	@ 9 50
Cast steel, English,		0 25	@ 0 40
Blister steel, English,		0 20	@ 0 30
German steel,		0 15	@ 0 22
HIDES, per lb.			
Green,		0 05	@ 0 07
Green, salt,		0 07	@ 0 08
Dry, flint,		0 11	@ 0 13
Dry, salted,		0 10	@ 0 12
HOOP IRON, per bund,		7 50	@ 8 00
LARD, per pound,			
In tierces,		0 14½	@ 0 15
In kegs,		0 16	@ 0 17
LEAD,			
Bar, per lb,		0 11	@ 0 14
LEATHER, per lb,			
Chestnut oak, sole,		0 43	@ 0 52
Hemlock, sole,		0 37	@ 0 42
French calf,		1 25	@ 1 50
American calf,		0 90	@ 1 00
Hemlock sole leather,		0 35	@ 0 40
Kipskins,		0 85	@ 0 90
LIME,			
Alabama,		1 50	@ —
Cedar,		2 00	@ 2 25
Common,		1 60	@ 2 25
MOLASSES, per gallon,			
Sugar House and half this,		0 70	@ 0 75
New Orleans, new,		0 80	@ 1 10
Sugar,		0 60	@ 0 70
OILS, per gallon,			
Linseed,		0 85	@ 0 90
Lard,		1 75	@ 1 80
Sperm,		2 50	@ 2 75
Tanner,		1 25	@ 1 40
Turpentine,		0 80	@ 0 90
Carbon oil, per gallon,		0 60	@ 0 75
PAINTS, dry, per lb,		0 08	@ 0 10
PROVISIONS,			
Pork, mess, per bbl,		28 75	@27 00
Pork, prime,		25 00	@25 50
Clear sides, per lb,		0 16	@ 0 17
Breakfast, per lb,		0 16	@ 0 17
Shoulders		0 14	@ 0 15
Clear rib sides,		0 16	@ 0 17
Hams, sugar-cured,		0 23	@ 0 25
Hams, canvassed,		0 20	@ 0 22
Beef, cured, in b,		0 08	@ 0 10
ROPE,			
Cotton yarn,		1 10	@ 1 15
Manilla rope,		0 26	@ 0 27
Manilla yarn,		0 26	@ 0 27
Sisal,		0 12	@ 0 13
Hemp,		0 13	@ 0 14
Hemp Packing,		0 30	@ 0 35
RICE, per pound,		0 12	@ 0 13
SALT, per barrel,			
Liverpool,		2 10	@ 2 20
Liverpool, ground and sacked,		2 10	@ 2 20
Carlisle, A, ALC,		2 10	@ 2 20
Brown,		2 10	@ 2 17
SALT, per bushel,		0 75	@ 0 80
SHOT,			
Patent, ¾ bag,		2 75	@ 4 00
Buck, ¾ bag,		3 00	@ 4 00
SOAP, per pound,			
Castile,		0 21	@ 0 25
Common,		0 10	@ 0 12½
Palm,		0 16	@ 0 18

SPECIAL CARDS.

DESOTO INSURANCE

—AND—

TRUST COMPANY,

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, Desoto Block, Madison St.

Capital ..... $200,000.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST loss by FIRE, MARINE and INLAND TRANSPORTATION. W. R. Farnsworth, Pres't; R. B. Grandee, C. W. Carter, J. J. Hawkins, C. P. Bowles and S. B. Church.

W. R. FARRINGTON, Pres't.
J. G. DONDALE, Sec'y. 13

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1866, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years. It continues to transact a GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Government Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AYRES, Cashier.
101 JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be accommodated with a large front room, first floor, by applying at 37 Adams street. Also a few day boarders wanted. Reference given and required. 97

BOARDING.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, 70 Northwest corner of Main and Peabody streets.

ESTRAY.

ESTRAY.—FROM NO. 98 MADISON street, Wednesday evening, one Sorrel Mule, medium size, with saddle and harness marks; shod all round; about or twelve years old; had on an old bridle. A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of said mule at No. 98 Madison street.

STRAYED.—EVERYBODY WHO HASN'T been to O'Hara's to buy Albums, Pictures, Fine Cutlery, Stationery, Toys, the most delicious Confections, etc., etc., at the very lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SALOON, STOCK AND FIXtures, with lease. Doing a good business. Inquire on Third and Union sts., No. 60, 1st floor.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AT NO. 19 JEFFERson street, with lot 50 feet front by 200 feet deep. Will be sold very cheap for cash. The above property will be sold for $600, if application is made immediately to

C. R. BECKER,
No. 258 Second street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A SOAP FACtory and shop, on Hindman, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMS on premises. Randolph road, Chelsea.

FOR SALE.—WE OFFER FOR SALE LOW the following second-hand forte of letter, if applied for soon:

2 fine Fenton Title Condensed,
1 fine Small Pica Title Cond.
Great Primer Title Cond.
Pica Title Cond.
Long Primer Title Cond.
Great Primer Light Ext.
Pica Light Ext.
Brevier Light Ext.
Long Primer Antique Ext.
Small Pica Antique Ext.
Bourgeois Antique.
Pica Antique.
Long Primer Antique.
Brevier Antique.
Long Primer Title Ext.
Brevier Title Ext.

WHITMORE BROS.,
77 Madison street.

FOR SALE—A SALOON ON UNION ST., near Main. Inquire at 57½ Union st. 97

FOR SALE OR LEASE, ON LONG TIME, a part of the lot on which I live. Inquire at corner of Poplar and Dunlap sts.

J. C. TUNKER.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THREE AND A HALF acres of choice Strawberry land, four miles east of the city, on McConnell Avenue, near the Cemetery. Also, a comfortable double log-house, servants' house, stable, and a never-failing well of excellent water. Inquire on the premises, or address Postoffice Box 90.

WM. A. BABB.

FOR RENT.—THE ROOMS IN THE PUBlic Ledger Building now occupied by the Ledger Job Office and Business Office. These rooms are centrally located, and will make a No. 1 business office. Will be rented low to prompt paying tenants. Apply at

WHITMORE BROS.,
77 Madison street.

FOR RENT.—STORE ROOM AT 236 SECond st. Apply to G. H. BECKER, on the premises.

FOR RENT.—MY RESIDENCE AND TEN acres of ground, situated on Raby Avenue, 2½ miles south of the city, and 300 yards east of the Memphis & Ohio R. R. It contains nine rooms, with outhouses. Apply to me there, or to John Law, at Marten & Dunagan's, 249 Front street, or to Judge Hough, at Peabody Block, Main street.

MRS. S. C. LAW.

FOR RENT.—A WELL FINISHED BASEment store, on 2d Main st.

FOR RENT.—THE SHOP RECENTLY OCcupied by the late W. B. Dyer, suitable for carpenter shop, livery stable or residence over head. For particulars, inquire of

D. F. GOODYEAR,
Real Estate Agent,
95 Second street, Memphis.

FOUND.

FOUND.—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN town to buy fine confections and fancy goods. O'Hara's, No. 307 Second street.

LOST.

LOST.—THE COUPED BRETACHAISE BUT-ton, recently purchased at every car of the Union Depot, and at the Postoffice of Henry Pollock, of the United States, can be found at O'Hara's, No. 307 Second street.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A PARTNER WITH A CAPital of $200, to take a half interest in a Saloon. Call at 160½ Poplar street.

WANTED.—TWO LADIES TO GO TO Nashville, at low prices. Call at No. 160 Main street, to buy for themselves, or have them buy per order. 96

WANTED.—SEVENTY-FIVE TO 200 PER sons to learn the art of Penmanship. Call at Bryant's Commercial College, Main street, Memphis, Tenn. 96

WANTED.—SEVENTY-FIVE TO 200 PER sons, at reduced rates, to learn Penmanship, at Bryant's Commercial College, Main street, Memphis, Tenn. 96

WANTED.—SEVENTY-FIVE TO 200 PERsons

SPECIAL CARDS.

DESOTO INSURANCE
—AND—
TRUST COMPANY,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, Desoto Block, Madison St.
Capital ——— $300,000.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST loss by Fire, Marine and Inland Risks.
Directors—Wm. Galbraith, Pres.; W. R. Galbraith, V. Pres.; Jno. Overton, Jr., Sec'y; Rawlings, R. P. Bowen and C. B. Craven.
Attorney—M. W. FARRINGTON, Treas.
J. G. LONSDALE, Sec'y. 151

SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1866, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past two years. It continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.
Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
Make Collections in our own and principal cities in London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.
E. H. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.
161

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be furnished with all the comforts of home, by applying at No. 87 Adams street. Also a few day boarders wanted. Reference required. 91

BOARDING—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, 19 northwest corner of Main and Pontotoc street. 91

ESTRAY.

STRAYED—EVERYBODY WHO HASN'T been to O'Neal's, to buy Albums, Pictures, Fine Cutlery, Stationery, Toys, the most delicious Confections, etc., etc., at the very lowest rates. 101

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SALOON, STOCK AND FIXtures, with lease. Doing a good business; reasons for selling. Third and Union etc., No. 69. 107

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AT 102 JEFFERson street, containing two rooms and kitchen, with lease of four years and five months. The above property will be sold for $500, if application is made immediately to
D. W. BECKER.
90 210 Second street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A SMALL FAC. A very cool lot. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMS, on premises, Rum, Pond road, Chelsea. 120

FOR SALE—WOULD OFFER AT LOW the following second-hand lots of letter, if applied for soon:
1 fine English Title Condensed.
1 fine Small Pica Title Cond.
1 fine Antique Title Cond.
1 fine Pica Title Cond.
1 Long Primer Title Cond.
1 Brevier Title Cond.
1 Pica Title.
1 Brevier Title.
1 Long Primer Title.
1 fine Small Pica Ext.
1 Pica Ext.
1 Long Primer Antique Ext.
1 Nonpareil Antique Ext.
1 Pica Ornamented.
1 Small Pica Ornamented.
1 Pica Antique.
1 Brevier Antique.
1 Long Primer Antique.
1 Brevier Title.
1 Long Primer Title Ext.
1 Nonpareil Title.
1 Small Primer Title.
1 Pica Title.
1 Pica Ornamented.
1 fine Small Pica Ornamented.
1 Pica Ornamented.
1 Great Primer Ornamented.
WALLEMORE BROS.,
21 Madison street.

FOR SALE—A SALOON ON UNION-ST. near Main. Inquire at 127 Union st. 121

FOR SALE OR LEASE, ON LONG TIME, a lot of ice on which I live. Inquire at corner of Poplar and Dunlap streets.
CHARLES WELLE.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWELVE AND A HALF acres of ground, Hudson Avenue, near the city limits. A comfortable double log house, new barn, stable, and a never-failing well of excellent water. Inquire on the premises or address P. O. Box 1,
WM. A. SADEN.

FOR RENT—THE ROOMS IN THE PUBlic Lecture Building now occupied by the Literary Union. Possession given soon. These rooms are centrally located, and will make A No. 1 business offices. Will be rented low to prompt paying tenants. Apply to
WHITMORE BROS.,
21 Madison street.

FOR RENT—MY RESIDENCE AND TEN acres of ground, situated on Nonconnah, 11 miles south of the city. Two hundred yards from the station. Apply to Wm. Galbraith, Esq., Attorney at Law, or Mattox & Bowman's, 250 Front street, or to Dr. Erskine, No. 31 Jackson street.
MRS. S. C. LAW.

FOR RENT—A WELL FURNISHED BASE. ment. Inquire at 420 Main st. 104

FOR RENT—THE STORE RECENTLY OCcupied by the late W. R. Dutt, suitable for grocery shop, livery stable or residence over head. For particulars, inquire of
D. F. WOODYEAR,
Agent for heirs.
96 210 Second street, Memphis.

FOUND.

FOUND—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN the city for groceries and tobacco and fancy goods is 19 Main's, 20 Main street.

LOST.

LOST—THE CONFEDERATE CASSE, BUT by the photograph at every one of her chief battles, and the latest account of fancy Patterns in the United States, can be found at 19 Main's, 20 Main street.

WANTS.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS CAN find employment by applying early to J. S. Brooks, 19 Mason House, 17 Second street.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CAPital of $500, to engage in a good paying business. Call at 1015, Poplar street. 97

WANTED—10,000 LADIES—TO GO TO Williams, 19 Main street, for fine cut confections, at lower prices than they are elsewhere. 181

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER month for all who engage in the Centennial Enterprise. Introduces the Centennial Sewing Machine, improved and patented 1876. Makes the lock stitch, (alike on both sides), and is the only low priced first class machine sold for less than $50. Fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Circulars free.
J. BOWEN & CO.,
Office No. 215 South Fifth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mention this paper and reply promptly, with circular and terms. 179

WANTED—$50 TO $250 PER MONTH—Agents everywhere, male and female, to sell the genuine Improved Common Sense Sewing Machine; price only $18. This machine will stitch, hem, tuck, bind, cord, braid and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after every second stitch is cut. Every machine warranted for five years. Send for circular. SHAW & McCONNELL,
Jackson, Mich., or Chicago, Ill. 177

NOTICES.

TO OUR PATRONS.—WE HAVE SOLD the Book Department of our business to Dr. La Rooke & Co., and cordially invite all our patrons to call at our office. No. 20, where we are making room for our new stock. It is but justice to those who have indebted will please present their claims for settlement. We cheerfully recommend our successors as practical and experienced.
PETTIBONE, COOKE & CO.

NOTICE.—AT THE JANUARY TERM, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will apply for [illegible] Administration upon the estate of John C. Anderson, deceased. Any one interested in said estate can then and there contest my application.
JOHN A. RING.
168-cow

TO ADVERTISERS.

The PUBLIC LEDGER now has by far the largest circulation of ANY daily newspaper published in the State of Tennessee, and offers, therefore, advantages to advertisers not possessed by any other journals in the State. This is a fact which should not be lost sight of by the advertising public.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 12 Madison Street.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS:
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 19th, 1866

LOCAL NOTICES, inserted among the reading matter, will be charged twenty cents per line for each insertion.

PITTSBURG COAL AND GAS COKE. Hoops & Jones, office 247 Second street. Branch office 376 Main street—R. C. Hite, agent. 95

PITTSBURG COAL.—Briggs & Peterson, office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 341 Main street.—J. H. Mousley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales. 106

H. R. PICKER, Pittsburg coal, office No. 190½ Main street. 128

THE TRIAL OF EB. TITUS.

Medical Testimony as to his Insanity—Opening of the Argument for the State by Gen. Wallace.

The first witness examined after the close of our report yesterday was Dennis H. Hays, who saw Capt. Monroe a short time after he was shot. Heard him say that he did not desire Titus to be punished. [Col. Gantt objected to this testimony, and the Court excluded it on the ground that the wishes of Capt. Monroe could have no more bearing than those of any other person in the case.]

Dr. R. W. Creighton being called, stated he knew the prisoner. Col. Bullock asked witness if he would regard the prisoner as sane or insane, judging from his conduct from the age of six months to the time of the shooting, to which he replied, "I should regard him as laboring under that peculiar form of insanity known as impulsive insanity. I do not consider it as necessary for the brain to be diseased, if the nerves are involved, to produce impulsive insanity. I should not regard him in possession of his reasoning faculties; I should consider him an insane." Several questions were then asked the witness as to the effect of liquor on different persons and on the prisoner, the answer being such as to show that the prisoner is temporarily insane from the influence of liquor.

Drs. J. M. Keller, O. R. Knode, W. H. White and J. G. Greendield were examined fully as to the condition of the prisoner at the time of the shooting, and testified that it was their impression that he was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

Dr. A. H. Voorhies testified this morning, that he considered the prisoner under a temporary fit of insanity at the time of the committal of the deed.

Dr. W. R. Lowry gave similar testimony, and said a man might be deranged while committing a deed and recover his senses immediately afterward; he thought the prisoner was not sane.

They closed the evidence for the defense, when two witnesses were called by the State, to rebut the evidence of the insanity of the prisoner. They were the clerk and jailer at the station-house where Titus was taken immediately after killing Capt. Monroe. The Deputy Sheriff made return that they were not to be found, and he had made every effort to do so since yesterday morning. Attorney General Wallace then opened the argument for the State.

ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.—Dr. P. D. Beecher and W. H. Tracy were arrested yesterday and indicted by the grand jury for conspiring to assassinate Dr. O. R. Early. Dr. Beecher, during the war, while Dr. Early was South, bought the residence of the latter at a United States tax sale, for a nominal amount, and has retained possession since. He wished to get Dr. Early out of the way so that he could take no steps to recover his property. The following statement was sworn to before Esquire Creighton the 19th of September, and it seems strange that no legal proceedings were taken in the matter until the present time. "W. H. Rickard makes oath that on or about the 10th of August, 1865, Dr. P. D. Beecher proposed to give him the sum of three hundred dollars or a span of mules, together with such interest as may be held in any piece of property purchased by him at United States direct tax sales in the city of Memphis, for the purpose of bringing Dr. O. R. Early upon the bail upon which he resided. I think 42 Avery street, in South Memphis, for the purpose of disposing of him, or as he said, of getting him out of the way, he at the same time telling me that he had purchased this property upon which he resided, at United States sales, and that he belonged to Dr. Early, and he wished to get Dr. Early out of his way to get the title to the property. Upon several occasions, subsequent to this conversation, he has talked with me on the subject, desiring me to accomplish his object in getting Dr. Early upon the place for the purpose of his assassination, or, as he (Dr. Beecher) said, 'getting him out of the way.' I have communicated these facts to Dr. Early for him to be on his guard, and take such steps as may be necessary for his own protection." Dr. Beecher has been released on $2000 bond to appear for trial when called upon. Rickard is in jail.

VERY CHEAP.—Astonishing low prices at Mack Bros. & Bohm's, for the purpose of closing out the stock as soon as possible.

ANOTHER CASE OF INSANITY.

Michael Burke Shoots Dan. Moran at the Fenian Ball.

About three o'clock this morning Recorder Alderman Michael Burke shot Dan. Moran at the Fenian Ball held at Bennett's Dancing Academy. Immediately over the ball room there was an apartment where stimulating refreshments were kept for the accommodation of the persons attending the ball. Burke was at the counter drinking when Moran coming into the room, was pushed against him. Some words ensued, Burke remarked that he allowed no man to insult him, pulled out his pistol and shot Moran, the ball entering his neckon the right side and passing through and downward, lodged in the left shoulder. The recovery of Moran is considered doubtful. Burke is in jail. Both parties had been drinking, and Burke was so much under the influence of liquor that it is thought he did not know what he was doing. Dan Moran has been engaged at the same time driving a wagon for Mike Pyne.

AMENDED POLICE LAW.—The Legislature passed an act amending the Metropolitan Police law on the 11th, which provides that the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, the Judge of the County Court of Shelby county, and the Mayor of the city of Memphis, convene as a Board of Estimate, on or before the first day of January, in each year, shall make up a financial estimate of the sum required to defray the expenses of the Metropolitan Police during the current year, other than provided for in the preceding section. They shall certify to the Board of Aldermen of the city of Memphis the sum required to pay the salaries provided for in this act, for so much of the Metropolitan Police force as shall be employed within the said city, but the same shall not exceed $15,000 per month. And they shall certify to the County Court of Shelby county the sum required to defray all expenses of the force employed outside of the city of Memphis; but the same shall not exceed $5000 per month. If the Board of Aldermen of the city of Memphis, or the County Court of Shelby county, shall object by resolution to such estimate, certified to them respectively, or to any portion thereof, and notify, or cause to be notified, the Board of Estimate, it shall be the duty of the latter to immediately and carefully revise the same, and consider said objection. If the Board of Estimate shall adhere to its original estimate by a vote of four-fifths, or shall modify the same by a vote of the majority, then their final determination shall be binding upon the city of Memphis, and the county of Shelby respectively. The Board of the Aldermen and the County Court are empowered and directed to levy taxes to defray the sum certified by the Board of Estimate.

LAW COURT.—The entire time of this Court was consumed yesterday in hearing the case of the Union Bank of Tennessee vs W. L. Brown et al. The following is the calendar of cases set for to-morrow: John Herring vs Patrick Sherry; J P Caldwell vs Mitchell, Hoffman & Co; P H Lashley vs John Rourke; P P Fenimore vs Thos O'Donnell; M Varnell & C R Bargrave; John Coleman vs L S Burr & Co; P T Mahan vs John Smallenburn; John L Safarans vs A Waller et al; Wallerberg, Bush & Co vs Black & Ehrman; Jacob Waller vs John McInnis; Israel C J Elias vs Adams Express Co; H Seesnell et al vs Chas Bloom; Wm. Lewis vs E. A. Crandall; Reagg et al vs B Hearteman; Fenton & Co vs steamer Kentucky and owners; Union Bank of Tennessee vs W P Haffin et al; James Alexander and wife vs Thos Ford; J F Frank vs Wm Harston; J J Smith & Co vs Lewis Lecour; F Seibert vs P M Winters et al; J B Bennett vs G W Tracy et al; A Hatsfield & Co vs Smith, Bullens & Co; P P Higgins vs Peter Shay; Newport & Bacon vs Hansell & Riggs; George F Dolan vs H W Griswold; A Vanzyckle vs J M D Miller & Co.

THE HANSON BROTHERS.—Three celebrated artists did not arrive in the city until a late hour last night, in consequence of the railroad failing to make connections. A large number of people assembled at the Opera House last night, and were disappointed at not seeing the Hanlon Brothers. However, they will appear to night, when our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing the acts which have caused them to be called the champion athletes and gymnasts of the world. They have several other artists traveling with them, who will also appear, including Senorita Louita, an accomplished tight rope performer, Mons. Henri Agout, the famous juggler, Mlle. Augustine, a graceful dancense, and Prof. Tabner's wonderful troupe of performing dogs and monkeys. The entertainment will give a varied entertainment that cannot fail to please any who attend.

OUR CITY OFFICIALS.—It is gratifying to know that the city officers are filled by men who have resided here from nine to sixty-eight years. Such a long residence has given them a full knowledge of city affairs, and entitles them to the confidence of the whole community. Our worthy Mayor, W. O. Lofland has resided here for thirty years; Lewis R. Richards, City Register, thirty-one years; Wm. Clark, City Controller, twenty-three years; James D. Davis, Tax Collector on Privileges, thirty-eight years; John R. Bowen, City Tax Collector, twenty-four years; Steve W. Wilkins, Wharf Master, nine years; Francis Porter, City Engineer, nine years; John E. Randle, Chief of Fire Department, nine years, William Kehoe, Fire Warden, twenty-four years; Wm. H. Bridges, City Treasurer, fourteen years.

CALL THERE.—The ladies are invited to call at Mack Bros. & Bohm's, 261 Main street, and obtain bargains.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. M. Durland, manager of the great Millionian Tableaux, left the city for New Orleans last evening. During his stay here he made many warm friends by his gentlemanly bearing and honorable conduct, and we commend him to the consideration of all good men wherever he may travel. The exhibition of which he is manager is well worthy of patronage, giving general satisfaction and paying its bills promptly. In view of the bad weather experienced during its stay here, we trust the great Millionian Tableaux will return this way in the spring, and give those who have not seen it an opportunity of doing so.

THE OPEN ROBBERY.—CAPTURE OF THE THIEF AND JEWELS.—Sheriff Winters last evening arrested a man named Johnny Clark on suspicion of committing the robbery in Ochoa's saloon, last Friday night. He was taken to the county jail, and after a little conversation with the Sheriff confessed his guilt and stated where the jewelry might be found, which was in the rear of the cellar at the corner of Jefferson and Second, and the pistols were dug up in an alley between Third and Fourth streets, in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Hotel. No knowledge of the money ($306) has been as yet ascertained.

Ladies pride themselves upon their Christmas cakes, patties, etc. If you want them very nice and pretty, make them of Keeper's Self-Rising Flour. It never fails. It saves half the butter, lard and eggs, and makes the best cake in the world, and that is easily and cheaply. 117

POLICE COURT.—Twenty-five cases were on the docket this morning, including seven charged with violating the Sunday law, whose cases had been continued. Fines assessed, $208 50; collected $33 90. A white man was fined fifteen dollars for striking an impudent negro with an ax. Dennis Carney, charged with whipping his wife, was tried to-morrow. In the Second District last evening, there were twenty cases, and $178 50 assessed and $97 collected. A man named Bill Roberts was held for trial before a magistrate for horse stealing.

A MEMPHIAN KILLED IN NEW ORLEANS.—Mr. John L. Page, a member of the firm of Page, Matthews & Co., Front street, was killed in New Orleans on Saturday last, by the falling of a block of granite from a building in course of erection, which he was passing at the time. He left here about four weeks since, attended the State Fair at New Orleans, and was about returning to this city, when he met his death. He leaves a wife and two children, who are at Rockport, Ill.

THE LADIES should go to Mack Bros. & Bohm's and inspect the goods and prices. They can save money by doing so.

OUR JOB OFFICE.—The PUBLIC LEDGER Job printing department has been lately supplied with the latest and most approved patterns of type, borders and presses, and is better prepared than ever to accommodate the mercantile public. Our prices will continue to be the most reasonable in the city, while our work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We take the only complete printing office in the city, and will continue to give our customers inducements no others in this market can afford. Call and see.

TILL ROBBERY.—John Leary was arrested with a grabbing in Ochoa's saloon day evening, and seized the till of a grocery at the foot of Jefferson street, running off with the same and contents, about ninety dollars. The property was pursued, captured, and turned him over to the police. Esquire Lee committed him for trial at the Criminal Court after an examination this morning.

TAKE NOTICE.—Messrs. Hewitt & Schenker, of the old Empire saloon, No. 18 Jefferson street, would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that on and after Monday, the 17th inst., they will set a splendid lunch every day, from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m., consisting of oysters, game, fish, meats, vegetables, etc. 92

The breakfast table DELUXE of the times is Morgan's Self-rising Buckwheat Cakes, light as a feather, and sweet, pure and wholesome. 101

FOR RENT.—The rooms in the PUBLIC LEDGER Building now occupied by the Appeal office. Possession given soon. These rooms are centrally located, and will make A No. 1 business offices. Will be rented low to prompt paying tenants. None others need apply.
WHITMORE BROS.,
21 Madison street.

NOTICE.—The checks drawn by me, as Financial Commissioner, on the Tennessee National Bank will be honored on and after the 19th inst. Also payment due for November services will be paid at the Commissioner's office, No. 17 Madison street, on and after the 19th inst.
A. P. BUSHEY, F. C.

FENIAN BALL.—The second annual ball of the Mitchel Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood was held last evening at Bennett's dancing rooms. It was well attended, and must have given valuable aid to the treasury of the Circle. Dancing was kept up with spirit until about three o'clock this morning.

NEW MUSEUM THEATRE.—The Wordsons of New York, a STAGE made famous by the splendid stage machinery with which it is brought out, was produced last night with the accomplished Lewis Keene as "Martha Savage," in which character she acted well. The Wordsons of New York again to-night.

RECEIPT OF FEARS.—We learn that Col. Chandler, of the Metropolitan Police, has returned from Nashville with the necessary funds to settle all accounts against the Police Commissioners. This is good news to the patrolmen and others.

RAISING THE WIND.—R. B. Richardson was arrested yesterday for obtaining $1250 under false pretenses from Myers & Co. He was captured at the Memphis and Ohio depot, when about to start for New York.

INDICTED.—The grand jury have found a true bill of indictment against W. L. Ferguson, for the murder of Patrick Connery, near the Cave Saloon, on Friday night last.

Upon the health of the teeth depends the purity of the breath. Preserve them unblemished by the use of the famous Sozodont, that perfectly harmless vegetable preparation, and you will never regret it.

DISCHARGED.—Bill Roberts was taken before Esquire Lee this morning on the charge of horse stealing. The State failing to produce any evidence, the prisoner was discharged.

CHANCERY COURT.—The case of Pillow vs. Brent, motion to confirm a sale, consumed the entire time of this court yesterday. To-day is motion day.

CLOSING OUT SALE.—Mack Bros. & Bohm, 261 Main street, opposite Court Square, are offering great inducements to customers.

PETTY THEFT.—John Spaulin has been committed for trial at the Criminal Court for stealing a tape line from Henry Bent last October.

MAD DOG.—A dog, suddenly attacked with hydrophobia, was shot at the corner of Second and Market streets yesterday.

The Port of Memphis.

The river is stationary at this point. Business was quite active this morning. Weather cloudy and cool. Mud abundant and troublesome.

The following are the arrivals and departures:

Arrivals.

Mary E. Forsyth, St. Louis.
W. H. Osborne, St. Louis.
Welcome, St. Louis.
Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
Sam Gary, St. Louis.
Mollie Able, New Orleans.
H. S. Turner, Louisville.
Continental, New Orleans.
Paragon, Vicksburg.
Cornelia, Vicksburg.
St. Patrick, Vicksburg.
Commercial, White river.
M. S. Stephens, Louisville.
Rose Hambleton, Arkansas river.
G. W. Graham, St. Louis.
Charleston, Cairo.

Departures.

M. S. Stephens, New Orleans.
Mary E. Forsyth, New Orleans.
W. H. Osborne, New Orleans.
T. L. McGill, New Orleans.
Sam Gary, New Orleans.
H. S. Turner, Louisville.
Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
Paragon, St. Louis.
Mollie Able, Cairo.
Continental, Cairo.
Victor No. 2, St. Francis river.
Vicksburg, Vicksburg.

Boats in Port.

Cora S., Sam J. Hale, Jo. Cloud, Mollie Hambleton, St. Patrick, Commercial, Guidon, Rose Hambleton, G. W. Graham, Charleston, Cornelia.

Boats Leaving To-Day.

Cairo and St. Louis—The G. W. Graham is the regular St. Louis packet this evening, leaving at 5 o'clock. Captain Sam McFeeters is in command, with Wm. Mason as clerk.

Cairo and Cincinnati—The splendid steamer Sam J. Hale leaves for the Ohio this evening in charge of Capt. W. P. Walker. Ed. O. Miller presides in the office.

Helena and Vicksburg—The fleet St. Patrick leaves for below this evening. Captain James Lee is in command. Clay Rice and Billy Field attend to her official duties.

White River—The favorite Commercial, Captain J. B. Davis, sails to-day for White river. George C. Illish and Milton R. Harvey are her clerks.

Cairo and Louisville—The light-draught steamer Cora S. will leave for Louisville this evening, Captain Hicks King in charge, and Al Cunsall in the office.

Arkansas River—The clipper built Guidon, Captain Rue Whitmaker, is the packet this evening for the Arkansas stream. Johnny Langlois and Andy Granger are at her desk.

St. Francis River.—Captain T. R. Bowman will leave for the St. Francis with the Mollie Hambleton this evening. Tom Day presides at the office. She is do to travel on.

Miscellaneous.

The river is falling at St. Louis. The Ohio river is bank full and falling; seven or eight feet in the canal at Louisville. Navigation above St. Louis is practically closed for the season, and ice is also abundant in the headwaters of the Ohio. The Arkansas streams are in excellent condition.

The Emperor, recently sunk near Louisville, was built at Pittsburg in March, 1865, by Capt. C. A. Dravo and others, and insured $75,000 each office for $24,000. She was valued at $32,000.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.—We respectfully ask our steamboat friends to call and examine the specimens of fine steamboat printing daily executed at the PUBLIC LEDGER office. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of Cincinnati or St. Louis, and to be greatly below those asked by other city offices. Bring your orders *directly* to us, and save the commissions charged by parties who take in work they are not prepared to execute.

Special Notices.

Special Notices will be inserted in this column for his cents per line for each insertion.

A Card to Invalids.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Loss of the Vital and Sexual Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by hurtful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge*.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
44 Station D, Bible House, New York City.

The Great Food Supplied!—Pills have been swallowed in millions. Salvation have been robbed to by the pound. Dr. Maconte's new grand question are rattling an end to this wholesale system of medication. One of his famous pills is a dose. A box of this healing nature is of more value, as a remedy for wherever and eruptive diseases, than a chip's cargo of the choicest medicines in cure everything, but are all, in fact, either useless or deleterious.

Dr. MACONTE'S PILLS IS CONCENTRATED. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principle of the most potent vegetable specifics, and the result is found in his Pills—they do not prize—they do not embolden. They create a vigorous appetite, and correspondingly strengthen the whole system. Sold by J. Mac Gill, 43 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. 140

Our "Public Directory."—To strangers visiting Memphis we offer a list of clever, reliable business men, under the above head, on the first page of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

Monetary and Commercial

Cotton Market.

The market this morning, in consequence of an advance in sterling, and of 1c from Liverpool, with sales of 27,000 bales yesterday, opens up with much better feeling than yesterday days market although without any material advance. Receipts yesterday at this port were 2767 bales. Exports same time, 600 bales. Stocks of cotton now visibly accumulating here, at New York, 200,000 bales, and 70,000 at Liverpool, as planters are rapidly rushing into market all they have ready for shipment.

Ordinary	9@9½	Middling	10½@10¾
Good Ordinary	9¾@10	Strict Middling	10¾@10¾
Low Middling	10@10¾	Good Middling	10¾@11

Money Market.

Gold advanced to 138 buying, and is active City Bonds active at 60@70. County warrants selling at 90 to 95. Southern money is dull and prices are lower as follows: Buying rates per the following rates for State banks: Bank of Memphis, 2; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 99; Bank of Tennessee (old issue), 0; Bank of West Tennessee, 0; City Bank of Nashville, 0; Commercial Bank, par; Merchants' Bank, 75; Gone Bank, 30; Planters' Bank, 77; Southern Bank, 50; Bank of Shelbyville, 70; Traders' Bank, 51; Union Bank, 75.

General Market.

ALE, per half barrel	10 00@12 00
BAGGING, per yard	0 37@0 38
Kentucky	0 37@0 38
Hemp	0 37@0 38
BAGS, per dozen	
Burlaps	
BUTTER, per pound	0 45@0 50
CANDLES	0 20@0 22
Sperm and Paraffine	
CANDY	0 20@0 22
CAPS	
No. 1	0 30@0 40
No. 2	0 30@0 40
No. 3, per M	0 30@0 40
CEMENT, per barrel	2 50@2 75
CHEESE, per pound	0 17@0 18
Factory	0 17@0 18
Dairy	0 17@0 18
CHICORY, per pound	0 12@0 15
CIDER, per gallon	0 40@0 50
COFFEE, per pound	
Rio	0 25@0 30
Laguayra	0 25@0 30
Java	0 35@0 40
CORN	0 90@1 00
CRACKERS,	
Pilot	0 00@0 11
Soda	0 00@0 11
Butter	0 00@0 11
Sugar	0 00@0 11
FISH, per dozen	
Cod	0 00@0 00
Bay, per ton	25 00@30 00
Bay, inferior	20 00@25 00
Corn, per bushel	0 00@0 00
Corn, per barrel	1 00@1 50
FLOUR, per barrel	
Superfine	7 00@8 00
Extra family	8 00@8 50
Double Extra	9 00@9 50
Family Double Extra	10 00@10 50
Choice Double Extra	11 00@11 50
Patent	12 00@12 50
FEED, per barrel	
Corn, sacked	1 60@1 65
Corn, shelled	1 60@1 65
Oats, sacked	1 60@1 65
Oats, shelled	1 60@1 65
Bran, sacked	1 60@1 65
Bran, shelled	1 60@1 65
FISH,	
Mackerel No. 1 per bbl.	20 00@22 00
" No. 2 "	18 00@20 00
" No. 3 "	16 00@18 00
" No. 1 half bbl.	10 00@11 00
" No. 2 "	9 00@10 00
" No. 3 "	8 00@9 00
" No. 1 kits	3 00@3 50
" No. 2 "	2 50@3 00
" No. 3 "	2 00@2 50
Dry Cod, per pound	0 00@0 00
Pickled Cod, per pound	0 00@0 00
GUNPOWDER,	
Quarter kegs	3 25@4 00
Half kegs	6 00@7 00
Kegs	12 00@14 00
HARDWARE,	
Nails, per keg, 20d to 40d	7 25@8 00
10d	7 50@8 00
8d	8 00@8 50
6d	8 50@9 00
Horse shoes	10 00@12 00
Wrought hoe shoes	0 00@0 00
Castings, hollowware, ₱ lb	0 00@0 00
Iron,	
Swedes, per lb	0 00@0 00
Nail rod	0 00@0 00
Sheet, No. 24	0 00@0 00
Sheet, No. 26	0 00@0 00
HIDES,	
Green	0 00@0 00
Green, salt	0 00@0 00
Dry, flint	0 00@0 00
Dry, salted	0 00@0 00
HOMINY, per barrel	3 00@3 50
LARD, per pound	
Kegs	0 00@0 00
Tierces	0 00@0 00
LEAD, per pound	0 00@0 00
LEATHER, per lb	
Sole, No. 1, oak	0 00@0 00
Upper, ₱ doz	0 00@0 00
French calf, do	0 00@0 00
American do	0 00@0 00
Kip, per doz	0 00@0 00
LIME,	
Lump	0 00@0 00
Cask	0 00@0 00
Cement	0 00@0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon	0 00@0 00
Sugar-house and half bbl	0 00@0 00
New Orleans, new	0 00@0 00
Syrup	0 00@0 00
OILS, per gallon,	
Linseed	0 00@0 00
Lard	0 00@0 00
Sperm	0 00@0 00
Tanner	0 00@0 00
Neatsfoot	0 00@0 00
Whale No. 1	0 00@0 00
PROVISIONS,	
Pork, mess, per bbl	0 00@0 00
Pork, prime, per bbl	0 00@0 00
Pork, mess, per half bbl	0 00@0 00
Breakfast, per lb	0 00@0 00
Shoulders, per lb	0 00@0 00
Sides, per lb	0 00@0 00
Clear rib sides	0 00@0 00
Hams, sugar cured	0 00@0 00
Beef, mess, ₱ bbl	0 00@0 00
Beef, prime, ₱ bbl	0 00@0 00
ROPE,	
Cotton rope	0 00@0 00
Manilla	0 00@0 00
Machine	0 00@0 00
Bale	0 00@0 00
Lower Packing	0 00@0 00
Upper Packing	0 00@0 00
SALT, per barrel	0 12@0 13
SODA	0 00@0 00
Saleratus	0 00@0 00
Concentrated powdered	0 00@0 00
Charleston, A. C.	0 00@0 00
SOAP, per pound	
Castile	0 00@0 00
Brown	0 00@0 00
Yellow	0 00@0 00
SPICES,	
Allspice	0 00@0 00
Cloves	0 00@0 00
Ginger	0 00@0 00
Nutmegs	0 00@0 00
Pepper	0 00@0 00
Cassia	0 00@0 00
TEA, per pound	
Hyson	1 00@1 25
Black	1 00@1 25
TOBACCO, per pound,	
Virginia	1 25@1 40
Black Jaque, 10s	1 25@1 40
Navy, 8s	1 25@1 40
VEGETABLES,	
Potatoes, new, ₱ bbl	3 00@3 50
Cabbage, per 100	7 00@8 00
Onions, new, per bbl	3 00@3 50
VINEGAR, per gallon	0 00@0 00
WHISKEY, per gallon,	
Common	1 00@1 25
Corn Juice	1 50@2 00
Kentucky Bourbon	2 00@2 50

MEDICAL.

THE KIDNEYS.

THE KIDNEYS ARE TWO IN NUMBER, A. seated at the lower part of the loin, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz: The Anterior, and the Intermediate Kidney. The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or tubes, which serve as a deposit for the urine and conveyor to the exterior. The excretory duct, or ureter, which terminates in a sinuous tube and collect the Organs, which ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, Lower, Neck, Nerves, and the Blood Vessels. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these disorders we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Urine or Diabetes may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however much may be the attack, it is sure to affect the healthy health and mental powers; as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

DROPSY, OR SECRETIONS.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above disease. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chronic constipation.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the Kidneys. These organs being deranged, the secretions of the urine become clogged, and, if allowed to remain, it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this circumstance that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY.

Dropsy consists of water in some part of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and many affections. Under this head we have arranged diseases of different and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, burning or smarting, and many other symptoms indicating disease and disorganization of the kidneys, bladder, and the ulceration, Affection

SPECIAL CARDS.

DESOTO INSURANCE
AND
TRUST COMPANY,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, Desoto Block, Madison St.

Capital ..... $300,000.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST loss by Fire, Marine, and River Risks.

Directors—M. M. Fontaine, W. R. Galbraith, W. D. Greenlaw, C. W. Hunter, J. J. Rawlings, R. B. Snowden, Jr., Secretary.

W. W. FARRINGTON, Pres't.
J. S. LONSDALE, Sec'y. 52

SAVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1866, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years. It continues to transact a
GENERAL EXCHANGE AND
BANKING BUSINESS.
Will receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.
SELLS Bankers's in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. E. AVERY, Cashier,
JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can be furnished with a room from room, first floor, by applying at 297 Adams street. Also a few transient wanted. Reference given and required. 81

BOARDERS—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, northwest corner of Main and Peabody streets.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED—EVERYBODY WHO HASN'T been to O'Hara's to buy Albums, Pictures, fine Cutlery, Stationery, Toys, the 'cute delicious Confections, etc., etc., at the very lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF
interest in the steamer "Tennessee Belle." She is 150 feet keel, has been thoroughly repaired, is 26 feet beam, 5 feet hold, 30 in. draft; is fast wide and about 40 horse power. Apply for further particulars to board the boat, foot of Beal street. Will be sold at a bargain. 97

SHERIFF'S SALE.—I WILL OFFER TO the highest bidder, for cash at the court house door in the town of Raleigh, on the first Monday in January, 1867, the following described property: One hundred and twenty acres of land, beginning at Mr. Cody's north corner, with said line to Mr. Tatum's line, running thence with Tatum's line to the Summerville road, with said road to Mrs. Hogue's corner, thence south to the beginning, including the residence now occupied by Wesley Cole, all of the out-houses and all fences and fixtures levied on as the property of Wesley Cole to satisfy two fi fas against him, in favor of C. H. Polk, issued from the Circuit Court of Shelby county, at the present term, for $200 and $100 and costs of suit.
Less-114 SYLVESTER D. A.

FOR SALE—SALOON, STOCK AND FIXtures, with lease. Doing a good business. Location central and Union st. Apply to 94

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A SOAP FACtory and Lot. For particulars, inquire of JOHN WILLIAMS on premises, Randolph road, Chelsea.

FOR SALE.—WE OFFER FOR SALE LOW for the following named kinds of letter, if applied for at once:
Two Small Pica Condensed.
One Small Pica Title Cond.
Great Primer Title Cond.
Pica Title Cond.
Long Primer Title Cond.
Bourgeois Title Cond.
Pica Title.
Pica Title.
Long Primer Title.
Long Primer Light Ext.
Pica Light Ext.
Bourgeois Light Ext.
Long Primer Antique Ext.
Nonpareil Antique Ext.
Pica Ornamented.
Pica Print Gothic.
Pica Antique.
Long Primer Antique.
Brevier Antique.
Long Primer Italic Ext.
Pica Italic Ext.
Nonpareil Italic Ext.
Pica Tuscan.
Great Primer Tuscan.
Pica Tuscan.
Pica Ornamented.
Pica Small Pica Ornamented.
Pica Ornamented.
Great Primer Sec. Script.
WHITMORE BROS.,
21 Madison street.

FOR SALE—A SALOON ON UNION ST., near Main. Inquire at 329, Union st. 100

FOR SALE OR LEASE, ON LONG TIME, a part of the lot on which I live. Located at corner of Poplar and Dunlap st.
F. HINKLER.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THREE ELEGANT OFFices, in Jefferson Block, corner Second and Jefferson streets. No. 320.

FOR RENT—SEVEN AND A HALF acres of choice Garden Land, four miles east of the city, on McConnell avenue, near State Line road. A comfortable double tenement, nursery house, stable, and a never-failing well of excellent water. Inquire on the premises or address Postoffice Box 1,
W. S. BADEN.

FOR RENT—THE ROOMS IN THE PUBlic Ledger Building now occupied by the Appeal office. Possession given soon. These rooms are centrally located, and will make a No. 1 business office. Will be rented to a prompt paying tenant. None others need apply.
WHITMORE BROS.,
21 Madison street.

FOR RENT—MY RESIDENCE AND TEN acres of ground, situated on Kerr avenue, 2½ miles south of the city, and one hundred yards from the Mem. & Vicks. R. R. The house is six rooms, with outhouses. Apply to me there, or to John Law, at Masten & Donnell's, 230 Front street, or to Dr. Erskine, No. 32 Jackson block, Main street.
MRS. C. C. LAW.

FOR RENT—A WELL FURNISHED BASEment. Inquire at 321 Main st. 99

FOUND.

FOUND—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN town to buy harness, trunks and fancy goods is at O'Hara's, 290 Second st.

LOST.

LOST—THE ONE PREDEATE CAUSE, BUT if the photograph of every one of her children, and the best assortment of fancy pictures in the United States, can be found at O'Hara's, 290 Second st.

WANTS.

WANTED—MEN WHO ARE LOOKING for legitimate and profitable business to call and examine the merchandise and best opportunities to make money in the South. Office in POOL & SCRANTON'S, 19 Madison st.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO BUY HALF interest in a safe and profitable business. Capital required, $1,000. For particulars call at office of POOL & SCRANTON, 19 Madison st.

WANTED.—TWO CARPENTERS CAN find work by applying early to J. Dempsey, No. Mount Moor, 2 Monroe street. 99

WANTED—50 LADIES TO GO TO O'Hara's, 290 Main street, to buy fine confectionery, as we have prices that will suit you elsewhere.

WANTED—AGENTS—$25 TO $250 PER month for gentlemen, and $10 to $20 for ladies, everywhere, to introduce the celebrated Home Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements. It will stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully—sews any fabric, using the elastic lock stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay more than we agree, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on
HOWLAND & CO.,
Office No. 255 South Fifth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. 102

WANTED—$250 TO $250 PER MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere, male and female, to introduce the celebrated Common Sense Family Sewing Machine; price only $18. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, braid and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after every second stitch is cut. Every machine warranted for three years. Send for circular. 103 ALLEN & McCLINTOCK, 152 Main st., South Annex, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that at the January term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, I will apply for Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary Gray, deceased. The firm of Whipple & Barnard being creditors of said estate, of which firm I am a member.
A. B. BARNARD.
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1866. 100

NOTICE.—AT THE JANUARY TERM, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will apply for Letters of Administration upon the estate of John H. Anderson, deceased. Any one having claims against the same can then and there contest my application.
JOHN A. SIMS.
Dec 27

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER now has *by far* the largest circulation of ANY daily newspaper published in the State of Tennessee, and offers, therefore, advantages to advertisers not possessed by any other journal in the State. This is a *fact* which should not be lost sight of by the advertising public.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 13 Madison Street.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS:
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 19, 1866

LOCAL NOTICES, inserted among the reading matter, will be charged twenty cents per line for each insertion.

PITTSBURG COAL AND GAS COKE. Brown & Jones, office 247 Second street. Branch office 376 Main street—R. C. Hite, agent. 95

PITTSBURG COAL.—Briggs & Peterson, office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 341 Main street—J. B. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales. 106

H. B. PACKER, Pittsburg coal, office No. 1701 Main street. 138

TERRIBLE FIRE DISASTER.

Fourteen Lives Lost—Several Persons Injured.

It is our painful duty to chronicle a terrible disaster by fire, which occurred this morning and resulted in the death of fourteen persons and the wounding of several others. About a quarter past three o'clock flames were seen issuing from the rear of the confectionery establishment of Joseph Specht, at 36 Madison street, which is a four story brick building, about one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, situated at the corner of an alley. The alarm was immediately given, and several citizens and the Fire Department were on the spot, but by the time the fire, which originated in the cellar in the rear, was making rapid headway, thick volumes of dense, black smoke ascending and filling every room in the large building. There were about twenty-five persons asleep on the third and fourth floors, who, hearing the alarm, appeared at the windows and shouted to the people below to save them. Ladders were procured; but they were too short to reach the unfortunate ones, and many of the terrified persons who were shouting for help in agonizing tones could not be helped. Many of them fell back, overpowered by the smoke, and died. One man jumped from the fourth story, fell on his head and was instantly killed. Chief Waldraven entered the front part of the building, reaching stairs, where he found Mr. Specht, who was endeavoring to break open the door of an adjoining room in which were Mr. Jehle, his wife and child. They succeeded, found Mrs. Jehle insensible, carried her out, when she motioned to the crib for her child. On going to the crib Mr. Jehle was found by the side of it on his hands and knees, dead. The child was found in the bed, uninjured, and carried out. Mrs. Jehle died a couple of hours after being taken from the building. Fourteen persons were lying dead in the offices of Dr. Knode and Dr. — this morning, where they had been carried. Seven white males, one white female; two females, two females and two children, colored. The names of the dead, as near as we could ascertain them, are as follows: William Jehle, who kept a variety store on Main street, near Madison; Mrs. Jehle. John Houck, confectioner, jumped from fourth story window, killed instantly. A German confectioner named John Augustes, a waiter. Frank Reidelhueber, pastry cook. Philip, a candymaker. German cook, who has worked for Mr. Specht for several years. A negro boy named Tom. Lucy and Dolly, negro women, and Lucinda and her two children, also colored. Among those who escaped from the building were Mr. Specht, who was asleep in the third story. Victor Swasburg, bookeeper, and Lewis Correll, clerk, who reached the ground by aid of the fire ladder. An old lady named Mrs. Yarby, Miss Sallie Lee, and a daughter of Mr. Specht's were saved by aid of ladders

SPECIAL CARDS.

DESOTO INSURANCE
—AND—
TRUST COMPANY,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, Desoto Block, Madison St.

Capital.....$300,000.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. Directors—R. B. Snowden, Wm. Grove, J. J. Rawlings, A. W. Farrington, E. Fourth, J. B. Longstaff, Sec'y.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1866, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years. It continues to transact a **GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.**

Will receive Deposits, Buy and Sell **Foreign & Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.** SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LAVIER, President.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, 19 southwest corner of Main and Poplar street.

ESTRAY.

STRAYED—EVERYBODY WHO HASN'T been to Avery's to buy Albums, Pictures, Fine Cutlery, Stationery, Toys, the most delicious Confections, etc., etc., at the very lowest rates.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF ..... Interest in the steamer "Lucy Gwin." She is 124½ feet keel, 30 feet beam, high pressure boiler, 10 feet long, 36 in. diameter; 36 feet long; 11 feet wide and about 30 horse power. Apply for further particulars on board the boat, foot of Beal street. Wilson Gwin.

FOR SALE—SALOON, STOCK AND FIXtures, with lease. Doing a good business. Reasons for selling, ill health. No. 66, 102 Front row, Third and Union.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A BOX PAD been withdrawn in consequence of the horses being unable to touch bottom in some places. The mud has been getting thicker lately, and sound hopes were entertained of it drying up, but the cloudy state of the weather at the present time has dispelled all hopes of dust by giving promise of more rain and mud a little longer. Some people think we will be all right on the pavement question next year, when ladies will be able to skip across Main street on Nicholson at any point, but recent injunction threats of property holders inform us that if they have their way mud will reign supreme for several years to come, until they can get the Jarnigan or some other pavement equally difficult to obtain. We suggest that the injunctees be made a special committee to go to Africa and see if they cannot find a pavement there that will suit them.

LAW COURT.—In this court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: Union Bank vs Brown & Apperson, judgment, $4,936 51; Mahan vs Beaumont, judgment, damages waived; Fraime vs O'Donnell, judgment for defendant; Waltenburg, Bush & Co., vs Block, et al, dismissed at plaintiff's cost; Scessni, et al, vs Bloom, judgment, damages waived; Alexander and wife vs Ford, dismissed by plaintiff; Seibert vs Wood, et al., judgment, damages waived; Gussin, et al, vs Ruffin, judgment, $600 00; Edmonds vs Todd, admin strator, judgment, $1800 00.

The following is the calendar for tomorrow: Thos Mallory vs Michael McMahon; same vs P M Winters et al; W H Scanlan vs Snell, Taylor & Co.; Abraham Kempner vs S Pollock et al; J J Duncan vs Toof, Phillips & Cirode; P F Fraime vs Kehoe & Duffin; M W Moody vs H F Crump et al; Wm Drake vs J P Foster; J F Armstrong vs Taylor, Cole & Mcleod; W E Pope vs same; J Boro, servisor, vs O A Woodward; E B Hawley vs McKinney & Co; R Enders, use of, etc, vs James Wright; Louis Shelby vs Francis Baugh; W R Chandler vs D M Leatherman; W H Wooten vs F G Capers et al; B B Wilson vs J J Martin & Co et al; S T Deason vs same; Geo E Cook vs Elliott & Vinson; M L Sorg & Co vs P M Winters; Union Bank of Tennessee vs J L Day et al; M E Vinson et al vs W J Littlejohn; Jacob Steinhild vs A G Bowen; J Hinson vs M T Ryder; F A Muller vs Wm Algeo.

ALL ABOUT A SUPPER.—A few evenings since a negro named Emanuel Jones, who had "raised the wind" by some means and was flush of money, called on a colored friend named William Robinson, who resides on Poplar street. Several dark-skinned lads and lassies were present, and Jones invited them all to have an oyster supper. He gave Robinson twenty dollars to purchase the bivalves, and the party waited anxiously and long for the return of William, but he returned not. Jones came to the conclusion that he had been swindled, and the next day put the police on the track of Robinson, who was arrested. The case was to be tried before Esquire Lee this morning, when Robinson put in the plea that he was detained by being late in the mud, and refused to return the twenty dollars, which he said he had no idea of stealing. This was satisfactory to Jones, who paid the costs and dismissed the suit.

TRIAL OF EX. TITUS.—The progress of this case, now engaging the attention of the Criminal Court, has been watched with intense interest by all classes of our citizens, the court room being crowded each day. A large number of ladies were present this morning to listen to the remarks of Col. Yerger, and in anticipation that Colonel Gantt would close the argument for the State. The whole of yesterday was taken up by General Sale and Colonel Yerger for the defense, the latter gentleman concluding his argument this morning. They took the ground that Titus was insane when he killed Capt. Monroe; that he was insane for several days previous when he was threatening to shoot everybody who he imagined had insulted him; that he was insane whenever he was drinking, and consequently not responsible for his acts. Col. Gantt will close the argument for the State this evening.

SALE OF LAND.—A splendid chance will be offered to those desirous of investing in real estate on Friday, January 4th, when six hundred acres of desirable land near Hernando Depot, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, will be sold at Chancery sale. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required in cash, the balance in two equal payments of nine and eighteen months. The land will be divided to suit purchasers, one tract of one hundred and fifty-three acres, and the balance in two or three tracts. This is an opportunity that should not be allowed to pass by those contemplating the purchase of land in a good locality and near the railroad. The land is sold in pursuance of a decree of the Chancery Court at the November term, 1866. Information in regard to the property can be obtained of John Somerville, 210 Second street, or of Col. R. H. Somerville, Mason's Depot.

THE FAMOUS HANLONS.—The Greenlaw Opera House was crowded last night with a delighted audience to witness the performances of the great Hanlon combination. In addition to the "Triple Pastorre" and other daring acts of the Hanlon Brothers, they executed the terrific feat spoiled the "Three Flying Men of the Air," in which they are unapproachable. Mons. Agoust is one of the best jugglers it has ever been our fortune to see, and his performance was greeted with much applause. The audience appeared to be well pleased with all the performers, judging by the movements of their hands and feet. The Hanlons appear again to-night and each evening during the week. They are well worth seeing.

Ladies pride themselves upon their Christmas cakes, pastries, etc. If you want them very nice and pretty, make use of Morgan's Self-Rising Flour. It never fails. It saves half the butter, lard and eggs, and makes the best cake in the world, and that so easily and cheaply. 102

STUCK IN THE MUD.—Yesterday evening while passing along Poplar street, east of Third, we saw a little boy about ten years old in a fix. He had started to cross the street, and when near the middle had stuck in the mud. He tried to get out but could not move—each effort sinking him deeper in the mire. At last, becoming alarmed, he shouted for assistance, when a gentleman passing went to his relief, and after considerable exertion released the little fellow from his perilous position, amid the laughter of the bystanders and the grin of a Main street property holder.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—*The Workmen of New York* was presented to the usual good house last evening to a highly appreciative audience, who frequently gave evidence of their gratification by applauding loudly. Miss Laura Keene's impersonation of "Martha Savage" was excellently truthful, and she was ably supported by Messrs. Wheelock, Drake, Marston and the other members of the company. To night the great spectacular drama entitled *The Sea of Ice* will be produced, with Miss Keene as "Madame da Lascours" and "Ogarita," and Mr. Wheelock as "Carlos" and "Marquis Del Monte."

VERY CHEAP.—That's what the ladies say of the goods now offered by Mack Bros. & Bohm, 261 Main street, to close out their stock.

POLICE COURT.—Fourteen names of offenders were on the docket this morning, seven being fined in sums totalling $79 50; they had no money, and vary a cent was added to the police fund. The case of Dennis Carney, charged with wife whipping, was continued. Irvin Matthews and Tom Williamson were held on the charge of stealing cabbages. In the second district last evening, thirteen names graced the roll of dishonor, and $67 50 being assessed, and $37 collected.

OUR JOB OFFICE.—The PUBLIC LEDGER Job printing department has been lately supplied with the latest and most approved patterns of type, borders and presses, and is better prepared than ever to accommodate the mercantile public. Our prices will continue to be the most reasonable in the city, while our work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have the only complete printing office in the city, and will continue to give our customers inducements no others in this market can afford. Call and see.

OLYMPIC.—Last evening Mrs. Cunningham (Mlle Zada) finished her highly successful engagement, and will, to-morrow night, be the recipient of a grand complimentary benefit, tendered her by many friends. Several artists of note have volunteered in consequence. The Young Ladies' Ball, which was to have taken place, will be postponed. The Association will notify those who already have invitations of the night determined upon.

AFTER THE STREET RAILROAD.—Capt. Garrett gave orders this morning for the arrest of the Superintendent of the Street Railroad Company for neglecting to keep the crossings of Main and Madison streets in repair. Supt. Eve was doubtless arrested and gave a fifty dollar forfeit for his appearance at court to-morrow morning. This, we suppose, was caused by certain resolutions passed by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

NOT CONTEMPTUOUS.—Edward McKeon was arrested on Tuesday evening as the train was about leaving the Memphis and Ohio depot for passing a $50 bill, that was said to be counterfeit, on the ticket agent. He was taken out of a sleeping car and allowed to sleep in the station house. The bill was a compound interest one, dated May 15, 1865, and Mr. Davis, President of the First National Bank, pronounced the bill genuine yesterday, when McKeon was released.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.—Some of the Main street property holders talk of applying for an injunction against the paving of Main street with the Nicholson pavement. They think the cross streets should be paved immediately with the Nicholson, but Main street should have something stronger, and they express their preference in favor of laying the Belgian pavement in about ten or twenty years.

WHERE TO GO.—When you go up town do not fail to attend the closing out sale at Mack Bros & Bohm's.

NAVES was public opinion manifested more unequivocally than with regard to Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its popularity is so entirely unprecedented, and has been so rapidly obtained, that scores of would-be competitors have sprung up in its track; but the notice they have gained, like their perfume, has been unsatisfactory and evanescent.—*Jersey City Times.* 94

HOSPITAL STRAGGLING.—A man named Robbins was before Esquire Lee yesterday, charged with stealing drugs, quinine, etc, from the county hospital recently in charge of Dr. Peyton D. Boocher. He was committed for trial at the Criminal Court, bail being fixed at $2000. Dr. Boocher, at present, is employed only for supplying his larder from the hospital store, was the prosecutor.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—MAN KILLED. About half-past ten o'clock last night Mr. T. Larvin slipped from the platform of a car on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad and was instantly killed, being horribly mangled by the wheels passing over his body. The accident occurred about seven miles from the city. He was a resident of Desoto county, Mississippi.

PLEASURES OF MATRIMONY.—A happy pair, named Isaac and Vine Bandle, colored, were arrested this morning, while engaged in a lively tussle, that was contrary to the "love, honor and obey" rule of matrimony. They are now in jail, where they will have plenty of time to repent of their folly and wish they had never married.

TAKE NOTICE.—Messrs. Howitt & Schooles, of the old Empire saloon, No. 18 Jefferson street, would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that on and after Monday, the 17th inst., they will set a splendid lunch every day, from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m., consisting of oysters, game, fish, meats, vegetables, etc. 92

ST. LAZARUS BAZAAR.—The ladies who have charge of the tables of the St. Lazarus Bazaar are Mrs. Ash, Miss Annie Taylor, Mrs. Massy, Mrs. Thomas H. Allen, Mrs. John H. Speed, Mrs. Pickett and Miss Jennie Pickett, and the supper table by Mrs. J. E. Fudigh, who has a fine pantaloon store in operation, cooking oysters.

FOR RENT.—The rooms in the PUBLIC LEDGER Building now occupied by the Associated Press. Immediate possession given. These rooms are centrally located, and will make A No. 1 business offices. Will be rented low to *prompt paying* tenants. None others need apply.

WHITMORE BROS,
13 Madison street.

A GREAT EXCITEMENT prevails at Reid & Bro.'s, 151 Jefferson street, in consequence of the great rush of everybody to get their winter supply of clothing. They are closing out their entire stock, regardless of cost. Liberal inducements offered in overcoats. Call and see them, 151 Jefferson st., near Commercial Hotel. 102

MACK BROS. & BOHM, 261 Main street, are selling out their stock at prices that cannot fail to please those who like to purchase at low figures.

CHANCERY COURT.—The following final decrees were entered in this court yesterday: Clara Withers vs D F Withers, decree for divorce; McSpadden, admr, vs Shaw, decree reciting settlement. The trial in the case of Pearce vs Miller occupied the greater part of yesterday, and will probably be concluded to-day.

BUY your Christmas presents in suck-er's articles at Mayer, Marshutz & Co's, corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson block.

STEAMBOAT THIEF.—A German named John Miller was before Esquire Lee this morning, on the charge of stealing a box containing seven hats and two pairs of boots from the steamer St. Patrick yesterday evening. He was caught in the act, and was committed for trial at the Criminal Court.

PERSONAL.—M. R. Parrish, Esq., editor of the Bolivar *Bulletin*, is in the city on business connected with his journal. Our merchants would do well to take advantage of his presence and hand him their cards. The *Bulletin* has a large circulation among people who make their purchases in this city.

ARREST OF STREET COMMISSIONER.—James Ford was arrested this morning on complaint of Mayor Lofland, for interfering with and attempting to control the city street force. He put up a twenty-five dollar forfeit for his appearance at court to-morrow morning.

A BARGAIN.—The News, Cigar, Tobacco and Variety Stand, at the Hardwick House, Adams street, is offered for sale very low. A bargain can be had by immediate application. 92

CHRISTMAS.—Mike Lipman has chartered the steamer Charleston for three months for the purpose of making a campaign up Red river with his circus. He leaves with the steamer this evening to meet the circus at Vicksburg.

RELEASED.—Thos. Mulladay, who was arrested three days since for stealing fifty-one dollars from Michael McGonagle, was taken before Esquire Lee this morning. No prosecutor appearing, he was discharged.

FREE LUNCH.—The Empire saloon, north side of Jefferson street, between Front and Main, sets a fine game and fish lunch every day from ten to twelve o'clock. Call and see Messrs. Howitt & Schooles.

RETURNED.—Col. Leatherman, who has since July last been traveling in Europe, has returned to this city. He is appearing all the better from his contact with the old world.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.—Those desiring watches or diamonds are informed that the same can be purchased at cost at 383 Main street until the first day of January.

THE old favorite, M'lle Zada, and Ada Montrose make their last appearance in this city Friday night. Grand complimentary benefit—Olympic.

ANTOINETTE is depicted on the countenances of the ladies when they inquire the prices at Mack Bros. & Bohm. They are exceedingly lower.

The breakfast table DIRECT of the times is Morgan's Self-rising Buckwheat Cakes, light as a feather, and sweet, pure and wholesome. 101

REMEMBER Zada's benefit Friday night at the Olympic. Grand gala performance. Prices of admission same as usual.

GENUINE Meerschaum goods, at Mayer, Marshutz & Co's, corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson block.

MINCE MEAT—In three-pound cans, for sale by Lilly Brothers, 127 Main street. 93

The Port of Memphis.

The river is falling slowly. Business was fair this morning. Weather cloudy, with good prospect of rain.

The following are the arrivals and departures:

Arrivals.

Alice Dean, Cincinnati.
Silver Moon, Cincinnati.
Mississippi, St. Louis.
Ruth, New Orleans.
Gleaner, Arkansas river.
Silver Spray, Cincinnati.
Natona, St. Francis river.

Departures.

Alice Dean, New Orleans.
S. J. Hale, Cincinnati.
John Kilgour, New Orleans.
Mississippi, New Orleans.
Cora S., Cincinnati.
Liberty No. 2, Louisville.
Gaidon, Little Rock.
Ruth, St. Louis.

Boats in Port.

Rose Hambleton, St. Patrick, Natona, Silver Moon, Silver Spray, Charleston, Gleaner.

Boats Leaving To-Day.

Cairo and St. Louis.—The palatial Adam Jacobs, Capt. Jas. W. Howland commander, leaves at five o'clock this evening. Mr. McCready is in the office.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer P. W. Strader was sold at Louisville on Monday to Captain Geo. Everheart, who will run her in the Louisville and White river trade.

The Ohio is falling at Louisville, with eight feet in the canal. The Cumberland river is declining, with heavy ice running. The Arkansas is falling, with four and a half feet in the channel.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Tuesday, says: The ice in the river was not dense and heavy enough yesterday to prevent the ferryboats from running, nor steamboats from arriving and departing. The river fell fifteen inches during the night, and continued rapidly on the decline all day. There is no gorge yet at the Chain as reported, nor probably this side of the Illinois. The difficult passage reported by the Goldfinch is just below Carondelet, but the Adam Jacobs reports a much worse place. It is at the foot of Cornish island, where the channel has been narrowed by the ice. Ben Shively, pilot, says the passage of about two hundred yards required fifteen minutes to pass. He says this is the tightest place he found above Cairo. The wind came from the southeast most of the day, the weather being mild and pleasant, and even thawing at one time. Steamboats left for New Orleans and the Arkansas and White rivers, and others will go to-day. Last evening the signal service reported continued navigating southward. All the boats that left Saturday are getting along well, and others are constantly coming in.

STEAMBOAT PRINTING.—We respectfully ask our steamboat friends to call and examine the specimens of fine steamboat printing daily executed at the Public Ledger office. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of Cincinnati or St. Louis, and to be greatly below those asked by other city offices. Bring your orders *directly* to us, and save the commission charged by parties who take in work they are not prepared to execute.

Special Notices.

Special Notices will be inserted in this column for ten cents per line for each insertion.

A Card to Invalids.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and sure remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Losses of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this safe remedy. Promoted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge.* Please inclose a post-paid envelope addressed to yourself. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
45 Station D, Bible House, New York City.

The Great Need Supplied!—Pills have been swallowed in millions, fathers have been ruined in by the pound. Dr. Keenan's two grand remedies are coming on and to this wholesale system of confusion. One of his former pills is a dose. A box of his healing salve is of more value, as a remedy for abscesses and eruptive diseases, than a ship's cargo of the ointments advertised to cure everything, but are all in fact, silicar sodium or Jalaratious.

Dr. Keenan's motto is concentration. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principle of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—they do not gripe—they do not embolden. They create a vigorous appetite, and corresponding increase in the digestive. They tone the liver, clear the head and steady the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease can resist the discomfort operation of the balm. Tumor Abscesses, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, etc., are thoroughly eradicated by this unrivaled medicine. In fact, MAGNUS'S BLOOD DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRŒA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Magnus's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Magnus, 61 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. 4×10

Our "Public Directory."—To strangers visiting Memphis we offer a list of clever, reliable business men, under the above head, on the first page of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

Monetary and Commercial

Custom Market.

In consequence of the advance of ½pt. and ½pt. in the Liverpool market this morning, the market, this morning, is fully a cent better than on yesterday, and the majority of the sales were at our outside quotations, closing with an upward tendency. If the small and worthless stock could be eliminated, we would only need Memphis, Nashville and Louisville to make a perfect, viz: when generally offered over the body, it is called cleanliness; when in the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Dr. Schenck's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, Kidneys, gravel, chronical cystitues, rheumatism, and many affections. Under this head we have unnamed Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Strangury, or slow and painful discharge of water, Stranguary or stoppage of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any changes in quality, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

The medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, so that all the watery or calculous deposits, and unnatural enlargements, as well as renal inflammation, are removed. It is taken by

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist.

Dear Sir: I have been sufferer for upwards of twelve years, during which time, Dropsy and Liver Complaint, with their attendant evils, and various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, exhausting their little relief.

Having seen your advertisements extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu. He said the best time I had got in a long list of advertised remedies, and that found them worthless, and that Buchu was one of the best. I purchased of your getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was then that persuaded me to use your remedy. At you advertised that it was composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and especially the Buchu, which was fresh and pure, I commenced to use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but the pain in my limbs would not permit me, and therefore concluded to wait until I was entirely well. I am now happy to say that I would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

I hear Buchu is being used in all my former haunts and walks, a sure token and forerunner of its success. Should any one doubt me, they can observe occasion and require in case of need.

Mr. MCCORMICK.

Should the doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Wm. Bishop, Grocery Proprietor.
Hon. Thos. E. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. Wm. A. Porter, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. G. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. Wm. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Phila.
Hon. John Cadwalader, Philadelphia.
Hon. H. C. Grier, Judge United States Court.
Hon. J. C. Wurtzburg, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Phila.
Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor California.
Hon. S. Bayne, Assistant-General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

Personal Depot, Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York. Hotel New York.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

See BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, '68 4-10

MECHANICAL.

N. F. NORTON,

CARPENTER & BUILDER

Shop, 432 Front St., below Beal.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Jobbing Promptly Attended to!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM his old friends and all others needing anything in his line promptly executed that he has opened a shop as above, and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage.

N. F. NORTON.
432 Front Street.

G. McLEAN,

347 SHELBY STREET,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

Sheet Iron & Copper Work

THAT HIS FRIENDS MAY WANT, ALL orders left at the office of Mr. A. Robinson will receive prompt attention. Barnes Room. 92

JOSEPH PLANNERY,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

Gas and Steam Pipe Fitter,
224½ Second Street, corner of Jefferson Street
MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A full and well selected stock of Iron and Brass Cocks and Force Pumps

TO THE PUBLIC.

GLEASON,

At Sam's House,

52 JEFFERSON STREET,

HAS NEWLY FITTED UP HIS SALOON AND RESTAURANT in fine style, and guarantees to give you none but the finest of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

OYSTERS IN EVERY SHAPE.

Call and see for yourself. Remember the place—52 Jefferson street. 92

TO ADVERTISERS.

The PUBLIC LEDGER now has *by far* the largest circulation of ANY daily newspaper published in the State of Tennessee, and offers, therefore, advantages to advertisers not possessed by any other journal in the State. This is a *fact* which should not be lost sight of by the advertising public.

PUBLIC LEDGER,

Office, No. 13 Madison Street.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS:
Thursday Evening, Dec. 20, 1866

LOCAL NOTICES, inserted among the reading matter, will be charged twenty cents per line for each insertion.

PITTSBURG COAL AND GAS COKE. Brown & Jones, office 247 Second street. Branch office 376 Main street—R. C. Hite, agent. 95

PITTSBURG COAL.—Briggs & Peterson, office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 341 Main street—J. B. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales. 106

H. B. PACKER, Pittsburg coal, office No. 190 Main street. 138

THE MUD.—This is no new subject, for it is continually before the eyes, and in the feet and on the garments of all who are compelled to travel on the streets of Memphis at the present time. As a matter of history and for the information of people elsewhere, we would state that we have had a muddy spell for about two weeks, the depth varying from a few inches to a few feet. All the street crossings are covered and it is almost impossible for the ladies to navigate and do their shopping. The street cars on Poplar and Jefferson streets have been withdrawn, in consequence of the horses being unable to touch bottom in some places. The mud has been getting thicker lately, and sound hopes were entertained of it drying up, but the cloudy state of the weather at the present time has dispelled all hopes of dust by giving promise of more rain and mud a little longer. Some people think we will be all right on the pavement question next year, when ladies will be able to skip across Main street on Nicholson at any point, but recent injunction threats of property holders inform us that if they have their way mud will reign supreme for several years to come, until they can get the Jarnigan or some other pavement equally difficult to obtain. We suggest that the injunctees be made a special committee to go to Africa and see if they cannot find a pavement there that will suit them.

LAW COURT.—In this court yesterday the following cases were disposed of: Union Bank vs Brown & Apperson, judgment, $4,936 51; Mahan vs Beaumont, judgment, damages waived; Fraime vs O'Donnell, judgment for defendant; Waltenburg, Bush & Co., vs Block, et al, dismissed at plaintiff's cost; Scessni, et al, vs Bloom, judgment, damages waived; Alexander and wife vs Ford, dismissed by plaintiff; Seibert vs Wood, et al., judgment, damages waived; Gussin, et al, vs Ruffin, judgment, $600 00; Edmonds vs Todd, administrator, judgment, $1800 00.

The following is the calendar for tomorrow: Thos Mallory vs Michael McMahon; same vs P M Winters et al; W H Scanlan vs Snell, Taylor & Co.; Abraham Kempner vs S Pollock et al; J J Duncan vs Toof, Phillips & Cirode; P F Fraime vs Kehoe & Duffin; M W Moody vs H F Crump et al; Wm Drake vs J P Foster; J F Armstrong vs Taylor, Cole & Mcleod; W E Pope vs same; J Boro, servisor, vs O A Woodward; E B Hawley vs McKinney & Co; R Enders, use of, etc, vs James Wright; Louis Shelby vs Francis Baugh; W R Chandler vs D M Leatherman; W H Wooten vs F G Capers et al; B B Wilson vs J J Martin & Co et al; S T Deason vs same; Geo E Cook vs Elliott & Vinson; M L Sorg & Co vs P M Winters; Union Bank of Tennessee vs J L Day et al; M E Vinson et al vs W J Littlejohn; Jacob Steinhild vs A G Bowen; J Hinson vs M T Ryder; F A Muller vs Wm Algeo.

ALL ABOUT A SUPPER.—A few evenings since a negro named Emanuel Jones, who had "raised the wind" by some means and was flush of money, called on a colored friend named William Robinson, who resides on Poplar street. Several dark-skinned lads and lassies were present, and Jones invited them all to have an oyster supper. He gave Robinson twenty dollars to purchase the bivalves, and the party waited anxiously and long for the return of William, but he returned not. Jones came to the conclusion that he had been swindled, and the next day put the police on the track of Robinson, who was arrested. The case was to be tried before Esquire Lee this morning, when Robinson put in the plea that he was detained by being late in the mud, and refused to return the twenty dollars, which he said he had no idea of stealing. This was satisfactory to Jones, who paid the costs and dismissed the suit.

TRIAL OF EX. TITUS.—The progress of this case, now engaging the attention of the Criminal Court, has been watched with intense interest by all classes of our citizens, the court room being crowded each day. A large number of ladies were present this morning to listen to the remarks of Col. Yerger, and in anticipation that Colonel Gantt would close the argument for the State. The whole of yesterday was taken up by General Sale and Colonel Yerger for the defense, the latter gentleman concluding his argument this morning. They took the ground that Titus was insane when he killed Capt. Monroe; that he was insane for several days previous when he was threatening to shoot everybody who he imagined had insulted him; that he was insane whenever he was drinking, and consequently not responsible for his acts. Col. Gantt will close the argument for the State this evening.

SALE OF LAND.—A splendid chance will be offered to those desirous of investing in real estate on Friday, January 4th, when six hundred acres of desirable land near Hernando Depot, on the Memphis and Ohio railroad, will be sold at Chancery sale. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required in cash, the balance in two equal payments of nine and eighteen months. The land will be divided to suit purchasers, one tract of one hundred and fifty-three acres, and the balance in two or three tracts. This is an opportunity that should not be allowed to pass by those contemplating the purchase of land in a good locality and near the railroad. The land is sold in pursuance of a decree of the Chancery Court at the November term, 1866. Information in regard to the property can be obtained of John Somerville, 210 Second street, or of Col. R. H. Somerville, Mason's Depot.

THE FAMOUS HANLONS.—The Greenlaw Opera House was crowded last night with a delighted audience to witness the performances of the great Hanlon combination. In addition to the "Triple Pastorre" and other daring acts of the Hanlon Brothers, they executed the terrific feat spoiled the "Three Flying Men of the Air," in which they are unapproachable. Mons. Agoust is one of the best jugglers it has ever been our fortune to see, and his performance was greeted with much applause. The audience appeared to be well pleased with all the performers, judging by the movements of their hands and feet. The Hanlons appear again to-night and each evening during the week. They are well worth seeing.

Ladies pride themselves upon their Christmas cakes, pastries, etc. If you want them very nice and pretty, make use of Morgan's Self-Rising Flour. It never fails. It saves half the butter, lard and eggs, and makes the best cake in the world, and that so easily and cheaply. 102

STUCK IN THE MUD.—Yesterday evening while passing along Poplar street, east of Third, we saw a little boy about ten years old in a fix. He had started to cross the street, and when near the middle had stuck in the mud. He tried to get out but could not move—each effort sinking him deeper in the mire. At last, becoming alarmed, he shouted for assistance, when a gentleman passing went to his relief, and after considerable exertion released the little fellow from his perilous position, amid the laughter of the bystanders and the grin of a Main street property holder.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—*The Workmen of New York* was presented to the usual good house last evening to a highly appreciative audience, who frequently gave evidence of their gratification by applauding loudly. Miss Laura Keene's impersonation of "Martha Savage" was excellently truthful, and she was ably supported by Messrs. Wheelock, Drake, Marston and the other members of the company. To night the great spectacular drama entitled *The Sea of Ice* will be produced, with Miss Keene as "Madame da Lascours" and "Ogarita," and Mr. Wheelock as "Carlos" and "Marquis Del Monte."

VERY CHEAP.—That's what the ladies say of the goods now offered by Mack Bros. & Bohm, 261 Main street, to close out their stock.

POLICE COURT.—Fourteen names of offenders were on the docket this morning, seven being fined in sums totalling $79 50; they had no money, and vary a cent was added to the police fund. The case of Dennis Carney, charged with wife whipping, was continued. Irvin Matthews and Tom Williamson were held on the charge of stealing cabbages. In the second district last evening, thirteen names graced the roll of dishonor, and $67 50 being assessed, and $37 collected.

OUR JOB OFFICE.—The PUBLIC LEDGER Job printing department has been lately supplied with the latest and most approved patterns of type, borders and presses, and is better prepared than ever to accommodate the mercantile public. Our prices will continue to be the most reasonable in the city, while our work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have the only complete printing office in the city, and will continue to give our customers inducements no others in this market can afford. Call and see.

OLYMPIC.—Last evening Mrs. Cunningham (M'lle Zada) finished her highly successful engagement, and will, to-morrow night, be the recipient of a grand complimentary benefit, tendered her by many friends. Several artists of note have volunteered in consequence. The Young Ladies' Ball, which was to have taken place, will be postponed. The Association will notify those who already have invitations of the night determined upon.

AFTER THE STREET RAILROAD.—Capt. Garrett gave orders this morning for the arrest of the Superintendent of the Street Railroad Company for neglecting to keep the crossings of Main and Madison streets in repair. Supt. Eve was doubtless arrested and gave a fifty dollar forfeit for his appearance at court to-morrow morning. This, we suppose, was caused by certain resolutions passed by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

NOT CONTEMPTUOUS.—Edward McKeon was arrested on Tuesday evening as the train was about leaving the Memphis and Ohio depot for passing a $50 bill, that was said to be counterfeit, on the ticket agent. He was taken out of a sleeping car and allowed to sleep in the station house. The bill was a compound interest one, dated May 15, 1865, and Mr. Davis, President of the First National Bank, pronounced the bill genuine yesterday, when McKeon was released.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.—Some of the Main street property holders talk of applying for an injunction against the paving of Main street with the Nicholson pavement. They think the cross streets should be paved immediately with the Nicholson, but Main street should have something stronger, and they express their preference in favor of laying the Belgian pavement in about ten or twenty years.

WHERE TO GO.—When you go up town do not fail to attend the closing out sale at Mack Bros & Bohm's.

NAVES was public opinion manifested more unequivocally than with regard to Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its popularity is so entirely unprecedented, and has been so rapidly obtained, that scores of would-be competitors have sprung up in its track; but the notice they have gained, like their perfume, has been unsatisfactory and evanescent.—*Jersey City Times.* 94

HOSPITAL STRAGGLING.—A man named Robbins was before Esquire Lee yesterday, charged with stealing drugs, quinine, etc, from the county hospital recently in charge of Dr. Peyton D. Boocher. He was committed for trial at the Criminal Court, bail being fixed at $2000. Dr. Boocher, at present, is employed only for supplying his larder from the hospital store, was the prosecutor.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—MAN KILLED. About half-past ten o'clock last night Mr. T. Larvin slipped from the platform of a car on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad and was instantly killed, being horribly mangled by the wheels passing over his body. The accident occurred about seven miles from the city. He was a resident of Desoto county, Mississippi.

PLEASURES OF MATRIMONY.—A happy pair, named Isaac and Vine Bandle, colored, were arrested this morning, while engaged in a lively tussle, that was contrary to the "love, honor and obey" rule of matrimony. They are now in jail, where they will have plenty of time to repent of their folly and wish they had never married.

TAKE NOTICE.—Messrs. Howitt & Schooles, of the old Empire saloon, No. 18 Jefferson street, would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that on and after Monday, the 17th inst., they will set a splendid lunch every day, from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m., consisting of oysters, game, fish, meats, vegetables, etc. 92

ST. LAZARUS BAZAAR.—The ladies who have charge of the tables of the St. Lazarus Bazaar are Mrs. Ash, Miss Annie Taylor, Mrs. Massy, Mrs. Thomas H. Allen, Mrs. John H. Speed, Mrs. Pickett and Miss Jennie Pickett, and the supper table by Mrs. J. E. Fudigh, who has a fine pantaloon store in operation, cooking oysters.

FOR RENT.—The rooms in the PUBLIC LEDGER Building now occupied by the Associated Press. Immediate possession given. These rooms are centrally located, and will make A No. 1 business offices. Will be rented low to *prompt paying* tenants. None others need apply.

WHITMORE BROS,
13 Madison street.

A GREAT EXCITEMENT prevails at Reid & Bro.'s, 151 Jefferson street, in consequence of the great rush of everybody to get their winter supply of clothing. They are closing out their entire stock, regardless of cost. Liberal inducements offered in overcoats. Call and see them, 151 Jefferson st., near Commercial Hotel. 102

MACK BROS. & BOHM, 261 Main street, are selling out their stock at prices that cannot fail to please those who like to purchase at low figures.

CHANCERY COURT.—The following final decrees were entered in this court yesterday: Clara Withers vs D F Withers, decree for divorce; McSpadden, admr, vs Shaw, decree reciting settlement. The trial in the case of Pearce vs Miller occupied the greater part of yesterday, and will probably be concluded to-day.

BUY your Christmas presents

SPECIAL CARDS.

DESOTO INSURANCE
—AND—
TRUST COMPANY,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, Desoto Block, Madison St.

Capital.....$300,000.

THIS COMPANY INSURES AGAINST Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks.

Directors—Wm. M. Farrington, W. M. Gaut, Smith, W. B. Grenoble, C. W. Goyer, J. J. Hastings, E. L. Bowles and C. E. Church.

WM. M. FARRINGTON, Pres't.
J. G. LONSDALE, Sec'y. 124

SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Banking House 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1866, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years. It continues to transact a GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will receive Deposits, Buy and Sell
Foreign & Domestic Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all the leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all favorable places in the South and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
101 JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—BY THE DAY OR WEEK. Best restaurant corner of Main and Peabody streets. 72

ESTRAY.

LOST OR STRAYED—A BLACK MULEY cow and yearling calf; white tail tip; white swob on forehead. A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will give information of their whereabouts to M. Cohen, 176 Beale street, or 159 Main.

STRAYED—EVERYBODY WHO HASN'T been to O'Hora's to buy Albums, Pocket Ess Cutlery, Stationery, Toys, the most delicious Confections, etc., etc., at the very lowest rate.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF interest in the steamer "Henry Frank, Eagle." She is 150 feet between hatches; locomotive high pressure engines, 16 feet long, 42 inches stroke; 7 feet wide and about 60 inches deep. Apply for further particulars on board the boat, foot of Beal street. Will be sold at a bargain.

FOR SALE—SALOON, STOCK AND FIXtures, with lease. Doing a good business. Inquire on the premises, No. 68, 130 Second street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A SOAP FACtory and lot. For particulars, inquire of JOSEPH WILLIAMS' office premises, Randolph road, Chelsea.

FOR SALE.—WROUGHT FOR SALE LOW the following second-hand fonts of letter, if applied for soon:
Long Double Title Condensed.
Great Primer Title Ext.
Great Primer Title Cond.
Pica Title Cond.
Long Primer Title Cond.
Brevier Title Cond.
Brevier Title.
Long Primer Title.
Great Primer Light Ext.
Pica Light Ext.
Brevier Light Ext.
Long Primer Antique Ext.
Nonpareil Antique Ext.
Pica Antique Ext.
Pica Antique.
Long Primer Antique.
Brevier Antique.
Long Primer Title Ext.
Brevier Title Ext.
Nonpareil Title Ext.
Pica Ten Toned.
Great Primer Toned.
WHITMORE BROS.,
21 Madison street.

FOR SALE—A SALOON ON UNION ST., near Main. Inquire at 215 Union street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, ON LONG TIME, a part of the lot on which I live. Inquire at corner of Poplar and Dunlap streets.
91 F. C. WINKLER.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, No. 20 Dunlap street. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mrs. Sarah A. Levy, 19 Second street, or to the proprietors of our Pea-ni Grocery.

FOR RENT—THREE ELEGANT OFFIces, in Jefferson Block, corner Second and Jefferson streets. No. 29.

FOR RENT—THE ROOMS IN THE PUBlic Ledger Building now occupied by the Appeal office. Possession given June 1. These rooms are centrally located. Will be rented for a No. 1 business office. None other need apply. *Apply promptly* to
WHITMORE BROS.,
12 Madison street.

FOR RENT—MY RESIDENCE AND LOT corner of ground, situated on Kerr Avenue, the prettiest avenue in the city, and four hundred yards from the Main & Tenn. R. R. It contains six rooms, with conveniences. Apply to me there, or to John Law, at Masten & Donegan's, 230 Front row, or to Dr. Erskine, No. 5 Jackson Block, Main street.
MRS. S. C. LAW.

FOR RENT—A WELL FURNISHED BASement. Inquire at 321 Main st. 90

FOUND.

FOUND—A DIAMOND RING, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying for advertisement. Call on J. Sussmann, at Mayer, Merchants & Co.'s, cor. Second and Jefferson streets.

FOUND—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN town to buy fine confections and fancy goods is at 307 Main street. 89

LOST.

LOST—THE CONFEDERATE CAUSE, BUT the photograph of every one of our patrons, and the largest assortment of fancy Pictures in the United States, can be found at O'Hara's, 20 Main street.

NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Take notice that at the January term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, I will apply for letters of Administration on the estate of Mr. Mordecai Bowers, deceased. The firm of Whipple & Harwood being creditors of said estate, of which firm I am a member.
JAMES C. JOHNSON.
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1866. 96

NOTICE—AT THE JANUARY TERM, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will apply for letters of Administration upon the estate of John R. Anderson, deceased. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.
JOHN A. GILES.

WANTS.

WANTED—MEN WHO ARE LOOKING for a legitimate and profitable business to call and examine for themselves one of the best opportunities to make money in the South. Office in POOL & STRATTON'S, 139 Main street.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO BUY HALF interest in a cash and profitable business. Capital required, $1,000. For particulars call at office of POOL & STRATTON, 139 Main street.

WANTED—10,000 LADIES TO GO TO O'Hora's, 20 Main street, to buy fine confections, and never more than one at a time.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER month for everybody, and $50 to $100 per month for ladies, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, price only $15. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a beautiful manner—making the same look stitch, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which over two thousand can be made. Address
HOWARD & CO.,
Office No. 59 South Fifth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
P. S.—Circulars and samples sent free on application.

WANTED—$50 TO $200 PER MONTH—Agents everywhere, male and female, to introduce the celebrated Common Sense Family Machine. Price only $15. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, bind, quilt, braid and embroider. It does every thing that is required, even after the most skilled lady or tailoress. Every machine warranted. Address
SECOMB & CO.,
No. 59 South Fifth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Or Mason & Beard's Agency, Louisville, Ky.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The PUBLIC LEDGER now has *by far* the largest circulation of ANY daily newspaper published in the State of Tennessee, and offers, therefore, advantages to advertisers not possessed by any other journal in the State. This is a *fact* which should not be lost sight of by the advertising public.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 12 Madison Street.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS:
Friday Evening, Dec. 21st, 1866

LOCAL NOTICES, inserted among the reading matter, will be charged twenty cents per line for each insertion.

PITTSBURG COAL AND GAS CORE. Brown & Jones, office 247 Second street. Branch office 376 Main street—R. C. Hite, agent. 95

PITTSBURG COAL.—Briggs & Peterson, office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 311 Main street—J. B. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales. 106

H. B. PACKER, Pittsburg coal, office No. 1901 Main street. 138

THREE-CARD MONTE.

A Countryman Loses $100 at a Snake Show—Recovery of the Money.

A farmer from Mississippi, while walking along Front street, yesterday evening, heard the tooting of a barrel organ attached to a one-horse menagerie, located between Court and Jefferson, and proceeded inside to see the snakes and other things there exhibited. While looking at the sights he was approached by a well-dressed man, who conversed about the crops, the snakes on exhibition, etc., and bearing a bible, produced three cards—two kings and a queen—exhibited them to his country friend, threw them down, and offered to bet that he could not tell which was the queen. The countryman bet two dollars, turned his card, found it to be a king, and lost his money. The cards were thrown down again, when another individual approached the pair, engaged in conversation, which turned on the cards, one of them offering to bet one hundred dollars that the Mississippi gentleman could not tell which was the queen; he might have two chances, pick up two cards, and if either of them was the queen he should win the money. The Mississippian told him he did not wish to win his money, for he *knew* which one was the queen, but finally he consented to bet one hundred dollars, and as a matter of course, lost his money. All parties left the menagerie—the countryman one way, and the men with his money the other. After walking a short distance the countryman thought he would tell a Metropolitan how he had lost his money, and see if he could not recover it; but he remembered having read in a Memphis paper that the Metropolitans were all thieves, and he hesitated about laying his case before one of them. Thinking of no other, and despairing recovery of his money, he called at the police headquarters, stated his loss to Col. Chandler, who detailed officer Hastings to attend to the matter. They proceeded to the menagerie, found the proprietor of the snakes and other things, who said he did not know anything about the countryman losing his money, he offered to give fifty dollars to settle the matter, however. The policeman told him that the full amount taken from the countryman must be returned or he would be arrested. He then agreed to go out and hunt for the "three card monte" gentlemen, promising to meet the policeman in a certain saloon in half an hour, and, punctual to time, he appeared, saying that he had found the men and compelled them to disgorge. The countryman received his money, and was perfectly delighted, having almost given up all hopes of ever seeing them greenbacks again. He thanked the Metropolitan, and left declaring they were not the kind of Metropolitans he had been told about, and that he would tell his country friends they cannot be too much on their guard when they meet strangers who profess to be their friends, and want them to bet on a sure thing, or borrow money on a check. Avoid them all, and keep your hands on your pocket book when you are induced to enter a snake show. The new horse concern on Front street, near the Commercial Hotel, where this countryman was swindled, should be looked after by the police. The erection of such a shebang is a violation of the fire ordinance, and the harsh grating of the tuneless organ, and the braying of the parrot and jackass at the door, are nuisances that should be abated by those looking after the welfare of the city, especially when strangers are induced to enter such places and swindled out of the money they have with them. The white doves should be cleaned out by the police, root and branch.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The County Jail—Crime — Concealed Weapons, Etc.

The Grand Jury made their report to Judge Hunter this morning, and were discharged after having been in session by the Judge for the faithful performance of their duties. The following is their report:

To Hon. Wilson Hunter, Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis:

HONORABLE SIR.—We, the Grand Jurors of the 5th, 14th and 15th Civil Districts of the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, empannelled for the October term of your Honorable Court, beg leave to state, that, after a long and tiresome session, we have ended our labors, and request to be discharged from further duty.

Previous to dismissal, we deem it proper to inform your Honor that we have visited the county jail, and gave it a thorough inspection, whereby we are enabled to inform your Honor, that so far as cleanliness, comfort and attention to prisoners are concerned, we have no fault to find, having heard but one or two complaints of a want of blankets, and none whatever of the quality of food or manner of treatment. We are, however, impressed with the belief that the present jail is an unsuitable place for the confinement of human beings, being too small for the number incarcerated, and so ill constructed as to allow no ventilation to the lower cells. We would therefore urge upon your Honor the necessity of a speedy completion of the county jail, now in course of erection, and the removal of the prisoners thereto as soon as possible. In this connection we would draw your Honor's attention to a matter that has been overlooked for years, but from which we think some benefit may arise—we refer to the appointment of a chaplain of some denomination of Christians who will bring "glad tidings" to the hearts even of the most wretched at least once every Sabbath. This we ask for the sake of humanity and the honor of our county.

Jailor Hagewney and his assistants deserve praise for the admirable and upright manner in which they have discharged their duties.

With regret we inform your Honor that the three gross grades of saloons, gambling houses, bawdy houses and gaming-houses —are wonderfully on the increase in our midst, and, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, seem to defy both law and order. Although desiring to suppress such nuisances as far as in our power lay, we were at the same time compelled to pass them over for want of sufficient evidence, which seems rather difficult to obtain, owing, we presume, to the great unwillingness on the part of persons who visit such places to give us direct information. Lottery shops, gift sales and prize concerts have also "run the gauntlet" in like manner; and we cannot help expressing our surprise that the much-boasted of Metropolitan Police have allowed such unlawful performances to progress so far as has been presented to us without detection.

It becomes our duty to report to your Honor that the number of robberies committed in these districts within the past six months have been unusually large, many of them of the most outrageous and daring character. The crime of murder seems to be on the increase, owing in a great extent to the too common habit of carrying small firearms; and we recommend to your Honor the suggestion that if the carrying of concealed weapons be made a penal offense there would be less bloodshed in our community.

We cannot close this statement without recommending to your Honor's notice the daring exertions of Sheriff Winters in capturing the two "confidence men" who attempted to cheat an old gentleman from Arkansas out of $180 in gold, also his ingenuity in securing the expert burglar who blew open the safe of Mr. Oshoe and extracted his jewelry therefrom. For these acts he deserves not only our praise, but that of the whole community.

For your Honor's indulgence, and the efficient manner in which Attorney General Wallace assisted us in the transaction of business, we return our heartfelt thanks.

We have the honor to remain, your Honor's obedient servants.

A. J. WHITE, Foreman.
A. W. SWARTZ, GEO. N. SANDER,
J. B. SYMONDS, HUGH NUTT,
GEO. T. SEARLE, J. BANKS,
JOSIAH BOYLE, GEO. GRAINGER,
C. REDDING, L. RICHBERG,
H. M. WEATHERFORD, Grand Jurors.

THE TITUS MURDER CASE.

Acquittal of the Prisoner This Morning.

The trial of Eb. Titus for the killing of Capt. Monroe, last September, which has occupied the attention of the Criminal Court for the past two weeks, was concluded this morning. Col. Gantt closed the argument for the State yesterday evening, and when the Court was opened, this morning, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Previous to declaring the prisoner, Judge Hunter addressed him in a very feeling manner in regard to his past life, and said that he hoped this would be the turning point of his career; that he would reform his ways and become a useful and honored citizen.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Meguiff cent and unique cigar and match stands, cigar cases, and all classes of smokers fancy goods, just received at Mayer, Marshutz & Co., corner Second and Jefferson streets.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—The great spectacular drama, the *Sea of Ice*, with its ingenious mechanical arrangements and beautiful new scenery, was presented at the New Memphis Theatre last evening to an appreciative audience. Miss Laura Keene personated "Madame de Lascours" in a very able manner; her acting in the last scene was very touching, and brought tears to the eyes of many of the audience. Her conception of the character of the Indian maiden "Pugan" was beautifully portrayed. Mr. Wheelock as "Carlos" was good, but as the rich millionaire, the "Marquis del Monte," he shone with unusual brilliancy. The other characters were well sustained. To-night, on the occasion of Miss Laura Keene's benefit, the great military drama, entitled the *Double Marriage, or the Wife of Two Soldiers*, will be presented for the first time in this city, with Miss Keene as "Josephine," and Mr. Lanagan, Messrs. Wheeler, Drake, Hubbard and Marsden in the cast.

THE HARLOW COMBINATION.—There was another large audience at the Green-law Opera House last evening. The Harlow Brothers performed their thrilling and wonderful feats amid the greatest enthusiasm. The pretty Senorita Rosita performed admirably on the tight rope and was deservedly applauded. Prof. Tanner's troupe of learned dogs and monkeys know their parts and did their duty. To night there will be a change of programme for the benefit of the Harlow Brothers. To-morrow evening there will be a matinee for the accommodation of families, on which occasion fifty cents will be charged for admittance to any part of the house.

LAW COURT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday: Creighton vs. Wimberly, judgment affirmed; Turk vs. Johnson et al, judgment affirmed; Mattingly vs. Halliday, judgment affirmed; Avery et al vs. Dunn, dismissed for want of prosecution; Clark vs. Leary, dismissed for want of prosecution; Edgington & Haley vs. Wolff, judgment affirmed. Kluge vs. Malatesta, dismissed; Seigler vs. Isaacs, dismissed by agreement; Union Bank vs. Brown et al, motion for trial and to arrest. The court will adjourn to-day until after the holidays.

GO THERE.—To Mack Bros. & Bohm's, 261 Main street, for cheap goods. They are closing out.

Ladies pride themselves upon their Christmas cakes, pastries, etc. If you want them very nice and pretty, make them of Morgan's Salt-Rising Flour. It never fails. It saves half the butter, lard and eggs, and makes the best cake in the world, and that is saying a great deal. 72

OUR JOB OFFICE.—The PUBLIC LEDGER Job printing department has been lately supplied with the latest and most approved patterns of type, borders and presses, and is better prepared than ever to accommodate the mercantile public. Our prices will continue to be the most reasonable in the city, while our work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. We have the *only complete* printing office in the city, and will continue to give our customers inducements no others in this market can afford. Call and see.

The old favorite, Miss Zada, and Ada Montrose make their last appearance in this city Friday night. Grand complimentary benefit—Olympic.

HORSES TO BE SOLD FOR WHAT THEY will bring.—We have consigned to us twenty-two horses and mares, with instructions to sell under the hammer for what they will bring. We will sell the entire lot at auction at City Stables, Monroe street, between Second and Front, Saturday, at 10 o'clock a.m. All those interested are notified to attend. Titles we warrant.

DINMORE & KELLOGG.

FRANK HUDE, Auctioneer.
[*Argus* and *Bulletin* copy one time.]

ST. LAZARUS BAZAAR.—To night a large company is expected at the Bazaar. The attractions are great, and those wishing to secure bargains in fancy goods avail themselves of this opportunity. A silver set and a fine gold watch are to be disposed of. Also, a splendid painting by one of the living masters. The different tables flash with beauty, stream with light and appeal most eloquently to the senses.

A BARGAIN—The News, Cigar, Tobacco and Variety Stand, at the Hartwick House, Union street, is offered for sale very low. A bargain can be had by immediate application. 95

NEVER was public opinion manifested more unequivocally than with regard to Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Its popularity is so entirely unprecedented, and has been so rapidly obtained, that scores of would-be competitors have sprung up in its track; but the notice they have gained, like their perfumes, has been unsatisfactory and evanescent—*Jersey City Times.* 94

STEREOSCOPES and views of all countries, at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street. 95

FOR RENT.—The rooms in the PUBLIC LEDGER Building now occupied by the *Appeal* office. Possession given soon. These rooms are centrally located, and would make a No. 1 business office. Will be rented low to *prompt paying* tenants. None others need apply.
WHITMORE BROS.,
94 12 Madison street.

A GREAT excitement prevails at Heid & Co.'s, 135 Jefferson street, in consequence of the great rush of everybody to buy their winter supply of clothing. They are closing out their entire stock, regardless of cost. Liberal inducements offered in overcoats. Give them a call, 135 Jefferson st., near Commercial Hotel. 102

CHRISTMAS.—Prepare for Christmas by purchasing bargains at Mack Bros. & Bohm's, 261 Main street.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Ed. H. Huggins was arrested yesterday for highway robbery. A few days since several negroes coming to town by the Pigeon Roost road were stopped near the city by four men and robbed of all their money, about sixty dollars. If all swearing will send him there, Huggins will visit the home of Brownlow at Nashville.

THE STREET RAILROAD AND THE CROSSings.—Superintendent Eve was arraigned before Commissioner Richards in the Police Court this morning for failing to keep the street crossings on Madison and Main streets in order. He was discharged, the Commissioner deciding that it was not his fault any more than any other officer of the company.

The best and largest assortment of pianos and organs, at lower rates than any other place, at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main st. 95

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers to the PUBLIC LEDGER are requested to have the change ready for the carrier when they call to-morrow. Their routes are long, navigation bad, and time, consequently, valuable. So please have the change ready for the carrier boy when he calls to-morrow.

STEINWAY & Sons' pianos, at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street. 95

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—Therefore you should select your Christmas gifts, by calling at F. H. Clark & Co.'s, corner of Main and Madison streets, and purchasing watches, diamonds, silverware, or anything else. This firm has the largest collection of guns and pistols in the city.

NEW sheet music and fresh Italian strings, at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street. 95

CHANCERY COURT.—The following was the only final order entered yesterday: Peter Houston, et al, vs. John H. Mallford, et al, decree vesting title. The case of Pierce vs. Miller occupied the entire day, and is still unfinished.

CONVENTION.—The case of James Ford, the Street Commissioner who wanted to run the chaingang in opposition to the Mayor's wishes, was continued in the Police Court this morning.

RESTAURANT SALOONS.—Col Beaumont has issued an order following restaurants, with drinking saloons attached, to remain open all night, provided no liquors are sold after midnight.

MONEY-BOXES, from $5 to $100, at F. Katzenbach's. 95

CONGRESSIONAL DINNER.—We learn that the Board of Mayor and Aldermen will entertain the Congressional delegation that is to visit us next week with a grand dinner on Christmas day.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The officers of this Court are enjoying a rest to-day after their arduous duties in the Titus case. Court will probably adjourn to-morrow until after Christmas.

ALMANACIC.—Our almanac informs us that to-day is the festival of St. Thomas and the shortest day of the year. We can therefore anticipate days a little longer until next June.

CHEAP GOODS.—The great closing out sale at Mack Bros. & Bohm's, 261 Main street, is attracting the attention of the people, on account of the bargains obtained there.

BEAUTIFUL pictures, handsomely framed, for presents, at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street. 95

HUSTING and "ducking" boots and a large lot of slippers, etc., etc., with a good margin for the trade. Call and see, at Levett's, 322 Main street. 95

PRICE CURRENT.—To-morrow morning the *Merchants' Exchange Prices Current* will be issued. Orders left at 13 Madison street will be attended to.

The breakfast table LUXURY of the times is Hopkins' Self-raising Buckwheat Cakes, light as a feather, and sweet, pure and wholesome. 101

REMEMBER Zeke's benefit Friday night at the Olympic. Grand gala performance. Prices of admission same as usual.

CLOSING OUT.—Consequently they are selling cheap at Mack Bros. & Bohm's, 261 Main street.

POLICE COURT.—Twenty names were on the docket this morning, $134 50 being assessed, and $60 collected.

MINCE MEAT.—In three-pound cans, for sale by Lilly Brothers, 177 Main street. 93

The Port of Memphis.

The river is falling slowly. Business was fair this morning. "Old Sol" arose and looked down on the levee mud with a smiling countenance, but toward noon his face was hid by the dark cloud that have been the prominent sky feature for several days.

The following are the arrivals and departures:

Arrivals.

Nicholas Longworth, Louisville.
Agnes, St. Louis.
David Watts, Cincinnati.
Rose Hambleton, Arkansas river.
Adam Jacobs, St. Louis.
Olive Branch, New Orleans.

Departures.

Nicholas Longworth, New Orleans.
Agnes, White river.
Silver Spray, Cincinnati.
Olive Branch, St. Louis.

Boats in Port.

Natoma, Silver Moon, Gleaner, David Watts, St. Patrick, Dis Vernon, Rose Hambleton, Charleston, Adam Jacobs.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Underwriter put in the bulkheads of the sunken steamer Emperor, and in fifty-five minutes left her afloat, and in three hours at the Louisville wharf.

The tugboat Dick Fulton recently arrived at Louisville, from New Orleans, making the run in five days and nineteen hours, running time.

The City of Calro and City of Alton have laid up at St. Louis to await business and water.

The Ohio is falling at Louisville, with eight feet in the canal. At St. Louis the river is declining rapidly. The Kanawha and White rivers continue in good condition.

Special Notices.

Special Notices will be inserted in this column for ten cents per line for each insertion.

A Card to Invalids.—A CHAPLAIN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge.* Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
46 Station D, Bible House, New York City.

The Great Need Supplied!—Pills have been produced in millions. Salves! are, how polished to the ground. Dr. Mumm's Sc. Wood specifics are putting an end to this wholesale system of medication. One of his famous pills is a dose. A box of his healing salve is of more value, as a remedy for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, than a ship's cargo of the ointments advertised to cure everything, but are all, in fact, either useless or deleterious.

Dr. MUMM'S Anti-Dyspeptic is concentration. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principles of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—they do not gripe—they do not enfeeble. They create a vigorous appetite and correspond instantaneously on the digestive. They tone the liver, clear the head and steady the nerves.

No form of scrofulous disease can resist the discomfiture operation of the Salve. Tumor Abscesses, Ague Sheam, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, etc., are thoroughly eradicated by this unrivaled medicine. In fact, Mumm's Remedies, Extract and Diarrhea Pills ever where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Mumm's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Mackel, 40 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists. 2 cents per box. 8-16

Our "Public Directory."—To strangers visiting Memphis we offer a list of clever, reliable business men, whose cards appear head, on the first page of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

Monetary and Commercial

Cotton Market.

The market this morning is quiet, but remains steady at the advance we quoted of yesterday. Receipts are small, but little selling. Orders are coming in to a great extent to be withdrawn until after the Christmas holidays, now near at hand. The decline in gold has caused an apparent stagnation in the market, which otherwise it would not have. Receipts reported at this port were 1627 bales. Exports same time, 676 bales.

Ordinary	17@18	Middling	21@22
Good Ordinary	19@20	Strict Middling	22@23
Low Middling	20@21	Good Middling	23@25

Money Market.

Gold declined to 128 buying, and is dull. City Bonds active at 69@70. County warrants selling at 96 to 98. Southern money is dull and rates are barely maintained. Brokers pay the following rates for Gold: Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Tennessee, 2; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 90; Bank of Tennessee (old issue), 50; Bank of West Tennessee, 42; City Bank of Nashville, 80; Commercial Bank, par; Merchants' Bank, 75; Gone Bank, 20; Farmers' Bank, 77; Southern Bank, 20; Bank of Shelby ville, 70; Traders' Bank, 25; Union Bank, 77.

General Market.

ALE, per half barrel		10 00	@12 00
BAGGING, per yard,			
Brown hemp		0 26	@ 0 28
Brown jute		0 26	@ 0 27½
BAGS—QUINCY			
New		70	@—
Second-hand		25	@ 30
BROOMS, per dozen		1 75	@ 2 00
BRANDY, per bottle			
Peach		2 50	@ 3 00
BUTTER, per pound,			
Choice dairy		0 25	@ 0 30
Ohio and Falls		0 20	@ 0 25
CANDLES, per pound,			
Star		0 22	@ 0 22
CAPS			
G. D. 9 100		4 50	@ 5 00
E. B. 9 100		4 00	@ 4 50
Eagle, E. & D. 100		3 50	@ 4 00
Eagle, E. & D. 9 100		3 00	@ 3 50
CEMENT, per barrel		2 75	@ 3 00
CHEESE, per pound			
Factory Reserve		0 17	@ 0 18
Factory		0 16	@ 0 17
Ohio, Dairy		0 15	@ 0 16
CHICORY, per pound		0 10	@ 0 12
Carbon, per dozen		0 50	@ 0 60
COFFEE, per pound,			
Rio		0 28	@ 0 31
Java		0 35	@ 0 44
Laguayra		0 31	@ 0 35
CORN		0 90	@ 0 95
CRACKERS,			
Boston		0 09	@ 0 11
Soda		0 09	@ 0 11
Butter		0 09	@ 0 11
DOGS, per dozen		0 75	@ 0 90
FEED			
Bar, per ton		26 00	@28 00
Bar, inferior		20 00	@22 00
Corn, per ton		1 00	@ 1 10
Corn, per bushel		1 00	@ 1 10
Oats		0 60	@ 0 70
FLOUR, per barrel,			
Superfine		7 00	@ 8 00
Superfine		7 50	@ 8 00
Double Extra		11 00	@12 50
Double Extra		12 00	@13 00
Choice Double Extra		14 50	@16 00
Family		14 50	@16 00
FRUIT, per barrel,			
Dried apples		3 00	@ 5 00
Dried apples,		4 00	@ 5 00
Peaches, peeled		8 00	@ 9 00
FISH			
Mackerel No. 1 per bbl.		30 00	@32 00
" No. 2 "		26 00	@28 00
" No. 3 "		22 00	@24 00
" No. 1 " half bbl.		16 00	@17 00
" No. 2 "		14 00	@15 00
" No. 3 "		12 00	@13 00
" No. 1, per kit		3 50	@ 4 00
" No. 2 "		3 00	@ 3 50
" No. 3 "		2 50	@ 3 00
Herring, per box		0 75	@ 1 00
Herring, per half bbl.		10 00	@12 00
GUNPOWDER,			
Quarter kegs		3 25	@ 3 50
Half kegs		6 00	@ 6 50
Kegs		12 00	@13 00
HARDWARE,			
Nails, per keg 10d to 40d		6 25	@ 6 50
" 6d to 8d		6 75	@ 7 00
" 4d		7 00	@ 7 25
Cut spikes		6 00	@ 6 00
Wrought boat spikes		6 00	@ 6 00
Castings, hollowware, 9 lb		0 08	@ 0 09
Horse shoes		0 07½	@ 0 08
Horse shoe iron		0 07½	@ 0 08
Cast steel		0 20	@ 0 25
Cast steel, English		0 30	@ 0 35
Blister steel, Swedish		0 16	@ 0 18
German steel		0 18	@ 0 22
HIDES,			
Green		0 08	@ 0 09
Green, salt		0 09	@ 0 10
Dry, flint		0 15	@ 0 17
Dry, salted		0 12	@ 0 14
HOMINY, per barrel		4 50	@ 5 00
LARD, per pound,			
Leaf, kegs		0 14½	@ 0 15
Kegs		0 13	@ 0 14
LEAD, per lb		0 12	@ 0 14
LEATHER, per lb,			
Sheathing, sole, sole		0 45	@ 0 50
Upper, F. & C.		30 00	@35 00
French calf, do		80 00	@90 00
American do		40 00	@45 00
Harness, oak		0 35	@ 0 40
Skirting		0 40	@ 0 42
LIME,			
Alabama		0 60	@ 0 65
Cedar		0 70	@ 0 75
Louisville		0 60	@ 0 65
MOLASSES, per gallon,			
Sugar house and half bbls		0 60	@ 0 75
New Orleans, new		0 80	@ 0 90
New Orleans		0 90	@ 1 00
OILS, per gallon,			
Linseed		0 85	@ 0 90
Lard		1 00	@ 1 10
Linseed		0 90	@ 0 95
Train		0 80	@ 0 85
Tanner		0 80	@ 0 85
Neatsfoot		1 00	@ 1 10
Tarr White, per bbl		3 00	@ 3 50
PROVISIONS,			
Pork, mess, per bbl		22 00	@23 00
Pork, clear, per bbl		23 00	@24 00
Beef, clear, per lb		0 10	@ 0 11
Breakfast, per lb		0 16	@ 0 18
Shoulders		0 09	@ 0 10
Clear rib sides		0 11	@ 0 12
Bacon, canvassed		0 14	@ 0 15
Beef, mess, 9 bbl		20 00	@22 00
Beef, extra, 9			
SOAP,			
Cotton rope		1 75	@ 1 75
Manilla rope		0 25	@ 0 25
Bagging		0 25	@ 0 25
Twine		0 25	@ 0 25
Hemp Packing		0 25	@ 0 25
RICE, per pound		0 11	@ 0 12
SALT,			
Liverpool, per sack		2 25	@ 2 50
Liverpool, per barrel		4 50	@ 5 00
Coarse, per barrel		2 50	@ 2 75
SALTPETRE, per pound		0 12	@ 0 14
SODA, per pound		0 11	@ 0 12
SPICES,			
Pepper		0 25	@ 0 30
Cloves		0 60	@ 0 65
Cassia		0 60	@ 0 65
Ginger		0 25	@ 0 30
Allspice		0 25	@ 0 30
Nutmegs		1 00	@ 1 10
Saltpetre		0 12	@ 0 14
TAR, per barrel		4 00	@ 4 50
TEA, per pound,		1 00	@ 1 50
TOBACCO, per pound,			
Plug		1 25	@ 1 50
Black Twist, 8s		0 75	@ 0 80
Black Twist, 10s		0 90	@ 1 00
Fine cut		0 75	@ 0 80
Medium bright, 8s		0 75	@ 0 80
Medium bright, 10s		0 90	@ 1 00
Common leaf		0 50	@ 0 60
Kentucky Bourbon		0 50	@ 0 60
VINEGAR, per gallon,		0 30	@ 0 35
WHISKEY, per gallon,			
Bourbon		1 50	@ 2 00
Rye		1 50	@ 2 00
Common		1 00	@ 1 25
WOOL, per pound,			
Tennessee, unwashed		0 30	@ 0 35
Tennessee, washed		0 40	@ 0 45
Fine		0 50	@ 0 55
Extra fine		0 60	@ 0 65

MEDICAL.

THE KIDNEYS.

THE KIDNEYS ARE TWO IN NUMBER, A situated at the upper part of the loin, and resembling in form and color those of sheep. Hence the American and the Latin name, the Kidneys.

The anterior abscess. Interior consists of glands or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a membranous bag, terminating in a single tube and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Peritoneal, the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper cavity, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into healthy action the parts engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, inveterate Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is seriously affect his bodily health and mental powers; as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.

This occurring in the blood is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and irritable, and hence fever. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed. It is gravel coarse.

DROPSY

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and hence, heat little sliding. Sediments in the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused it is called Anasarca. When in the head, it is of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Holmbold's Highly concentrated compound Extract

PUBLIC LEDGER.

Office, No. 13 Madison Street.

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION

THE CITY.

MEMPHIS:

Friday Evening, Feb. 15th, 1867

LOCAL NOTICES, inserted among the reading matter, will be charged twenty cents per line for each insertion.

PITTSBURG COAL AND GAS COKE.—Brown & Jones, office 247 Second street. Branch office 320 Main street—R. C. Hite, agent. 145

PITTSBURG COAL.—Briggs & Patterson, office 13 Madison street. Branch office, 19 Union street—J. R. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales. 3

CADDY AT LAST.—Thos. Burns, well known to the police and thieves as "Brockey" Burn, has been decidedly spun the unwary for some time. He belongs to the same gang as Sam Sweeney, and has been sharp enough to keep himself out of the clutches of the law. Occasionally he would be arrested, but nothing being directly proved against him, would be discharged. It is an old saying that it's a long lane that has no turning, and Brockey has been caught at last, with a good prospect of an election to serve a term of years in close proximity to Brownlow at Nashville. An individual from the country named John Sully was passing along Front street yesterday, when Brockey made his acquaintance in the usual way, and invited him to take a drink. One drink was followed by another and another and several others until Sully became pretty full, good natured and willing to do anything that his *friend* desired. Brockey proposed a trip on the railroad, which was acceded to, and both parties started for the Memphis and Ohio depot. On the road there, officer Dowling observed the pair, and knowing the character of Brockey, watched the movements at a distance. The friendly pair stopped in an alley, when the policeman saw Brockey put his hand in his friend's pocket and draw out something. He then stepped forward and arrested Brockey, who is now in jail awaiting trial. Sully says he was robbed of forty dollars.

A METROPOLITAN IN TROUBLE.—Ira W. Tuttle, a member of the Metropolitan Police force, the same who arrested Eh. Tims when he killed Capt. Monroe, and cut a prominent figure at the trial in regard to the $10,000 in gold for a trip to Europe, has been indicted by a grand jury at St. Louis. Some two months ago two horses and a buggy were stolen from Mr. Charles S. Hunt, residing near St. Louis. The fact was reported to the advertisement of that city. For some time they were unable to find any trace of the stolen property. It was ascertained that the thief had gone South and sold his booty to a person in Arkansas. The matter was carefully worked up by the detectives, until it finally appeared that the property had been stolen by a man named Clifford, had been purchased by Ira W. Tuttle, a member of the Memphis detective force, and represented as a faithful, efficient officer. An indictment was found by the grand jury against Clifford for the theft, and one against Tuttle for his connection with the matter. It appears, however, that the Memphis detective made the purchase without any knowledge of the property having been stolen, and learning recently that an indictment had been found against him, he went to St. Louis, and on last Thursday gave himself up to the police. He was taken before Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court, and was released on a bond of $1500. Capt. Lee, of the detective corps, went his security.

THEATRICAL.—*Rory O'More* was produced at the New Memphis Theatre last evening, with Mr. Florence as the inimitable "Rory," which he sustained in a manner commensurate with his reputation as one of the best delineators of Irish characters on the American stage. Mrs. Lanagan made a sweet "Kathleen," and did excellently well, while Messrs. Lanagan, Drake, Marston and Kingsley contributed to the success of the piece by their truthful acting. In the *Yankee Housekeeper*, Mrs. Florence shone forth with undiminished lustre, by her representation of the irrepressible Yankee gal: her singing, as usual, was encored. To night Mr. W. J. Florence will take a benefit, when we expect to see a large and fashionable audience present as many seats have been taken. Buckstone's famous comedy of *The Irish Lion* will be produced, with Mr. Florence as "Tim Moore." The protean farce of *Thrice Married* will also be performed, in which Mr. and Mrs. Florence appear; Mrs. Florence sustaining four characters, and singing several songs, including the new and laughable seeming song.

ASSAULTING A CUSTOMER.—Robert Lytle, who keeps a grocery store in the northern portion of the city, was arraigned before Esquire Lee, yesterday, on the complaint of Mrs. Mary Dolan, for assaulting her. It seems that Mrs. Dolan went to the store, purchased some groceries and paid a sum of money. When the bill was made out Mr. Lytle gave her credit for twenty-two dollars cash—she said she handed him twenty-five. A dispute arose, and some words more forcible and expressive than elegant were used by one or both the parties. Finally Mr. Lytle came from behind the counter, and as his witnesses above, pushed her toward the door. Mrs. Dolan swore that he struck her with his fist. Several witnesses were examined, and manipulated by the lawyers, who appeared to consider the case a very important one. Esquire Lee settled the case by requiring Mr. Lytle to give one thousand dollar bonds for his appearance at the Criminal Court.

LIGHT HOUSE NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL.—We offer to the public that celebrated oil, and in doing so we unhesitatingly pronounce it superior to any burning oil in use. It is non-explosive, free from grease, it will not grease the hands, it will not soil or grease the clothing, it is more brilliant than gas, it produces a soft and beautiful light, it is not so trying to the eyes, it can be used in any form or lamp by changing or altering the burner. It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the best and most reliable oil now in the market; and in consequence of the many serious accidents arising from the explosion of kerosene, this oil is extensively known and used in preference. We are now prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable oil, and we solicit from the public an examination and trial. First premium awarded at the Louisiana State Fair, held in New Orleans, Nov. 20th to 27th, 1866, against all competitors.

For sale by REINHARDT & WETTER,
13 and 15 Monroe street,
Memphis, Tenn.
142-end

THE MUD.—The mud on Main and other streets is almost as bad at the present time, as it was during the famous muddy spell about two months since; and speaks with particular force in favor of paving—good pavements is possible. It is a hard matter to cross at any place without being covered with mud from head to foot; for, the drivers of hacks, drays, and other vehicles appear to take a delight in splashing the unfortunate pedestrians, and rush along regardless of their presence. We saw a well dressed individual covered with mud this morning, while crossing Main street. When he succeeded in getting across, he had more spotted than a leopard, was muttering something like "Jan it!" and scanning the mud with eager eye as if searching for a rock to hurl at the hackman, as a mark of affection for changing the color of his clothes.

THE most fashionable skirt now in use is Burdock's "Promenade" skirt; a full supply in all sizes just received at Elson's, 297 Main street. 4t

ELSON'S MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE.—Owing to a change in this firm, to take place on the 1st of March, the proprietors have determined to offer their entire stock at Eastern cost, in order to reduce their really large and magnificent stock prior to taking inventory. The character of this firm is too well known to call for any praise from our hands; it is sufficient to say, that when they advertise to sell at cost, they do so; and will not hesitate to sacrifice to effect their object. *The stock must be reduced.* To parties wanting any goods in the clothing or dry goods line, we would say, cut out Elson's advertisement and give them a call before purchasing elsewhere; and, we can assure them a saving of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. Remember Elson's mammoth cheap store.

DAVIS & REICH.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the card of these gentlemen, which appears in our issue of to-day. We have known them long and well; and when again vengeful war had well nigh desolated every hearthstone in this our Southern land, and when our people, surrounded by difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable, they ever proved true to the interests confided to them, never faltered in the discharge of their duty. It is such men—capable, honest and true—that we commend to our planting friends; such men as these that cotton shipments can be made to with the certainty of a speedy account of sales, with full returns. They also keep a good supply of fresh family groceries always on hand, and for sale at low rates. Try them.

AT Eastern cost till March 1st, at Elson's mammoth cheap store. 4t

THE BUSLAYS.—The celebrated Buisley Family put in an appearance at the Greenlaw Opera House last evening, and were welcomed with a fair audience in spite of the wretched condition of the streets. The tableaux were very beautiful and impressive, being received with marks of approbation. The gymnastic feats of the Buisley Brothers fully equaled, if not excelled anything of the sort we ever saw. The famous "Mad Mountain" feat, by August Buisley, was truly wonderful, and his nerve and daring were rewarded with a genuine burst of enthusiastic applause. The whole performance gave general satisfaction, and will have the effect of insuring them a full house every evening during their limited stay in this city.

STEALING SUPPLIES.—Henderson Stewart, a colored waiter at the Commercial Restaurant, on Adams street, has been committed for trial at the Criminal Court for stealing groceries, tableware, etc., from his employer.

POLICE COURT.—Thirteen names graced the Police Court docket this morning, two being discharged, two fines cases and eighteen fined in sums totalling one hundred and eighteen dollars. Only one individual paid his fine—six dollars; he had been on a drunk, but was lucky enough to have that much left. Geo. Gardner, colored, is held for trial for stealing, as is "Brockey" Burns, who became so excited while traveling with a drunken policeman that he put his hand in the individual's pocket and made as free with his money as if it had been his own.

WIFE WHIPPERS.—Two individuals were arraigned in the Police Court this morning for stamping themselves by castigating their better halves. The first one gave his name as Andrew O'Connors, and said he was a German; he was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, and being without funds will have to operate for fifty-three days on the chain-gang. Here No. 2 was named Henry Reeves, and was colored, slightly. He was charged fifteen dollars for his fun, and was also sent on the chaingang.

READ Elson's advertisement, and profit thereby. 4t

CHANCERY COURT.—The following cases were disposed of yesterday: D C Cross vs R Topp et al, decree dissolved and bill dismissed; M Mitchell et al vs John Brown et al, decree setting rights, reference and appeal; Jacob Gumbinger vs F Iviness et al, decree dissolving injunction; R Topp vs A R Herron et al, bill dismissed; Guy, Alden & Co. vs W H Bigelow et al, decree for sale; W L Cook vs O C Jones et al, injunction dissolved and reference; Isabella Wing vs P G Meath et al, decree in favor of complainant. To-day is motion day.

ELSON'S great sale at cost till March 1st. 4t

KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED.—Thos. Faulkner complained to the police this morning that he was knocked down and robbed of twenty-five dollars at the corner of Adams and Main streets about one o'clock this morning. He was slightly intoxicated at the time and could give no clue that might lead to the discovery of the perpetrator of the knockdown.

A STABBING SUIT.—A short time since W. J. Saint stabbed Caleb Cox, in consequence of which the latter has been unable to attend to his business. Having recovered he seeks satisfaction by law, and has sued Saint for two hundred and fifty dollars damages. The case will come up before Esquire Lee on the 23d inst.

GO to 44 Monroe street and get your paints, oils, glass and brushes. 141

WHEN thistles yield figs, then, and not till then, will the extracts made from common essential oils take rank with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the rich product of living tropical flowers. The demand for it, vast as it is, has not yet attained its full proportions.—*Belfast Journal.* 140

MORE NEWS.—Ed. Worsham, Main street, near Jefferson, keeps all the leading periodicals published in the country, together with many sent forth from England, Ireland, Turkey, Greece and other countries. When you want something to read, call on Ed. He can supply you with anything you need.

A FEW PLOWS.—The steamer Leonidas, now at the wharf, en route to New Orleans, has seven thousand plows among her freight. A few were put off here. They will replace some of those that were destroyed as a military necessity during the war.

MIXED pants, at 44 Monroe st. 141

SALE OF COTTON.—A. Alston, Master in Chancery and receiver in the case of the Merchants' National Bank vs A. M. Sawyer & Co., sold three hundred and nineteen bales of cotton yesterday at auction. The price realized ranged from 25@31¢ per pound.

NEWSBOYS' SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Some philantropic individuals have secured the Connell Chamber, in Exchange Building, for the purpose of establishing a Sunday school for newsboys. The movement is to be inaugurated next Sunday.

GLASS cutting, 44 Monroe st. 141

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, Jerry Cronan, who lives on the Hernando road, while crossing Beal street, near Second, stumbled and fell, striking against a stone in the crossing, which dislocated his shoulder.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*The scire facias* docket was called for the second time this morning. To-morrow it will be called for the last time. On Monday the felony docket will be taken up.

A LARGE STOCK.—The largest stock of hardware in this city is at Hood & Co's, 261 Main street, who sell at prices that cannot fail to please. Housekeepers are invited to call and inspect their stock and prices.

SCRAPERS AND PLOWS—Treat & Hamilton make them on Madison street.

LIVERY STABLE.—Those who are necessitated to patronize a livery stable would do well to remember the Arcade, presided over by Mr. Kirwan. Horses and buggies for hire, and stock well taken care of.

MCDONALD & COLE have removed to No. 44 Monroe street, where they keep a large assortment of paints, oils, glass, putty, varnishes, brushes, and painters' materials generally. 141

DIED—An honest Quartermaster, at Fred Wolf and Henry Fazzi's hair-dressing saloon—hair and whiskers—46½ North Court street. 141

JUST RECEIVED.—At Elson's, 297 Main street, Burdock's "Promenade Skirt," for the street or house—light and graceful. 4t

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, the stock and fixtures of a first-class millinery and dress making establishment. Apply 125 Union street. Possession given immediately. 142

HAIR CUT to suit the countenance, at Fred Wolf and Henry Fazzi's hair-dressing saloon, 46½ North Court street. 141

JUST RECEIVED.—Burlock's "Promenade Skirt," the most fashionable now in use, at Elson's, 247 Main street. 4t

FOR THE STRAIN.—Burlock's "Promenade Skirt," the latest style out, at Elson's, 247 Main street. 4t

BARGAINS.—Get cheap at Wolf & Fazzi's, 46½ North Court street, Hitzer's old stand. 141

FRESH SHAD and Lake Fish at No. 73 Madison street. 140

COTTON PLANTERS at Treat & Hamilton's.

PAINTING material, at 44 Monroe st.

The Port of Memphis.

The river is still rising at this point. Weather warm and cloudy, with plenty of mud at the landing. Business tolerably active.

The following are the arrivals and departures:

Arrivals.

Dan Able, White River.
Gaiden, Arkansas River.
Dan Able, Vicksburg.
M. E. Forsythe, St. Louis.
Virginia, New Orleans.
T. L. McGill, New Orleans.
Columbian, Vicksburg.
Mary Erwin, Cincinnati.
Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
Mississippi, Louisville.

Departures.

Virginia, Louisville.
Columbian, St. Louis.
Door Lodge, St. Louis.
Henry Ames, New Orleans.
Mississippi, New Orleans.
Bob Hoy, New Orleans.
T. L. McGill, St. Louis.

Boats in Port.

Rose Hambleton, Anna, Wanaita, Belle Memphis, Sam. J. Hale, Mary Irwin, Leonidas, Natoma, Des Arc, Guidon, Dan Able, Mary E. Forsythe, Southerner.

Boats Leaving To-Day.

Cairo and St. Louis.—The magnificent Belle Memphis, in charge of Capt. Dan. Musselman, departs at five this evening for St. Louis. Larry Eatler presides in the office.

Helena and St. Francis River.—The popular steamer Natoma, in charge of the gallant Capt. J. S. Cummings, is the regular packet for St. Francis river this evening. W. H. Clark and Jas. Lyons attend to the official duties.

Napoleon and Pine Bluff.—At five o'clock this evening Rose Hambleton sails for the above points. Captain John Claycomb commands, and will look after the wants of passengers.

Little Rock.—The light draft steamer Mary Erwin, Capt. James L. Maginnis, Wm. Kyle, clerk, departs for the Arkansas river at five o'clock this evening. She'll do to travel on.

Miscellaneous.

The Arkansas river is rising, with eight feet to Little Rock. The Ohio is reported stationary at Louisville, with seven and a half feet on the falls. River dispatches will be found in our telegraphic columns.

STEAMBOAT PAINTING.—We respectfully ask our steamboat friends to call and examine the specimens of fine steamboat painting daily executed at the PUBLIC LEDGER office. Our prices will be found to compare favorably with those of Cincinnati or St. Louis, and to be greatly below those asked by other city offices. Bring your orders *directly* to us, and save the commission charged by parties who take in work they are not prepared to execute. 7

Special Notices.

Special Notices will be inserted in this column for ten cents per line for each insertion.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence—"The Irish Lion" and "Thrice Married."

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.—Buisley Family.

BLUFF CITY MUSEUM.—Gen. Jefferson and Second.—Fine collection of Living Curiosities.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.—New and attractive programme nightly.

The Healing Pool and House of Mercy.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS for many men, on the crime of solitude and the errors, shame and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Philadelphia, Pa. 4-26

A Card to Invalids.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Nervous Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by these and other causes. Full particulars have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
4-5 Station D, Bible House, New York City.

The Great Need Supplied!—Pills have been swallowed in millions. Salves have been rubbed in by the pound. Dr. MAGGIN'S two grand specifics are putting an end to this wholesale system of medication. One of his famous pills is a dose. A test of his healing salve is of more value than a year's treatment in any other way. Diseases, than a ship's cargo of the ointments advertised to cure everything, but are all, in fact, either useless or deleterious.

DR. MAGGIN'S motto is CONCENTRATION. He has placed in the smallest compass the active principles of the most potent vegetable specifics. There is no mineral in his Pills—they do not gripe—they do not enfeeble. They create a vigorous appetite, and correspondinal strength—Maggin's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggin, 42 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. 4-30

Notice.—We earnestly request our friends not to pay more than five cents a copy for the PUBLIC LEDGER. We sell to the newsboys at two cents a copy, thus allowing them over a hundred per cent. profit on every paper.

Monetary and Commercial

Cotton Market.

There was some inquiry for the better grades of cotton to-day, but the sales were small. We noticed an important sale was made yesterday by order of the Chancery Court, in favor of the Merchants' National Bank of 329 bales. The bidding was very spirited, and the price realized being from 25 to 31½ cents, which was considered certainly above the market—the average being 30 cents per pound. Receipts yesterday were 508 bales. Exports, 666 bales.

Ordinary.....25@26 | Middling.....29@30
Good Ordinary..27@28 | Good Middling..30@31
Low Middling..28@29 |

Money Market.

Gold declined to 135 buying, and is dull. City Scrip sells at 79@80. County warrants selling at 90 to 95. Southern money is dull and rates are nearly nominated. Brokers pay the following rates for State banks: Bank of Chattanooga, 75; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 90; Bank of Tennessee (old issue), 68; Bank of West Tennessee, 80; Citizens' Bank of Nashville, 60; Commercial Bank, par; Merchants' Bank, 75; Ocoee Bank, 25; Planters' Bank, 77; Southern Bank, 75; Bank of Shelbyville, 70; Traders' Bank, 25; Union Bank, 77.

General Market.

ALE, per half barrel.....10 50 @12 00
BAGGING, per yard.
Jutes.....0 22 @ 0 25
Power loom.....0 28 @ 0 30
BAGS, GUNNY
New.....0 22 @ 0 23
Second-hand.....0 12 @ 0 15
BROOMS, per dozen.....2 00 @ 3 00
BRANDY, per bottle.
Vine.....1 25 @1 50
BUTTER, per pound.
Kentucky.....0 42 @ 0 45
Roll and Pails.....0 37 @ 0 38
CANDLES, per pound.
Star.....0 19 @ 0 24
CAPS.
G. D. 9 100.....0 50 @ 0 55
G. D. 10 100.....0 60 @ 0 65
Elephant, 9 100.....0 55 @ 0 60
Eagle, 9 100.....0 55 @ 0 60
CEMENT, per barrel.....3 25@3 50
CHEESE, per pound
Western Reserve.....0 15 @ 0 16
Factory.....0 17 @ 0 18
English Dairy.....0 20 @ 0 21
CHICKENS, per dozen.....2 00 @ 3 00
CORDAGE, per pound.....20 @0 @25 @0
COPPER, per pound.
Sheathing.....0 34 @ 0 36
Bolts.....0 34 @ 0 36
Nails.....0 34 @ 0 35
CORN MEAL.....0 90 @ 1 00
CRACKERS.
Butter.....11 @ 0 11
Soda.....0 10 @ 0 11
Pilot.....0 10 @ 0 11
EGGS, per dozen.....0 30 @ 0 35
FEED.
Bag, per ton.....26 00 @28 00
Bag, Inferior.....24 00 @26 00
Corn, per bushel.....1 05 @1 10
Oats, per bushel.....1 05 @1 10
FLOUR, per barrel.
Low Superfine.....7 00 @ 8 50
Superfine.....9 00 @10 50
Single Extra.....10 50 @11 50
Double extra.....12 50 @13 50
Family and Double Extra.....14 00 @15 00
Fancy Brands.....16 00 @18 00
FRUIT, per pound.
Apples, sliced.....0 10 @ 0 11
Dried apples.....0 9 @ 0 11
Dried peaches, halves.....0 12 @ 0 13
FISH.
Mackerel No. 1 per bbl.....22 00 @23 00
" No. 2.....17 50 @18 00
" No. 3 M bbl.....15 00 @16 00
" No. 3.....13 00 @14 00
" No. 1, kit.....1 60 @1 75
" No. 2, per kit.....1 30 @1 40
" No. 3, per kit.....0 90 @1 10
Dry Cod, per pound.....0 10 @ 0 11
White Fish, per bbl. 100 lbs.....7 00 @ 8 00
GUNPOWDER.
Quarter kegs.....7 25 @ 7 50
Half kegs.....14 00 @15 00
Kegs.....28 00 @30 00
HARDWARE.
Axle, per keg, 1st to 4th.....2 25 @ 2 50
" 5th.....2 50 @ 2 75
" 6th.....2 75 @ 3 00
" 7th.....3 00 @ 3 25
Cut spikes.....3 00 @ 3 25
Wrought boat spikes.....11 00 @12 00
Castings, hollowware, 100.....0 6 @ 0 7
Bar iron.....0 6 @ 0 7
Horse-shoe iron.....0 6 @ 0 7
Nail rod.....0 15 @ 0 16
Sheet steel, Spring.....0 11 @ 0 12
Blister steel, Refined.....0 12 @ 0 13
German steel.....0 11 @ 0 12
HIDES, per lb.
Green.....0 05@0 0 06
Green, cull.....0 04 @ 0 05
Dry, Wint.....0 14 @ 0 15
Dry, salted.....0 13 @ 0 14
HOMINY, per barrel.....3 50 @ 4 00
LARD, per pound.
In Casks.....0 13 @ 0 14
In kegs.....0 13 @ 0 15@0 0
LEAD.
Lead, per lb.....13 @ 0 14
LEATHER, per lb.
Hemlock sole, sole.....0 46 @ 0 50
Upper, B Ayr.....0 60 @ 0 65
French calf, do.....0 00 @0 0 00
Harness.....0 00 @0 0 00
Hemlock sole for B.....0 00 @0 0 00
Skirting.....0 00 @0 0 00
LIME.
Alabama.....2 50 @— —
Cape.....2 50 @2 75
Rosendale.....2 50 @2 75
MOLASSES, per gallon.
Sorrels and half this.....0 60 @0 0 65
New Orleans, new.....0 60 @0 0 65
Syrups.....0 80 @1 00
OILS, per gallon.
Coal.....0 35 @0 0 40
Lard.....1 00 @1 10
Linseed.....1 05 @1 10
Train.....0 85 @0 0 90
Benzine.....0 50 @0 0 60
Sperm.....2 00 @2 10
Whale, pale, per B.....1 00 @1 10
PROVISIONS.
Pork, mess, per bbl.....22 00 @23 00
Prime, 9 bbl.....21 00 @22 00
Prime clear, per lb.....0 18 @0 0 19
Breakfast, per lb.....0 20 @0 0 21
Shoulders.....0 14 @0 0 15
Clear rib sides.....0 17 @0 0 18
Hams, sugar-cured.....0 20 @0 0 21
Dressed Hogs, 9 lb.....0 12 @0 0 13
Beef, per barrel.....12 00 @13 00
Beef, dried, 9 lb.....0 25 @0 0 30
ROPE.
Cotton rope.....1 15 @1 25
Manilla rope.....0 25 @0 0 30
Sisal rope.....0 20 @0 0 25
Hand.....0 11 @0 0 12
Hemp Packing.....0 30 @0 0 35
RICE, per pound.....0 12 @0 0 13
SUGAR, per pound.
Crushed and powdered.....0 17@0 0 18
Cuffad, A 1.....0 16 @0 0 17
Brown.....0 12 @0 0 16
SALT, per barrel.....3 00 @3 50
SHOT.
Patent, 9 bag.....2 50 @2 75
Buck, 9 bag.....3 50 @3 60
SOAP, per pound.
German.....0 11 @0 0 12
Common.....0 08 @0 0 09
Toilet.....0 12 @0 0 15
SODA, per pound.....0 10 @0 0 11
SPICES.
Allspice.....0 31 @0 0 32
Cloves.....0 31 @0 0 32
Ginger.....0 27 @0 0 30
Nutmegs.....0 90 @1 00
Pepper.....0 30 @0 0 31
Cassia.....0 31 @0 0 32
TAR, keg, per lb.....0 12 @0 0 13
TEA, per pound.
Black.....1 00 @1 50
Green.....1 00 @1 50
TOBACCO, per pound.
Virginia.....1 25 @1 42
Black Twist, in.....1 00 @1 25
Navy, Sa.....0 50 @0 70
Navy, Sa.....0 50 @0 70
Medium twists, Sa.....0 75 @0 90
Good bright, do.....0 90 @1 00
Fine natural leaf.....1 00 @1 25

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn., Friday, February 15, 1867.

Published in the daily newspaper having the largest CIRCULATION in the county of the Memphis Post-Office.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of list, and name one out for advertising. If not delivered within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

N. B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within a few days, will be complied with, if the writer's name, address, town and State accompany the letter. The envelope, on the face side, will be required with all the usual pre-paid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the applicant.—See 19, law of 1855.

Letters addressed to street and number will be delivered free by carriers.

Office hours from 7½ a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays from 9 to 10 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

LADIES' LIST.

ALLENDER M 4, Allison Miss S C 2, Armstrong Mrs J, Armstrong Mrs A, Armstrong Miss A, Alexander H (col), Arendell Mrs J A.

BANKS MISS M, Bowgar Miss A E, Bateman Mrs E C, Bowden Mrs J, Bramlett Miss S, Bowden Mrs M, Brown Mrs J, Brown Mrs A, Bowden Miss E, Bowden Mrs E, Bowden Mrs J, Bowden Mrs M, Bradford Mrs E, Bradford Mrs A, Bradford Mrs M

The Greenlaw Opera House[15]

Built in 1860, the Greenlaw was a 4 story Romanesque Opera House that had been built with greatness in mind: a ballroom that could accommodate 300 couples; an opera house with 8-foot-wide doors operated by pulleys and counterweights; and an auditorium with fifty-foot ceilings. It's 200-foot frontage faced Second Street. The entire ground floor consisted of shops, stores, and restaurants. Several halls were available for meetings, lectures, social events and theatrical productions. But the stage measured only 10 feet deep - sufficient for singers and speakers but limited for actors in a theatrical production. Thus, there was generally competition between the Greenlaw Opera House and The Memphis Theatre for the major productions.

In 1872 the Greenlaw was extensively renovated and renamed GRAND OPERA HOUSE. In the 1872, 1873, 1874 Memphis Directories, it's listed as "Grand Opera House (Greenlaw Building)". Of course, every building in Memphis seems to have had more than one name at various times, and folks just continue referring to them by their original names. However, it's important to note that the old Orpheum Building at Main and Beale streets was not the first to have the name "Grand Opera House".

The Greenlaw Opera House is listed in the 1865 through 1883 Memphis Directories. The seating capacity was 2200 seats and after the 1872 renovation, the seating was reduced to 1800.

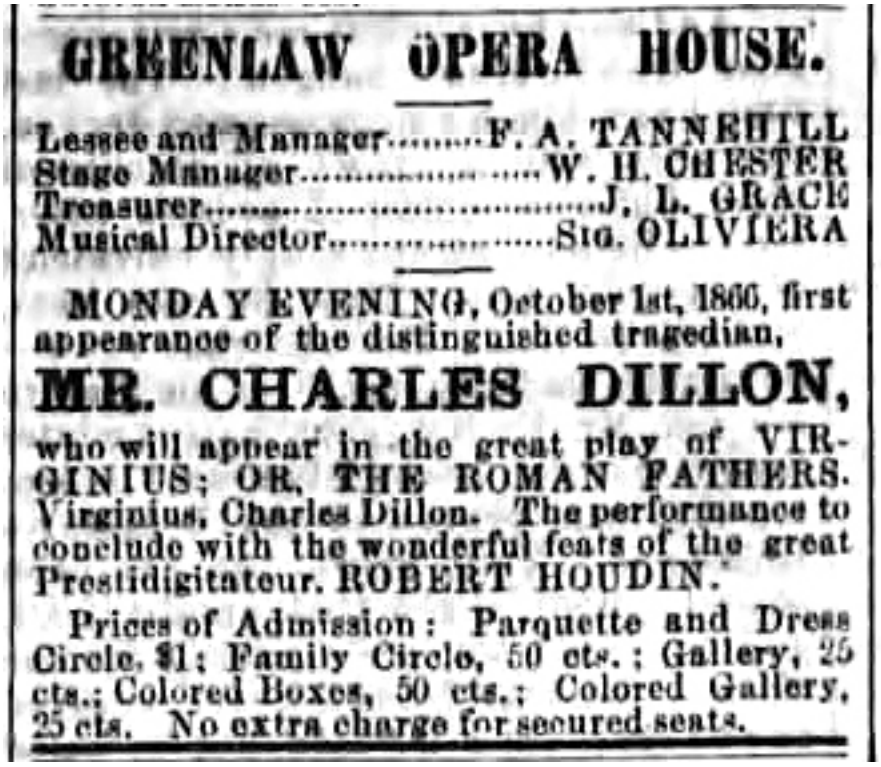
The Greenlaw burned in 1883 and was not rebuilt. A marker for the Opera House is in place today in Barbaro Alley, just off Second Street. Although there are numerous historical references to the Greenlaw building in newspapers and magazines, we have not been able to locate a photo or drawing of it.

Brothers John Oliver Greenlaw and William Bowden Greenlaw conceived, planned, and built the Greenlaw Opera House. In 1861, they were ranked as the fourth wealthiest men of property in Memphis. They had just built the first suburb in the city - "Greenlaw". For the architect of the Opera, they chose the firm of Fay, Winter, and Foster - the same firm that had designed the New Memphis Theatre three years earlier. The foundation was laid during the late summer of 1860 and because of the Civil War, the first story wasn't completed until the following year. And work was sporadic during the first year of the war, but by the end of May 1862, the Daily Appeal reported that "The Greenlaw Building is nearly complete. The large oriel window at the top of the front is nearly finished...The main roof is rapidly progressing". By the early 1860's the brothers had also built the first Memphis

[15] Adapted from https://historic-memphis.com/memphis-historic/greenlaw-opera/greenlaw-opera.html, no copyright claimed on this material (accessed July 22, 2024).

suburb just north of the Bayou Gayoso. It was named "Greenlaw" and was promoted at the time as "a place away from the hustle and bustle of the city".

The neighborhood attracted mixed-income families and became a good variety of larger homes and smaller shot-gun homes. Today, the area is becoming popular again. J. O. Greenlaw died in 1864 and in his will he directed that his brother "...William B. Greenlaw, who preferred to be called "Bowden", proceed to finish and complete the building at the corner of Union and Second Streets in the City of Memphis, known as "Greenlaws Hall".



GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....F. A. TANNEHILL
Stage Manager.....W. H. CHESTER
Treasurer.....J. L. GRACE
Musical Director.....Sig. OLIVIERA

MONDAY EVENING, October 1st, 1866, first appearance of the distinguished tragedian,

MR. CHARLES DILLON,

who will appear in the great play of VIRGINIUS; OR, THE ROMAN FATHERS. Virginius, Charles Dillon. The performance to conclude with the wonderful feats of the great Prestidigitateur. ROBERT HOUDIN.

Prices of Admission: Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50 cts.; Gallery, 25 cts.; Colored Boxes, 50 cts.; Colored Gallery, 25 cts. No extra charge for secured seats.

Bookings at the Greenlaw were limited to the type of theatrical activity that was available from 1866 to 1878. The season was primarily 40% plays and 26% Vaudeville. The remaining was equally divided among lectures, concerts, minstrels, and panoramas. The tableaux company of "Paradise Lost" ran 3 weeks and drew respectable audiences, but during the same season a group of gymnasts attracted standing room only houses. Vaudeville and minstrel performances were consistently presented. Comedians, acrobats, magicians, ventriloquists, trapeze performers, concert singers were booked based on their drawing power. There were twice as many performances by magicians as there were lecturers.

The Greenlaw Opera House, finished toward the last of the decade, supported some good attractions, among them Ghioni-Susini Italian Opera Troupe, which gave their performances for a week to good audiences. Each season following gave good attractions, though Memphis still did not give large support to the theatres.

In 1867 Lawrence Barrett was here, and in opera, Patti-Strakosch Italian Opera Company. The next year Lawrence Barrett and Laura Keene were here together, each having become a favorite of Memphis audiences before this partnership.

Home music was growing and numerous amateur concerts were creditably given for charities and churches.

The end of this decade also gave Memphis people such actors as Edwin Booth, Frank Mayo, Mary McVicker, Edwin Forrest, Joe Jefferson, Isabell McCullough's Opera Troope and the Frederica Opera Troupe, popular in that day. Leo Wheat, a famous pianist, also gave a concert.

During the seventies the drama and music increased in favor and other forms of amusement came. There were musical entertainments and educational as well as entertaining lectures given at the theatres and churches; spiritual mediums and other mystery-loving performers gave seances, and Mardi Gras became a popular annual festival.

Among the lecturers were George Francis Train at the Greenlaw Opera House; a blind preacher, Mr. Milburne, who also lectured there to large audiences; Father Burke, who gave a series of popular lectures at St. Peter's church and was feted by all classes of people; Lilian Edgarton, who lectured on "From Fig Leaves to Dolly Varden;" Olive Logan, at that time a noted actress and journalist; John G. Saxe, the poet; and Horace Greeley, whose lecture was well attended and he himself was hospitably received by Memphis people. The Confederate soldiers sent a committee to greet him at the Overton Hotel, corner of Poplar and Main Streets.

Of the actors some of the most celebrated came to the

Bluff City at that time, among them being Lydia Thompson, a famous burlesque actress of her day; Janauscheck, another actress who had gained fame; and the talented Sothern.

Blind Tom, a negro genius who could imitate with his voice every sound he heard and who could play the most difficult compositions on the piano after having heard them once, even imitating the time and expression, gave several concerts, which always brought crowded houses.

The Thomas Orchestra came to the Greenlaw Opera House; Patti and Mario gave very successful concerts there; Ole Bull charmed hundreds with his violin, and the great pianist Rubenstein, came.

After the epidemic of 1873 the theatre was reopened with the play "Watch and Wait, or Through Fire."

In 1874 Ben DeBar was Falstaff at the theatre; the extremely popular "Lotta" was here; T. C. King, a noted tragedian of the time, presented Hamlet; Lawrence Barrett charmed old and new audiences; George D. Chaplin gave Monte Christo; McWade gave Rip Van Winkle; Marion Mordaunt gave Oliver Twist; and there were many others of less note.

On March 13, 1874, a benefit was given for the monument to be erected to Mattie Stevenson, a beautiful young woman who had come to Memphis to nurse the yellow fever victims and after nursing many patients through the disease took it herself and died. This heroic deed appealed to Memphis people and at a later date the monument was erected. It is today a conspicuous tribute near the North gate of Elmwood Cemetery.

Professor Perring trained amateurs for the "Messiah," which was rendered with great credit to himself and the singers. Another amateur performance was "Jarley's Wax Works," given for charity.

Mr. Tom Davey that year assumed charge of the theatre and it thrived under his management.

Mardi Gras, celebrated according to the old French custom on Shrove Tuesday, grew to be quite as much a part of Memphis as of New Orleans, where it has been celebrated for

many years. Besides the masking and ball-room festivities that were not always conducive to the best behavior, there were day and night pageants that were usually educative and the floats of these spectacular processions were works that required art and skill in the construction. In 1875 the floats were the most pretentious Memphis had yet attempted. The subject of the night parade was "Ferdinand and Isabel," and as may be surmised, told the story of these two monarchs and Columbus in costly, artistic scenes on wheels. General Colton Green, a man of learning and artistic skill was the designer of this beautiful display.

After the yellow fever epidemics people were too sad over their recent bereavements and the general city depression to have the gay Mardi Gras, but in the late fall of 1879 the theatre was opened and Mary Anderson, then under the rising star of her fame, played to a Memphis audience.

In 1880 the Memphis Theatre was purchased by the Lubrie Brothers, who fitted the play-house up and named it Lubrie's Theatre. They conducted it five years and sold out. Upon this change the theatre had its original name restored and again flourished as the New Memphis Theatre. Many were the stars and lesser actors that played on its boards; many operas were there rendered and numerous lectures entertained and edified Memphis people as the theatre was conducted by different managers. Mr. Vedder gives its successive managers from the Lubries to 1888 as Messrs. W. C. Thompson, C. D. Steinkuhl, Spalding, Bidwell & McDonough, C. A. Leffingwell, T. W. Davey, Davey & Brooks, Joseph Brooks and Frank Gray.

The Greenlaw Opera House was burned in 1884. This theatre had been very popular in its day and was missed by the theatre-going people.

Programming at the New Memphis Theatre was similar to that at the Greenlaw Opera House. They were in direct competition - each faced with booking the same stars, the same dramas, and the same potential audience. The biggest stars chose the well-known New Memphis Theatre, because it had just been completely renovated and re-named. Audiences went with the biggest stars. The Greenlaw simply became the "second theatre" for touring companies unable to lease the New Memphis Theatre. Yellow Fever struck again in 1873 with 2,000 deaths, 1878 with 5,000 deaths, and 1879 with 600 deaths. Thousands evacuated the city each time and the Opera couldn't recover from the declining population and changing character of the city.

During the 1800's Memphis was a swampy area and was well known as the filthiest and most foul-smelling city on earth. Open sewers contributed to the unpleasant odor. In addition, the sewer smell was enhanced by another smell due to Memphis paving the streets with "Nicholson Pavement" - which was wooden blocks impregnated with creosote. These blocks had begun to decay and send forth a poisonous smell. Plus, the soil was reeking with the excrements of ten thousand families. And the city had no service to carry garbage away. It was one filthy city with a terrible smell - and the perfect breeding ground for Yellow Fever.

A major positive side effect came about after the 1879 epidemic, as Memphis leaders embarked on ambitious sanitation reform. Strict sanitation laws were finally passed outlawing open privies. Regular trash collection was instituted, in addition to clearing away all the garbage that had accumulated since the 1878 epidemic due to lack of funds to remove it. The decaying wooden paving blocks were torn up and gravel mixed with limestone roads were laid. During this "clean-up" the old Greenlaw Opera House had declined, and it was abandoned.

On October 8, 1883, the Greenlaw Opera House caught fire around 8 PM. A building across Barbaro Alley had caught fire first and the fire jumped across the alley to the Opera. Within a few hours the building was gone. Fire was big news during this time and when the burning building was a "temple of drama" it was even bigger news. Virtually every newspaper in the country either had an article on the Greenlaw Opera fire or mentioned it somewhere in their paper. But in Memphis, the Opera House had now become known as "that old barn on Second Street" and the local papers only gave it a casual mention.

FLAMES IN MEMPHIS.

THE GREENLAW OPERA-HOUSE AND OTHER PROPERTY DESTROYED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8.—The most disastrous conflagration that has afflicted this City in 10 or 12 years occurred to-night, beginning about 8 o'clock, and at this writing—11 P. M.—is barely under control. The fire originated in the rear of Cole & Co.'s paint store, fronting on Monroe-street, half-way between Main and Second, and gained so rapidly as to baffle all efforts of the Fire Brigade to check or even confine it to the building where it begun. The house was heavily stocked with paints, oils, &c. At first the atmosphere was a dead calm, but the intense heat soon created a current and a gentle breeze from the south-east springing up carried burning firebrands all over the city. The Fire Brigade, finding that they could do nothing with the burning building, directed their effort toward saving adjoining property. They held the fire in comparative check about one hour and a half. The Greenlaw Opera-house, fronting on Second-street, was in imminent danger and frequently took fire, but was as often extinguished. Finally the heat became so intense that further efforts were without avail, and that structure had to be given up and the streams turned toward other property adjoining. The building next west of Cole & Co.'s, on Monroe-street, was constantly catching fire, but being better situated was kept covered with water and was saved. The fire was thus prevented from reaching the valuable stores on Main and Union streets where the destruction would have been tenfold the amount already involved.

The Greenlaw Opera-house is in complete ruins, the walls falling almost as fast as the wood framework burned out. Next to the Greenlaw was the Mozart Music Hall on the corner of Second and Monroe streets. It was the last to burn, but was as completely destroyed as the other buildings. It had recently been fitted up anew for the use of the Mozart Society. The first floors of the Greenlaw Opera-house and Mozart Hall were used as stores. That on the corner was occupied by Cole & Co. as a sash and blind store. Its contents were destroyed. The store next to the south, was occupied by John Walsh, undertaker's goods. The next store adjoining, under the Greenlaw Opera-house, is occupied by Cole & Co. as a storeroom for lumber, &c. The four tenements next to the south were unoccupied.

It is impossible to-night to get at an approximate estimate of the loss sustained or the amount of insurance involved. The Greenlaw Opera-house was the property of the Greenlaw estate, but was in the hands of a Receiver. A rumor prevails that it was a part of the assets of the People's Insurance Company of this city. The Mozart Hall belonged to Attorney George B. Peters, and its value is unknown. The building occupied by Cole & Co., belonged to the firm. The fire caused the most intense excitement throughout the city, following so close upon the destruction of the splendid store-house of B. Lowenstein & Brother, and nearly the entirely population congregated around the scene.

The following partial list of insurance has been furnished: Cole & Co.'s loss is $40,000. It is covered by insurance as follows: Hartford, $3,000; Memphis Fire and General, $7,500; Planters, $3,250; Home, $2,000; Hernando, $5,000; Vanderbilt, $1,000; North British and Mercantile, $2,500; British American, Canada, $2,500; Girard, Philadelphia, $1,000; London Assurance Corporation, $3,000; Knoxville, $2,000; Crescent, $1,500. Total, $33,750.

Greenlaw Opera-house is covered by $10,000 by the People's Insurance Company, and $2,000 in foreign and $5,000 in the Home, of Memphis. The south wing of the opera-house owned by Campbell Wallace, banker, of Atlanta, was covered by $4,000 in the People's. The Greenlaw Opera-house cost originally $200,000.

The New York Times
Published: October 9, 1883
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Opera House Fire
In 1883, flames from a store on the north side of Barbore made it across the alley and burned down the city's old opera house, the Greenlaw.
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Center City Commission 2003

A History of Committees of Safety and Vigilance

in West and Middle Tennessee

1860-1862

Chapter 1

A History of Committees of Safety and Vigilance in West and Middle Tennessee, 1860–1862

Civil War Committees of Vigilance (or Safety) evolved from antecedents in the antebellum South. In the more immediate sense, they derived from the Minute Man organizations, John C. Breckenridge's "political clubs" in the election of 1860.[19] For example, a report in Memphis on December 12, 1860, presents a direct connection between the Minute Men and a Vigilance Committee (also called, interchangeably, Committee of Vigilance) when the pilot of a steamboat was discovered "tampering with a negro." "The Vigilance Committee of the Minute Men arrested him, and, after a trial, he was told to leave town instanter." The same day, the Minute Men were searching the city for an abolitionist. Nailing him to a tree would be an apt punishment, noted the *Memphis Avalanche*.[20]

In Memphis, days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the Vigilance Committee was active. William Stevenson, a New Yorker on his way home from Texas, stopped for the night in Jeffersonville, Arkansas. His comments at dinner roused the suspicion of the local Vigilance Committee, whose members quizzed him but found nothing damning and Stevenson retired. They sent a midnight courier ahead, warning the Memphis Committee of Public Safety that a dangerous abolitionist would arrive later in the day.

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No sooner had the New Yorker left the Memphis wharf when a "blue jacket," the paramilitary policemen guarding the city, greeted him, saying, "The Committee of Public Safety wish to see you, come along." He was lead to the committee, whose members inquired about his home, political opinions and destination. Then the committee introduced a member of the Jeffersonville Vigilance Committee who then testified as to the dangerous abolitionist character of the prisoner. But they were unable to find evidence of any crime, and the committee let him go.

He didn't get far. A blue jacket handed him a letter from the chairman suggesting that he enlist in the Provisional Army of Tennessee. It read, "Several members of the committee think if you do not see fit to follow this advice, you will probably stretch hemp." Stevenson wrote that "the military power in the city had resolved to *compel* me to *volunteer*...I wrote my name and thus I *volunteered*."[21]

The same day, the Committee of Public Safety in Memphis issued a proclamation. It announced that the committee had assumed sweeping powers, which the committee deemed necessary "being fully aware of its important and vital bearing upon the interests of its citizens." The committee now controlled access to all telegraph messages "that bear upon the peace and stability of the city...The military force of the city, as well as its municipal police, are all at their command...citizens...may rest assured...everything will be done...for their protection and safety."[22] The committee had effectively carried out a *coup de ville*.

It is uncertain when the Vigilance Committee formed. In Memphis, at least two other committee-like groups existed as well: the Memphis Board of Safety and the Memphis Military Committee.[23] There is less mystery about the creation of the Nashville Committee of Vigilance and Safety. Soon after the Confederate victory at Fort Sumter, a meeting was held at the capitol on April 24. Two resolutions were passed at the meeting: one, that Tennessee must join the Confederacy, and two, "Resolved, in...the position where in we suddenly find ourselves, the ordinary police regulations of this city seem to us utterly incompetent to exercise the vigilance imperative...in time of war...[therefore] we do earnestly recommend the immediate formation of a vigilance committee, invested with such enlarged powers as may give efficacy to their action, and constituted of some of our best known citizens acting in concert with the mayor and existing authorities."[24]

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Something can be gleaned about the relative wealth and social standing of the names most prominently associated with the Memphis and Nashville Committees of Vigilance. Succinctly, they were men of wealth. The man most often mentioned as directing the Memphis committee's activities was Frazier Titus. The 1860 Federal Slave Census demonstrates that he owned twenty slaves, placing him in the top 10 percent of slave owners. Census data for Shelby and Davidson Counties[25] show that their vocations varied from "gentlemen" to railroad president, minister, plantation owner, contractors, banker and merchants. In Nashville, as stated in the resolutions of April 24, the Vigilance Committee was "constituted of...our best known citizens."

In Nashville, on the same day the Committee for Public Safety was forming, Mayor R.B. Cheatham issued his proclamation. All good citizens were requested to curb their enthusiasm and aid the authorities in preserving the peace of the city. According to his honor, "[S]elf-constituted Committees, or Individuals on their own responsibility, have notified one or more of our Northern-born Citizens to leave Nashville...This is...to notify all Persons that any complaints or suspicions against Persons of Northern birth can be lodged with me for investigation...all... will be protected [and]...properly investigated."[26]

The mayor's caution only stimulated activity leading to the formation of a Vigilance Committee. For example, a Cleveland, Ohio journeyman was expelled for expressing his Union sentiments after having been warned that such remarks were treasonable. He was deported by the nascent committee. Similar was the fate of editor of the *Nashville Democrat*, a Douglas paper. A mob threatened him and the destruction of his press. Determined to stand his ground, he barricaded the offices and raised the American flag. The mob was ready to lynch the editor and burn the newspaper office down. He was soon convinced to leave Nashville. The flag was lowered, and the committee occupied the office. No Northern man's life or property was safe in Nashville unless he declared himself a secessionist and blindly followed the Southern agenda.[27]

West and middle Tennessee, much less Nashville, were completely in the hands of the secessionists: "The...demagogues...constantly harangue the masses and the people seem to be insane on the subject of Southern rights...They...proclaim, that... one Southern man can whip a dozen Northern men." The evolution of a formal committee accelerated after the sudden rush to arms in the North following

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Lincoln's call for volunteers.[28] Davidson County's Committee of Vigilance and Safety was formed to protect the lives, property and interests of Nashville from the aggressive foe.[29] The *New York Times*, however, reported that "[i]n Nashville the Southern intolerants organized and put into operation a society which is miscalled 'The Committee of Safety.' It is the business of these men to spy out and denounce every man or woman suspected of Union proclivities, where upon follows an edict of banishment."[30]

Back in Memphis, the Vigilance Committee strongly suggested the efficacy of creating military units composed of free blacks. The idea was not a popular one among slave owners. Not content with such notions, the Vigilance Committee abolished worship services in black churches. Two weeks later, it softened its edict, so "that when the regular minister of a church, attended by *respectable white* persons, will agree to hold afternoon services, that the same be allowed."[31]

The Committee of Safety lived up to the *Times*' description. A day or two earlier, a young man left Memphis under rude circumstances. Upon leaving, he thoughtlessly remarked that if secessionists visited Fort Wayne, they would be clubbed. The cry of "abolitionist" was broached, and he was summarily knocked down, beaten and taken to a barber's shop, where his head was shaved. He was held overnight and sent north in the morning. Two weeks before this, a molder and two carpenters, thought to have returned north, "were seen hanging to trees a short distance from Memphis."[32]

The *Louisville Journal* spelled out the transformation that the Vigilance Committee had rendered: "Insane fury...posses their souls. They tolerate... tyranny...and...glory in upholding it...It is for the Committee to say who may live in the city...what newspapers...must be banned...what steamboat cargoes must be confiscated...who must be imprisoned, who whipped, who have his head shaved, who be tarred and feathered, and who hung."[33]

By late May, it was reckoned that the Vigilance Committee had driven out more than five thousand peaceable citizens and confiscated their property. This pogrom was stimulated by the February vote giving the pro-Union forces in the city a majority. Whether Southern- or Northern-born, the slightest suspicion of being an abolitionist caused the offender to be dragooned before the Committee of Safety and Frazier Titus, whose kangaroo court was constantly in session at Titus's block, processing an average of more than one hundred litigations a day.

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Cases ranged widely, including the conviction of a young Illinoisan charged with saying that he would not fight his friends in Cairo. He was ordered out of Memphis on the next northbound train. Eight men, after having their heads half shaved, were banished from Memphis, while three were under death sentences when they departed. One young Northern man who enlisted in the Rebel army for personal safety plaintively asked another Union man to help him escape. His plans were discovered by a "particularly obnoxious...party of secession ruffians" that left him little hope of leaving Memphis alive, even if he could not get a discharge.[34]

One widely printed account of a run-in with the Memphis Vigilance Committee by a Unionist-Tennessean told of his arrest, imprisonment and escape from the Bluff City. He was turned in to the committee by an erstwhile Northern man. In no city in Dixie "was there a larger population of Northern men who...had become... more Southern than the Southerner." They were "actuated...by the...desire to elevate themselves even to ignoble positions, if they promise[d] power and wealth."

He was suspected of writing a letter to the *New York Tribune* in March 1861[35] that expressed shock at the reception given to Mississippi soldiers on their way to Florida. The letter stimulated a visit by the Memphis Vigilance Committee, which examined his effects. The search gave him "a tickling sensation in the region of the thorax." After a complete inspection and many questions, he was "politely informed that they 'believed me to be a ___ Abolitionist,' and intended to settle my case in the morning." He was jailed, convinced that it was his last night on earth.

In the morning, he was ushered before the committee's court of sixty dour-faced men, all of whom wanted to execute him, and while there was no evidence to prove him a subversive, they decided to hold him until others could verify his opinions. He was thrown into a cell "equal to the famous 'Black hole of Calcutta.'" While there, he witnessed punishments meted out to the committee's victims. He saw more than eighty-five men have their heads shaved and as many whipped. He became inured to the daily floggings, but nothing prepared him for the sight of a Southern man "who would...lay the lash upon the back of an innocent and defenseless *woman*." On May 19, 1861, a young, beautiful, refined and accomplished lady from Maine, who had resided in Memphis for a year, was whipped for "expressing too loudly her wishes for the success of [Northern] arms." She had

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only the day before purchased steamer tickets, but she was arrested that evening and incarcerated for the night. At six o'clock the next morning, she was brought to the rear door of the jail, "and after *three* men had been whipped with the *knout*, and their heads shaved, *she was stripped to the waist, and thirteen lashes given her with a strap, and the right side of her head shaved.*"[36]

Such committees were not limited to larger cities such as Memphis. In the run-up to the June 8 vote on secession, the Brownsville Committee of Vigilance acted to slant the election's outcome. Reverend Cooper was head of the Female Seminary and a favorite in town. In May 1861, despite his popularity, a "delegation from the local committee of vigilance visited him and gave him his choice...to make a secession speech...enlist...or leave...town." He did neither, but a week later, he and other "abolitionists" received a preprinted and widely distributed[37] notice: "All citizens or residents among us of Northern or foreign birth will be allowed ten days to leave our community...but after that time [none]...shall be permitted to leave, but we shall expect all such to stand by...us...against invasion...by order of the Committee of Vigilance." Since no one could reasonably expect to dispose of property in ten days, the notice was an eviction and confiscation warning. Northerners and foreigners had but one realistic option: to leave without "stretching hemp." One witness from Tennessee testified that "he saw on the cars quite a number of men and women fleeing from other Tennessee towns." They "must, as they value their lives, vote for the disunion ordinance and devote themselves to the disunion cause."[38]

Meanwhile, back in Memphis, General P.G.T. Beauregard found himself the object of the committee's attention. He had "used great endeavors to keep his movements secret," but blue jackets jailed him as a spy. He was eventually identified and discharged.[39] The committee would make no mistakes on the secession referendum.

As the vote on secession approached, a veritable reign of terror developed in Tennessee. Notable was the exodus of Union sympathizers on the eve of the election. The *Louisville Journal* reported, "It would really seem as if when innumerable Vigilance Committees are daily and nightly at work throughout Tennessee expelling Union men and their families from the State [to stop them from voting]...on the 8th of June...they are afraid, that, notwithstanding the driving of thousands into exile and...turning...the...press...against the Union party,

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secession would still be voted down unless the polls should be girt with secession bayonets."[40]

The Tennessee Vigilance Committees had driven hundreds of those in opposition to the secession referendum out of the state without even the pretense of a legal trial and had taken it upon itself to search the mail for objectionable literature. Such activity was not sequestered to Memphis—middle Tennessee experienced the same. According to one report, "[T] he Vigilance Committee of Nashville usurps similar prerogatives...every day...the Vigilance Committees of Brownsville and other towns in Tennessee have given public notice to all men of Northern or foreign birth to leave the State...The Vigilance Committees...have ordained that each ballot cast shall be an open one...this will show who has the audacity to vote for the old Union—distinctly implying that whoever does so will do it at his deadly peril."[41]

As the vote approached, the Memphis Vigilance Committee distributed a broadside entitled *True Men of the South to the Rescue*. It was urgent that the secessionist vote be approved. The bulletin continued with anxious visions of enemies within, coupled with African American ruin, admonishing all business owners to "report immediately the names of all those who they know cannot be trusted." It was paramount this be done, otherwise "our gallant sons" in the field would live in dread that an enemy lurked at home to "incite our negroes to insurrection, and bring the worst calamities upon our wives, our mothers, and our daughters."[42]

Fiery rhetoric and assurances of doom were not enough to ensure victory. A more direct form of intimidation was resorted to on election day. Union men were marked on the day of the election by writing the name of each voter on the back of the ballot as it was entered on the poll book, with the corresponding number entered on both, so that after the election, Union ballots could easily be discovered and the voters attended to by the committee. This connivance was known prior to the election and successfully deterred Union men from voting or compelled them to vote for secession.[43] The story was the same in Yankeetown, the ironically named hamlet in White County, Tennessee. Some twenty Union men went to the polling station there and, seeing that their ballots were similarly marked, refused to vote. The thoughtful Amanda McDowell of the nearby Cherry Creek community recorded in her diary: "Frank Courtney voted Union...but things

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got so hot that he had to leave the grounds. And Jack said they marked him and were going after him last night...another man there swore that he did not think he would ever vote again, since it was of no use, that a man could not do as he wished like honest men ought to do, that their liberties had already been voted away by the 'big bugs' of the country...he did not know that he would ever vote again."[44]

These terrorist tactics, of course, produced a secessionist victory. And no wonder—nearly a month after the pro-secession vote, it was reported that more than six thousand people had "been driven from Memphis alone, by the edicts [of] the so-called Vigilance Committee, or through apprehension of mob violence." The exodus was similar in the middle and western sections of Tennessee.[45]

Charles Bolton's book *Poor Whites in the Antebellum South* argues that vigilance committees were particularly concerned with "guarding against...transient poor white men, who were perceived as...most susceptible to...appeals from the Republican Party."[46] This contention is illustrated by an incident that took place soon after the secessionist victory kindled and justified more attacks by Committees of Vigilance, especially in west Tennessee. Three young Kentuckians were hired out as deckhands on a coal barge to Natchez, Mississippi. Their work finished, they came back to Memphis expecting to continue to Louisville. However, the Memphis Vigilance Committee prohibited any boat from leaving for Louisville. The three couldn't afford train fare, so they were forced to walk.

At Covington, Tennessee, the three were arrested and examined by the Vigilance Committee. Nothing was found against them, and they were allowed to go on with a pass. They continued until rain stopped them about a mile from Ripley. They took refuge under a tree. Within minutes, mounted Tennesseans rode up and seized them as suspicious characters. They told their story and presented their pass. Nevertheless, some of the mounted men cursed them as abolitionists and demanded that they be hanged from the tree under which they were standing. The prisoners insisted that they were they were citizens of Kentucky and Louisville and that they were quiet workingmen with no sympathy for abolitionism. The fate of the three was doubtful, but at length, two were allowed to go. Because he gave a "short answer" to his interrogators, their other friend was executed. One of them recounted that between Memphis and Covington they came upon another victim of a Vigilance Committee, a beaten man lying "with his head shaved and his ears and the end of his nose cut off." This because he was of Northern birth.[47]

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One incident revolving on the confiscation of a *Harper's Illustrated* sketch artist's luggage and its graphic rendering provides a face to the "Tennessee Taliban." The journal's artist was stopped in Memphis, where the Vigilance Committee rifled through his luggage. The members found a number of sketches and examined them carefully for anti-Southern nuances, "and each member... pocketed two or three of the most striking."[48]

Aside from the tame confiscation of an artist's sketches, hatred for Northerners remained robust. For example, one city justice in Memphis informed a Northern prisoner of his "profound regret that it was not in his power to hang him and... denounced him as a damned abolitionist...'Had I the power...I would cut your ears off, and nail you to the door of my court–room.'" This sort of terrorism was by now common, but punishment was not restricted to verbal abuse. The Memphis Vigilance Committee "went further...shaving the head and whipping being regarded as a slight punishment by anyone who desired to remove North...men were taken before the...Committee...and no one knows what became of them... Their acts are all secret...there is no concern for the men charged with... abolitionism, so that no one cares; and thus they go on in their wholesale murdering with impunity."[49]

Like his counterpart in Nashville, Memphis mayor John Park attempted to put a damper on the Vigilance Committee. A proclamation on August 24, 1861, indicated that the committee was pressing men into the service and committing violent acts outside the boundaries of civil law. According to Park, "Applications have repeatedly been made to me...for protection against...parties who...impress citizens into the service against their will...these men have been dragged from their beds, wives and children, but never has there been a man taken who had on a clean shirt.[50] I hereby notify any citizens who may wish to pass within the city of Memphis to call on me, and I will furnish the same,[51] and...he will be protected. One poor man being shot yesterday by one of these outlaws causes me to give [this] notice."[52]

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Memphis Vigilance Committee inspecting a suspected spy's luggage. *From* Harper's Illustrated, *June 22, 1861.*

One need only be traveling north to run afoul of a Vigilance Committee. In late August 1861, two parties arrived in Nashville from New Orleans. One of them bought tickets for his entire party, both men and women, and they boarded the car. But because they had no Vigilance Committee passports, they were herded off the train. All managed to find citizens to vouch for them, and passports were given. They left on the afternoon train and were surprised yet again at the Clarksville depot, when 140 personal letters and documents were taken from them to be carried back to the Nashville Vigilance Committee. Even a Confederate lieutenant returning from Richmond had 40 letters from his command to friends and family seized and taken to Nashville for scrutiny by the committee.[53]

The expulsion of Tennessee's Union citizens by Vigilance Committees was extended to one national figure. It was ironic and even more sensational when the

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self-constituted and extralegal Nashville Vigilance Committee summarily expelled United States Supreme Court associate justice John Catron.

Catron made a charge to a St. Louis grand jury, giving his views as to what constituted treason. His opinion created consternation in the Nashville Vigilance Committee. The *Nashville Gazette* observed that he had marked "thousands of... brave sons...[as] traitors, [that] he outrages the tenderest feelings of the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and children of those gone to fight the battles of their country."[54] Yet the judge was not without friends. Stalwart secessionist V.K. Stevenson, president of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, interviewed Catron in Nashville and was convinced that there was nothing dangerous in the judge's principles. He was certain that his presence in the capital would prove no threat to the Confederacy. Notwithstanding Stevenson's sincere endorsement, the Nashville Vigilance Committee delivered its ultimatum: either he would be forcibly driven out of his native Nashville or publicly support secession. He had twenty-four hours to decide. Catron chose to leave Nashville on an L&N train and arrived in Louisville.[55]

President Jefferson C. Davis's August 14, 1861 proclamation obliging all Northern men to leave within forty days made the local precedent national policy.[56] Two young printers from Philadelphia prepared to leave Nashville. The night before, they made a cordial visit on James T. Bell, the city editor of the *Daily Gazette*, to say goodbye. Bell told them that he could find no fault in their leaving. They shook hands and said adieu. Next morning, unknown to the two printers, an article appeared in Bell's department in the following morning's *Gazette* under the heading, "Stampede Among Printers." Bell portrayed them as a class of ingrates and spies. Ever since the Davis proclamation, printers "have been seen in groups upon our street corners...acting...as spies in our midst...Let us feel thankful that the proper means have been adopted to rid the cities of the South of such vampires." When the train stopped in Clarksville, the two were searched, harassed and threatened and had their belongings confiscated by the local Vigilance Committee.[57]

As the Federal armies occupied middle and west Tennessee, the Committees of Public Safety and Vigilance "skedaddled" from Nashville, Memphis and other venues. Little was said of them, although there was some taunting and satire. For example, soon after the mass departure of Confederate officials from Nashville,

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the *Louisville Journal* reported, "Nashville, if not taken, is evidently in peril. Where is her famous 'Vigilance Committee' that was so active a few months ago? Why doesn't it notify the United States army, as it did hundreds of private citizens, to leave within ten days?"[58] A satirical "review" of Reverend Dr. McFerrin's *Confederate Primer* pointed out that most merciful men were "the Nashville Vigilance Committee, for they saved their victims the suspense of a trial."[59]

Perhaps the most succinct comment on the nature of the Committees of Safety and Vigilance was a slogan seen on a banner in the grand procession commemorating the one-year anniversary of the fall of Memphis. It read simply: "The reign of terror of the Safety Committee has passed away forever."[60]

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Documents from the Memphis Committee on Safety

Meeting of Citizens at Odd-Fellows' Hall.

On motion of Col. John Martin, F. W. Royster, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joseph Barbiere, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and remarks were made by Col. John Martin, Messrs. D. B. Molloy, F. Titus, James R. Williams, Gen. Gonder, Col. Carnes, Minor Merriwether, and M. Mageveny.

On motion of Gen. Gonder, a Committee of Safety, consisting of twenty-one citizens, was appointed—two from each Ward, and five from the suburbs—whose duties were defined to be to act in conjunction with the citizens in sustaining order, etc.

The following gentlemen compose said Committee:

1st Ward—Frazer Titus, Dr L. Shanks.
2d—W. A. Bickford, J. A. Woodruff.
3d—D. M. Currin, E. Mageveny.
4th—C. Deloach, N. S. Bruce.
5th—John Saffarans, W. B. Greenlaw.
6th—C. B. Church, Jack Halstead.
7th—R. Wormelley, J. M. Patrick.
8th—Michael Mageveney, D. R. Cook.

From the suburbs—J. M. Gonder, Jos. Lenow, W. B. Miller, J. L. Saffarans, Jas. L. Carnes, F. W. Royster.

On motion of Col. Martin, a committee of four, consisting of two from the 154th Regiment, and two from the citizens, to act in conjunction with the committee from the Board of Aldermen, to regulate our defences. Col. Smith and Capt. James Hamilton, from the Regiment, and J. R. Williams and Minor Merriwether, from the city, were appointed.

The Committee will meet at F. Titus' office, on Jefferson street, at 10 o'clock this morning, to perfect their organization.

F. W. ROYSTER, Chairman.
JOS. BARBIERE, Secretary.

my1-1t B. M. ESTES.

NOTICE TO FREE NEGROES.

ALL male free persons of color, resident within the ciry limits, wiil report themselves at the office of W. B. Greenlaw & Co., within ten days from this time; otherwise they will be summarily dealt with. Such as may be inclined to partake in the common defense, or discharge any such duties connected therewith as may be assigned to them, will be kindly received and protected.

F. TITUS,
President Committee of Safety.

F. W. Royster Secretary. my1

license, which is a violation of law, and for this offense he submitted his case to the discretion of the Recorder, yesterday morning, who fined him $25 and costs.

The following are the names of the Committee of Safety of the city of Memphis, under King Jeff. the first: F. Titus, President; F. W. Royster, Secretary; W. B. Miller, D. R. Cook, A. Woodruff, E. Mageveny, M. Mageveny, J. O. Greenlaw, J. M. Gonder, C. B. Church, J. M. Patrick, M. C. Gallaway, Thos. A. Nelson; A. P. Merrill, President of the Military Board.

A Change.—After a protracted term of heat and dry weather and immense dust, a change very favorable to us poor mortals who daily traverse the streets, has come in the

at the place for it. The APPEAL understands this question thoroughly, for the grade from Union street Washington street to the level of the city is much easier than from the city wharf, and it is well known that sugar and molasses are too heavy an article to haul up a steep grade. The plan argued by the APPEAL has also the advantages of being nearer the Memphis and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston railroad depots. It is no use for the citizens of Memphis to try to get out of it, for that place is certain to be the principal distributing point of the Louisiana sugar crop, as their merchants may as well reap the benefit of it first as last." The *Bulletin* will observe by our report of the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, that a committee has been appointed to confer with the City Council on this subject.

The New Orleans, Charleston, Mobile and other papers have recently engaged in discussing and publishing communications concerning the non-exportation of cotton. Some of these writers contend that Europe should be starved into recognizing the Southern Confederacy by a continued refusal of cotton; others believe that to exchange cotton for the means of increasing the efficiency of our army, and of obtaining vessels to form a navy, would be the most certain and direct way of obtaining recognition. These latter argue that the strongest claim for recognition is victory, as the great European powers never refuse to recognize "the government de facto." The two seem likely, for the present, to agree on some such course as the following mentioned by the New Orleans *Crescent*: "The question of the exportation or non-exportation of cotton is attracting the attention of some of the most intelligent and practical minds of the day. It is very questionable policy to lay an embargo (we might as well have no direct as the existing state of affairs) against all shipments of cotton. Let the question be canvassed or looked on in this light: If a foreign vessel runs the blockade with a cargo of merchandise (of which we are in great want at this time,) and arrives at our levee, and the owners desire to purchase a cargo of cotton with the proceeds of the inward cargo, would it not be an extreme hardship to prohibit the exportation of the cargo of cotton, purchased with the proceeds of the inward cargo? We doubt the policy of prohibiting exports of cotton or other produce when the shippers are foreigners and run all risks, and such shipments are made in return for merchandise received."

Chamber of Commerce Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, the president, I. W. Hunt, Esq., in the chair.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and elected members of the Chamber:

Wm. S. Southworth, Wm. H. Nance, E. Yeatman and C. Handley, all of the firm of Southworth, Nance & Co; —— Gould, —— Blackman and —— Thaxton, of the firm of Gould, Blackman & Co; Wm. Seay and J. J. Goss, of the firm of Wm. Seay & Co; W. E. Cunningham, Messrs. Foster & Early, S. W. Tobey, Jas. B. Weld, J. A. Houlihan, J. W. Terpkins and H. Furstenheim.

The following appointments by the Board of Directors were announced:

Secretary—John S. Toof.

Arbitration Committee—D. H. Townsend, J. H. Shepherd, C. A. Cochran, Edmund Orgill, F. M. Cash, P. S. Jones and Napoleon Hill.

A. M. Foute, Esq., one of the delegates of the Chamber to the recent convention in Macon, Ga., gave an interesting statement respecting the proceedings of the convention.

The subject of the military prohibition, forbidding the shipment to market of the products from within a certain portion of territory extending north of a line from Fort Pillow to Mason's depot, and east from the Memphis and Ohio railroad into the interior of Arkansas and Missouri, was taken up, and a committee was appointed by draft resolutions on the subject. That committee, through S. M. Gates, Esq., its chairman, reported as follows:

Whereas, The committee delegated by the Chamber of Commerce on the 15th inst., to confer with the military authorities at Columbus, Kentucky, in regard to the embargo laid upon the shipments of grain and flour from Southern Kentucky and West Tennessee, failed in obtaining any relief from said authorities in regard thereto: and whereas, this Chamber continues to entertain the views that the said prohibition of the export of grain and flour from said portion of country is not only subversive of the spirit of our government, (and in our belief has not its sanction,) but is calculated to materially injure the interests of government, of commerce and individuals; that the aggregate commodity in our knowledge are diminished, and will avoid, as far as possible, permitting the military authorities to direct the course of the trade, or dictating the price of their product; that we, as a commercial community, deeply feel its blighting effects upon our commerce, and its demoralizing of our financial affairs; that since this embargo has been laid upon our commerce, the articles of grain and flour have advanced fully thirty-three per cent., which advance is traceable in our estimation chiefly to the one cause, and that while the military authorities may seemingly facilitate the obtaining of supplies in the one point of Columbus, Ky., at their own price, the government is not at every other point with enhanced prices, and multiplied difficulties in obtaining supplies therefrom, be it

Resolved, That the Prse dent of the Chamber be requested to designate a suitable person to repair to Richmond as a delegate from the Chamber to respectfully set forth our grievances before the proper authorities.

Resolved, That the expense of such mission be paid by the Chamber.

Col. F. Titus moved to lay the preamble and resolutions on the table. There was no second to the motion. On a vote the preamble and resolutions were carried; but it appearing that there were parties present who were desirous of saying something on the subject, they were again put before the meeting.

Dr. P. S. Jones asked Col. Titus—as the only member present of the committee delegated by the Chamber to wait upon Gen. Polk—on what ground the authorities at Columbus placed their prohibitive measures.

Col. Titus replied that it was necessary that the army in Columbus should have ample supplies: the district marked out by Gen. Polk contained no more than the army would want; and in general the people there were satisfied with the prices paid them.

Dr. Jones said that a party living within the bounds of the prohibition had—before the order were issued—boasted that he should secure himself plenty of business by having a monopoly of the kind put in operation. There were individuals within the boundaries, who felt that their personal liberty was infringed upon by the prohibition that took from them the liberty of selling their own produce where they chose. Some of these persons had contributed liberally to the army, and were patriots ready to make any sacrifice when their freedom was left unmanacled, but they had determined to keep their produce by them as long as the objectionable orders were in force, and it would be taken from them only at the point of the bayonet. The military authorities would find that there was more grain in the district they were monopolizing than they could consume, or that the mills in that neighborhood could grind.

Col. Titus answered that Gen. Polk was convinced the power of the mills within the boundaries to grind was understood, and the quantity of grain there overrated. The difficulty that existed upon the subject had been made by the howling of the Chamber of Commerce and of the newspapers. Speculators had gone into the neighborhood of the army and bought hay at $37, which they then brought into Memphis and sold at $40: and such proceedings had led the military authorities to take the course they had done. Those authorities said they did not like to do so, but the conduct of unfeeling speculators had made it necessary to exclude them from the district to which the army had to look for its supplies of corn and pasture. The very chickens and eggs were bought and carried off by speculators.

Everything the army required the speculator bought up and then sought to make money and out of the poor fellows who are fighting our battles at $11 a month. It was such things as these that caused him to regard the prohibitory orders as a military necessity. As to what had been said, about opposition to those orders, he was satisfied that no planter would keep his wheat to be eaten by the weevil when he had an opportunity of selling it to the army. He also called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the railroads had been necessarily occupied in military business, and that had been one great reason why the supply of produce to the market was reduced.

A. M. Foute, Esq., said he entirely objected to the interference of government with the regular operations of trade. He fervently hoped the time had not come, and that it never would come, when in this country the military power should order the people to buy and sell where it was pleased to allow them. Where there was business and competition there would be speculation—it was known and no law could be made to prevent it; but the market that was open to the speculator was open to the consumer—and he believed that there was not a planter, who when he knew that a purchaser was needed for the army, would not sell at a lower rate than he would to a speculator. His opinion was that the system that had been pursued struck directly at the rights of the people, and he would not give a fig for a government, Confederate or Federal, that would come to him and say—you shall buy and sell only as I please. The whole people pay taxes, and if a man make a hundred thousand dollars by speculation, he pays taxes on a hundred thousand dollars. Whether the restrictions were removed or not he had no doubt the people would get all the food they wanted; but that was not the point—it went against the American heart to say, "you shall sell to me and you shall not sell elsewhere." The American people had not been accustomed to be so treated, and he hoped they never would.

A. Hutchett, Esq., mentioned facts to show that the Columbus blockade had not only affected prices in the Memphis market, but had raised them elsewhere.

S. M. Gates, Esq., said that as soon as it became known that the embargo was in operation in Memphis, speculation was stimulated; prices rose in Rockville and elsewhere, and the longer the embargo continued the more speculation there would be.

Henry G. Smith, Esq., could not conceive that President Davis, and other well informed official gentlemen in Richmond, would for a moment, after their attention was called to the matter, give their support to orders such as those which had been issued in Columbus. The cry of "military necessity" was a modern phrase, and the proceedings founded on it were incorrect in principle, illegal in practice, and altogether unconstitutional. He had a lawyer of any rule other than that of regular law, and under that law he was sure the country's entire business could be conducted in war as well as in peace: there was no occasion to accept powers beyond those of the law. In no instance had Gen. Washington issued such an order as that which had recently emanated from Columbus. In the war of 1812 there was but one such proceeding, that was by Gen. Jackson, but that great man never put in practice such measures as are in action at the moment. He was in favor of sending some one to Richmond to have the orders issued from Columbus abrogated. In what he had said he put the consideration of cheapness or dearness out of the question: he did not ask or want to know what influence the military prohibition had on prices: his objection was to military interference with the rights of the citizen. If what Gen. Polk had undertaken to do could be carried out, then by the same rule of proceeding he could order a man, any one in that meeting, not to leave his own house, or to stir from his chair. He doubted not that if in extraordinary circumstances a military general seized a farmer's grain and appropriated it to the use of the army the country would justify him, but it must be an actual and an immediate necessity, not a mere desire to get provisions at lower prices, or to purchase them in the neighborhood of the camp. Such a business as General Polk had taken in hand was never undertaken before on the American continent, and no officer of the English army would dare the enterprise of putting such a scheme in operation. It was a dangerous proceeding, and subjugating as to the same inevitably rule as that, we consider objectionable in some other parts of the country. He wished the law of the land to govern the military as well as the civil authorities. In the case of ordering that cotton should not be brought to the city, he considered that the law was violated as much as by the orders at Columbus.

Col. Titus said for himself he was not in favor of interfering with any man's rights, but he did not see the patriotism of buying hay at $37 and selling it at $40. There was much of that spirit of patriotism in Memphis. The Chamber of Commerce, the farmers and the newspapers, by their clamor, made matters worse than they otherwise would be. The railways being necessarily used for military purposes prevented the order being fairly tested.

Dr. Lethwick said he had just been travelling on horseback outside the prohibited boundaries: he had wheat and flour out of those boundaries, and he had conversed much with those who also had their produce out of reach of the operation of the order. For them the order was a good thing: it raised the price of everything they held. Yet, still, he and they did not like the order; they objected to any interference with their privileges to buy and sell whenever they please; they could not consent to have their liberty interfered with, whatever might be the profit to them.

The preamble and resolutions were again submitted to the meeting, and were again adopted, Col. Titus alone voting against them.

Mr. Foute then suggested that a committee should be appointed to wait upon Council respecting the construction of a larger platform.

Dr. Merrill stated that that body would do anything that would further the commerce and prosperity of the city.

On motion, Messrs. Titus, Foute, Gates, Smith and Patrick were appointed the committee, and the meeting adjourned.

THE STEAMER NATCHEZ.—"Lie upon the ocean wave" and "a ledge in some vast wilderness" have been sung and sighed for by the poets, but we would prefer just now the lot of the wayfarer on board the gigantic steamer now at our landing. Many fine steamers have graced the bosom of the "father of waters," but the crowds which throng her upon every return she makes to Memphis from the Crescent City, testify how much she is the pride and admiration of our people. From stem to stern—from hurricane deck to hold—from commander to mate—there's nothing lacking to make her the most complete and luxurious vessel that has ever "kissed a whistle" in our ears. To Adjutant Moody, of the Natchez, we are indebted for an interesting conversation yesterday, with Capt. Leathers, and obtained from him some new "sparklers" about the Yazoo, and concerning the fate of the threatened gunboat raid from the North. We believe with him that it may be possible for them to come down upon us, but how they will get back is the question for the Federal inventors to consider. We don't remember how many years the captain has been in the service, but it must be many, as this is the fifth Natchez he has built, and we have no doubt his experience entitles him to rank as commodore of the C. S. N. on the Mississippi. At least we may venture to express the hope that, when he feels in the humor of taking repose in the shade of his "own vine and fig tree" on shore, some enterprising company will be ready to step forward and purchase his magnificent boat. Long may she wave—a floating monument of the greatness and glory of the southern Mississippi.

Public Speaking.

I will address the people of Haywood county at Brownsville, on Wednesday next, October 30.

At Lansfield, Thursday, October 31.

At Ripley, Lauderdale county, November 1.

At Covington, Tipton county, November 2.

B. D. NABERS.

DIED.

At the residence of J. B. Kirkland, in this city, on the 21st inst., GEO. B. J. JACQUOT, of Dardanelle, Arkansas, in Morris, Fayette county, Texas, on the 6th of October, 1861, AGO KAY, daughter of Dr. R. A. and L. C. Dupuis, aged six years and four months.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of JUDGE R. MAURY, are requested to attend his funeral at the residence of John B. Temple, on Bluff's avenue, this TUESDAY afternoon at half past two o'clock. Services by the Rev. Dr. Henderson. Carriages will be in attendance at Mr. Fleharty's.

THE AVALANCHE ADVISES THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The *Avalanche* of yesterday morning gave its advice to the Committee, recommending them to summon as witnesses some of the old citizens, naming about a dozen respectable old gentlemen. It says:

"Now let the Committee summon any one, or all of them, and ask them *if they ever heard of a riot in Memphis till negro troops came among us?* Ask them if the old negro hackmen, draymen, porters and servants of Memphis were not as kindly treated before the war as they are now; and if they did not have as many privileges then as they do now? Ask them, or any of our old citizens if the deportment of the Memphis negroes is not just about the same now that it was while they were slaves? If the committee will do this, the answers given them by men who never yet lied, will convince them that, but for the presence of negro troops, the late riots would never have occurred. Previous good character is often established in courts of law as evidence in defendant's favor. Has it no value in this case?"

By all means let the old gentlemen be called, and when they have satisfactorily answered the question whether "they ever ever heard of a riot in Memphis before the negro troops came among us," we would request that they be asked *if they ever heard of a riot in Memphis before the Avalanche came among us.* If the first question does not prove the clincher that is anticipated, the second one surely will.

The evidence that the *Avalanche* desires to extract relative to the uniform good conduct of the Memphis negroes, would only prove more damning to the mob and its instigators, inasmuch as it was this very class of inoffensive, well-behaved negroes which furnished most of the victims for the slaughter. By all means let the Committee summon FRAZER TITUS, the President of the Memphis Vigilance Committee of 1861, which, like the infamous Committeë of Safety of Paris and the terrible Council of Ten in Venice, ruled with a rod of iron in this city in the early months of the war. WILEY B. MILLER, EUGENE MAGIVENY, and MATT. C. GALLAWAY were, we are informed, faithful members of that unholy conclave. Let them all be summoned to tell what an elysium Memphis was for Union men as well as negroes in their days of power.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The action of Congress yesterday was very

The Jury Instructions

THE TITUS CASE.

Judge Hunter's Charge to the Jury.

Verdict of "Not Guilty"—Judge Hunter Expresses Himself Satisfied with the Verdict.

We present below, the charge of Judge Hunter. It will well repay the time consumed in its reading:

The State
vs.
Ebenezer Titus.
} Indictment for murder.

GENTLEMEN OF HIS JURY: The defendant, Ebenezer Titus, has been indicted by a Grand Jury of the county for the murder of Samuel H Monroe; he has been arraigned before this court and entered the plea of "not guilty" to the charge. You have heard the evidence and the arguments of counsel, and it but remains for the court to give you such instructions in regard to the law as may be deemed applicable to the case.

The Code of Tennessee defines murder as follows:

gard to the law as may be deemed applicable to the case.

The Code of Tennessee defines murder as follows:

If any person, of sound memory and discretion, unlawfully kill any reasonable creature in being, and under the peace of the State, with malice aforethought, either express or implied, such person shall be guilty of murder.

Every murder perpetrated by means of poison, lying in wait, or by other kind of wilful, deliberate, premeditated and malicious killing, or committed in the perpetration of or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, burglary or larceny, is murder in the first degree, the punishment of which is death, unless the Jury before whom the defendant is tried shall find there are mitigating circumstances in the case, which being expressed in their verdict, the court is thereby authorized to commute the punishment from that of death to imprisonment for life.

All other kinds of murder shall be murder in the second degree.

Every murder committed wilfully and maliciously, but without premeditation or deliberation, is murder in the second degree, the punishment of which is imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years, the term to be fixed by the jury.

Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another, without malice either expressed or implied, which may be either voluntary, upon sudden heat and passion, or involuntary, but in the commission or some unlawful act.

The punishment for voluntary manslaughter is imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years. And for involuntary manslaughter, not less than one nor more than five years, the term to be fixed by the jury.

Any homicide which does not amount to involuntary manslaughter, is either justifiable or excusable and is not liable to punishment under the law of this State.

The distinction between murder in the first and second degrees as defined by the law of this State, simply divides murder into two kinds, leaving the distinction between murder and manslaughter unaltered.

The penalty attaching to murder in the first degree is that

manslaughter unaltered.

The peculiarity attaching to murder in the first degree is that there must be a specific intention to take life, and that intention must have been deliberately formed.

If there is not a specific intention to take life it is murder in the second degree.

The first inquiry, therefore, (after a felonious and malicious homicide is established,) not committed by means of poison, lying in wait or in the attempt or perpetration of any one of the felonies named in the act was committed with the intent to take life or commit great bodily harm.

The use of a deadly weapon shows clearly an intent to take life. It is that intent wich constitutes premeditation, which may be shown as well by shooting with a pistol as by administering poison.

Murder in the second degree also includes those cases of constructive murder, which are not accompanied with intent to take life. Committed by gross carelessness, or in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate some offense less than arson, rape, robbery, burglary or larceny, or in the attempt to commit bodily injury, where from the instrument used, it is not clear that the intent was to take life or to do great bodily harm, or where it appears from the evidence that the act was committed while the defendant was in such condition of drunkenness or intoxication as not to know what he was doing or to be able to distinguish right from wrong.

Evidence of these facts are not however admissable for any purpose but to disprove the premeditation or specific intent to take life, and cannot be considered to rebut the presumption of malice which arises from the killing or for the purpose of reducing the offense from murder to manslaughter. That condition of sound memory and discretion which is essential to felonious homicide is not rebutted by proof of drunkenness alone, no matter what may be its character or extent.

In a case like the present, where the act of homicide is proven and not denied, and where the special defense of insanity is relied upon as an excuse for the act, it becomes important for the jury to understand what degree of unsoundness of mind avoids

lied upon as an excuse for the act, it becomes important for the jury to understand what degree of unsoundness of mind avoids responsibility for crime; and, as a consequence, shields the defendant from punishment. [This defense will be sustained where in the opinion of the jury the evidence preponderates in favor of either one of the following propositions.]

1. That the defendant was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong in reference to the particular act charged,

2. That the defendant acted under an insane delusion as to circumstances which, if true, would excuse the act, or

3. That his reason was so depraved that the act would be the natural consequence of the delusion.

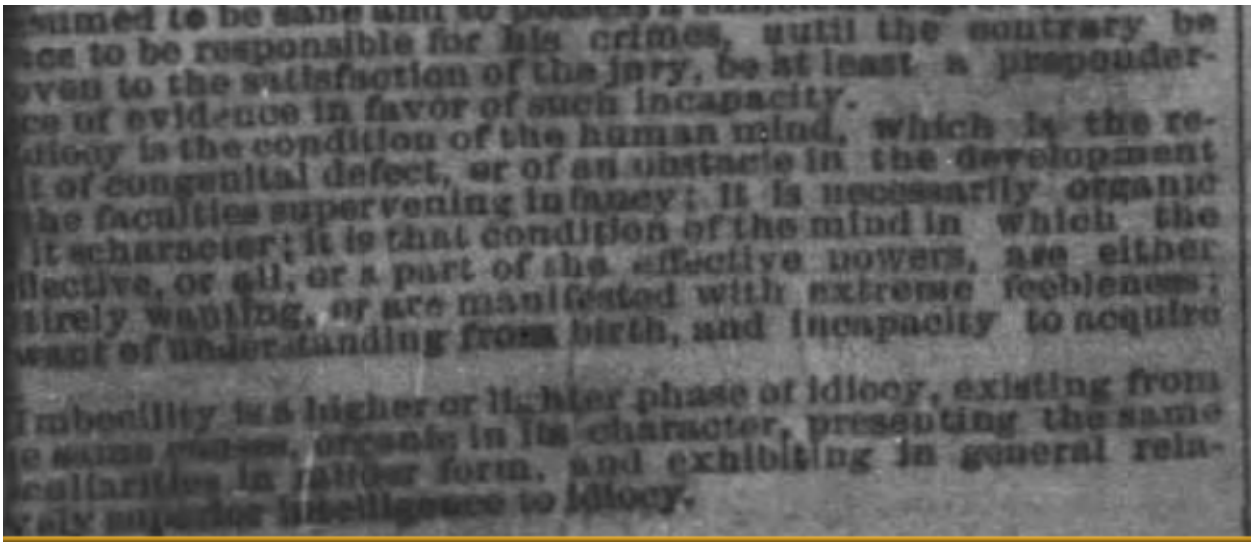
4. That the act was committed under, and induced by the influence of any insane delusion.

5. That the defendant being wholly or partially insane was compelled by an uncontrollable impulse to commit the act.

6. That the defendant at the time of the homicide was laboring under the disease known as the delirium tremens. If the jury believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty as charged in the indictment of any grade of homicide included therein, and also believe from the evidence that either of the previous propositions have been sustained as defenses by a preponderating of testimony, they cannot compromise or graduate the offense from a higher to a lower grade, but must find the defendant "not guilty."

"When the defendant is incapable of distinguishing right from wrong in reference to the particular tact

"Under this head are included persons afflicted with idiocy, imbecility, amentia or general mania, where the defect is either organic, chronic, or of a general character. But in relation to this as well as every other point under the defense of insanity, bearing in mind the general rule that every man is presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of intelligence to be responsible for his crimes, until the contrary be [illegible] to the satisfaction of the jury, be at least a preponder-



Dementia is such condition of the human mind as results from previous insanity or mania; or, as a consequence of previous injuries to the brain, produced by previous disease or by physical violence, generally organic, and similar in its manifestations to imbecility, though existing from different causes. It is a defect or imbecility of the understanding general or practical, but confined to individual faculties of the mind, particularly those concerned in associating and comparing ideas, involving feebleness of the intellectual and moral faculties which were originally well developed and sound. It differs from idiocy and imbecility, for in these the powers of the mind were never possessed; while in dementia they have been lost. It may be acute or chronic. When fully established, the party, having no legal will, cannot commit crime, when the defendant is acting under an insane delusion, which, if true, would relieve the act from responsibility; or where the reasoning powers are so impaired as to make the act the natural consequence of the delusion.

The previous clause of this proposition is subject to a qualification, which is, that the delusion upon which the defendant acted must be such a one that, if true, it would excuse the act; for instance: if, under the delusion, he supposes another is attempting his life and kills him, as he supposes, in self-defense, the delusion being a truth to the defendant, he cannot be punished. But, if the delusion was that the deceased had insulted, slandered, defrauded or robbed him, and he kill him in revenge for such supposed injury, he would be liable to punishment. If, therefore, a delusion, that a party is in danger of life or great bodily harm, whether that delusion be the result of insanity or of physical causes, it is a justification of violence adequate to remove the supposed danger; but the delusion must be as to danger unless it appears that the reasoning powers were so depraved as to make the act the necessary consequence of the delusion, as where (for such instances have occurred) the delusion was that the person slain was an inferior animal or an inanimate object. In such case where the intent was not to take human life, the [illegible] not exist in order to

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In such case where the intent was not to take human life, the apprehension or delusion of danger need not exist in order to excuse the act.

Where the defendant is compelled by a morbid or uncontrollable impulse to commit the act.

It is under this rule that the defense of monomania is most applicable, and includes a peculiar class of delusions which need not, or cannot be true; and yet excuse crime, or prohibit punishment, when the mind was in a diseased state, that the act was the result of the disease, and not of a mind capable of choosing the result of an uncontrollable impulse and not of a mind capable of choosing and governed by will.

As for instance, such moral insanity as irresistibly impells the party, impressed by the firm belief that he is obeying the mandate of a superior power whose influence he believes he should not or cannot resist, or who is possessed with an irresistible inclination to kill or commit other crime, placing the mind under coercion and drawing it to consequences which it sees, but cannot avoid, in consequence of the irresistible power of the disease.

The doctrine, however, which acknowledges this mania, is dangerous in its relations and should be recognized only in the clearest cases, and unless it is shown to have been habitual, or at least to have shown itself in more than a single instance should be discarded. To establish it as a justification in any particular case, it is necessary either to show by clear proofs its contemporaneous existence, evinced by present circumstances or the existence of an habitual tendency developed in previous cases, becoming in itself a second nature.

This character of insanity arises from the existence of some

becoming in itself a second nature.

This character of insanity arises from the existence of some of the natural propensities in such violence, that it is impossible to resist them. It bears a striking resemblance to vice in its most aggravated forms, is therefore to be received with the utmost scrutiny, and should never be admitted as a defense until it is shown that these propensities exist in such violence as to subjugate the intellect, control the will, and render it impossible for the party to do otherwise than to yield. When its existence is fully established this species of insanity is a defense to punishment for alleged crime. But this state of mind is not to be presumed without premonitory symptoms indicating its approach.

Dipsomania, a disease, which to a slight extent, at least, has been recognized by medical authority, is defined to be an irresistible impulse in its victim to drink intoxicating liquors to drunkenness and the excess of drunkenness which overmaster the will and forces him onward in indulgence, until nature relieves herself from the struggle and the outrage continued against him by delirium or total prostration.

The doctrine of dipsomania, as enunciated, is not yet supported by reliable authority, and its tendency, if accepted, is simply to transform ordinary intoxication or drunkenness, which is no defense, to a supposed technical insanity, which would excuse any crime known to the law.

The defense of mania of any kind must be of the peculiar character which impels to the commission of the particular act charged, or it cannot be admitted as a defense.

Insanity, produced by delirium tremens, affects responsibility in the same way as insanity produced by any other cause.

Insanity, immediately produced by intoxication, does not destroy responsibility, if the patient when sane and responsible, makes himself intoxicated. While drunkenness, per se, is no defense to the fact of guilt, yet, when the question of intent or premeditation is involved, it is material matter for consideration.

Delirium tremens is a species of insanity which has obtained this name in consequence of the tremor experienced by the delirious person. It may be the effect of an excess or series of excesses in those when under a fit of the disordor who are not habitually intemperate, as well as those that are; but it most commonly occurs in habitual drinkers, after a few days of total abstinence from spiritous liquors, or even during its continued use. It is also liable to occur in this latter class, when laboring under other diseases. The approach of the disease is generally indicated by a slight tremor and faltering of the hands and lower extremities, tremulousness of the voice, restlessness, and a sense of anxiety, disturbed sleep and impaired appetite, which symptoms continue two or three days, increasing in severity and resulting in delirium, which at first appear only at night, the mind remaining rational during the day. It is not long, however, before it becomes constant, and in this form continues three or four days, when, if the patient recover, it is succeeded by sleep, at first broken, uneasy and irregular, and at last in long, deep and refreshing slumber. When sleep does not supervene, about this period the disease is fatal. The character of the delirium in this disease is peculiar, bearing a stronger resemblance to dreaming than any other form of mental derangement; the dreams which disturb the mind in sleep occupy it when awake, being then viewed as realities. He imagines that others conspire to rob or murder him; that he hears their conversation arranging their plans for consummation.

A very common hallucination is that of seeing devils, snakes, vermin and other loathsome objects, in every nook and corner of the apartment. Under these terrible appearances and apprehensions, the patient is sometimes driven to suicide, or murder of the persons whom he regards as his enemies, whether his wife, children or friends.

In "delirium" of any character, as distinguished from "mania," the patient can seldom distinguish between one person or thing and another; while in "mania" the patient remembers persons and things, and is conscious of what passes around him. In delirium there is an entire abolition of the reasoning power—the ideas are all insane. In mania, however false and absurd the ideas may be, there is ever a semblance of logical sequence in the discourse—the patient reasons but incorrectly. In mania, the muscular power is not perceptibly diminished, and the individual moves about with his ordinary ability. Delirium is invariably attended with great muscular debility; the patient is confined to bed, and is capable only of a momentary effort of exertion. In mania, sensation is not necessarily impaired; and, in most instances, the maniac sees, hears and feels with all his natural acuteness. In delirium, sensation is greatly impaired, and this avenue to the understanding seems to be entirely closed. In mania many of the bodily functions are undisturbed. In delirium every function suffers, and the whole aspect of the patient is indicative of disease.

The condition of delirium tremens as in contrast to that of drunkenness or intoxication, is widely marked, and wholly different in its character and effects, as well as its manifestations and symptoms.

Drunkenness or intoxication is the primary and immediate effect of spirituous liquors upon the brain, producing excitement, exhalation, and even temporary insanity; it is legally the result of a party, on voluntary act, and is no excuse or palliation for crime, except to negative the fact of premeditation and deliberation, which is the peculiar element of murder in the first degree.

Delirium tremens is the secondary or ultimate result of excessive and continuous use of intoxicating liquors, is attended with great physical prostration, and complete suspension of the reason, the consequence of previous stimulation and overdraft upon the vital power of the patient, unlike drunkenness it is legally presumed not to be induced by the voluntary act of the party, and is, when proven, a perfect defense to any criminal charge committed while under the influence of the disease.

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So far the mental conditions as excuse for crime have been considered separately, but cases may arise in which no one of those conditions as defined can be fully established by the evidence, when a portion of the essential elements of two or more of such conditions are clearly shown, and which when combined exhibit more conclusive proof of moral and legal irresponsibility than if any one of the arbitrary definitions named had been fully established.

In connection, then, with the subject of the condition induced by the use of intoxicating liquors inducing drunkenness, dipsomania, and delirium tremens, it is important to ascertain what would be the responsibility of a mind which when sober and in the enjoyment of its highest mental capacity and power, would be barely capable under certain circumstances of distinguishing between right and wrong, as to the act charged and as to others of a more complicated character would be wholly capable.

capable.

To maintain that a mind so low in the scale of intelligence, although not recognized by physiologists as idiotic, yet so nearly approaching that condition that the unscientific observer must so regard it, or in consequence of an extreme sensitiveness of the brain, inherited, perhaps, or produced in infancy by mental impressions or physical violence, unknown even to the individual, or if known, rendered incapable of appreciating that knowledge by the disease itself, that such a mind should be held strictly to the same rule which governed in cases of healthy, balanced, mental organizations, would be to sacrifice justice and humanity to the arbitrary rule of technicality; more especially when it is shown that in consequence of the infirmity, a species of mania or insanity invariably appears when intoxicated, which is unknown to intoxication in an ordinarily healthy and vigorous mind.

The law presumes that whoever drinks to intoxication, intended such as a result, but it does not presume that he intended to induce insanity.

Again, when a man voluntarily becomes drunk there is a wrongful intent, and, if while too far gone to have any further intent, he does a wrongful act, the intent to drink coalesces with the act done while drunk, and for this combination of act and intent, he is criminally liable. It is therefore a legal doctrine that voluntary intoxication furnishes no excuse for crime committed under its influence.

A man may be guilty of murder without intending to take life; he may be guilty of man-slaughter without so intending. The intention to drink may fully supply the place of malice. So that if one voluntarily becomes drunk, and then with a deadly weapon kill a man, the killing will be murder the same as if he were sober.

When [illegible] with permanent mental derange-

as if he were sober.

When a person afflicted with permanent mental derangement, though slight in its character, and occasional in its manifestations, the existence and consequences of which he is himself ignorant, showing itself, in its full power, only when brought into activity by the use of intoxicating liquors, as well as other exciting causes, which is permanent as a disease, but temporary in its appearances. Such person may be possessed of that character of insanity which would constitute immunity from crime. Yet when the evidence of such permanent mental derangement is unsatisfactory, and showing the existence of a mere idiosyncracy, or an extreme susceptibility to influences, the evil and dangerous consequences of which he was fully aware, where the intoxication was the governing and controlling power, the idiosyncracy the incident only, for crime committed by such person, there is no immunity from punishment.

In order to constitute crime the person charged therewith must possess sufficient intelligence to have a criminal intent, as well as capacity to bring that intelligence into exercise; and if from any cause at the time of the act his mental powers are so deficient that he had no will, no judgment, no knowledge of right or wrong, he is not responsible for his acts, and not punishable therefor.

It is not, however, sufficient to excuse crime, if the mind of the accused is merely clouded and weakened, but still capable of remembering, reasoning and judging; if he is capable of distinguishing between right and wrong as to the act he is doing, he is responsible, and if that act is a crime against the law, and he has a sufficient capacity to know it, it will subject him to punishment.

And although he may be partially insane, if he still understands the nature of his act and its consequences, such partial insanity is not sufficient to exempt him from responsibility.

If then it is proven to the satisfaction of the jury that the mind of the accused was at the time of the homicide in a diseased and unsound state, and to so high a degree for the time being it overwhelmed the reason, conscience and judgment, and and that in committing the homicide he acted from an uncontrollable impulse, they must discharge the defendant

trollable impulse, they must discharge the defendant

But if the jury believe from the evidence that at the time of the homicide, although the accused was laboring under mental derangement or insanity, that such insanity was partial in its character only, and that he had sufficient reason, conscience, and judgment to know right from wrong, or that his contemplated act was a violation of the law, they will find the defendant guilty of murder in the first or second degree, or voluntary or involuntary manslaughter, according to the other facts proven in the case.

The character of the mental disease relied upon by the defense is that of partial, organic or chronic physical derangement, insanity resulting from the continued and excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and an extreme susceptibility to their influence at the time.

It is a well established principle of law that drunkness is no excuse for crime, and it has formerly been held that even it is an aggravation of the offense. This latter doctrine now however, is not the law. Though intoxication is no excuse for crime, yet if the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant at the time of the homicide was from the continued and excessive use of intoxicating liquors, wholly or partially insane, and that it was not the insanity of drunkness merely, but that condition which is known as delirium tremens, in any of its recognized stages, and had not sufficient capacity at the time to know, if he should slay the deceased, whether the act was right or wrong, or whether such act was in violation of the law of the land, they should acquit the defendant.

It is sufficient if in the opinion of the jury there is a preponderance of evidence in favor of such insanity at the time of the commission of the act.

commission of the act.

The opinions of professional men on a question of this description are competent evidence, and are generally to be entitled to great consideration and respect. The rule of law upon which the opinion of adepts or professional men is founded is a general rule applicable to all cases where the question is one of skill or science. But this character of evidence is like all other, subject to the strictest scrutiny of the jury, and if the case presented by the professional witness, whether hypothetical or not, is such a one that it does not, in the opinion of the jury, correspond with that made out by the other witnesses, the rules and principles of the scientific witness cannot be held as applicable to the case before the court.

Again, the jury being the judges of the credit to be given to every witness who comes before them, may give such credit and consideration to the opinions of professional men as in their opinion such witnesses are entitled, judging from their knowledge, experience, candor, professional attainments and ability.

The testimony of witnesses who have long had the care and custody of insane persons, is, as a rule of law, received as competent evidence, even though they have not had an opportunity of examining the patient whose symptoms are described, and to which symptoms the professional opinion is intended to apply. Such opinions, when they come from persons of great experience, and in whose correctness, judgment, integrity and ability, just confidence can be placed, are entitled to great weight and consideration with the jury. But the opinion of a medical man of small experience, or who has crude and visionary notions, is entitled to very little consideration. In regard to this point it is proper to say; that even where the medical or other professional witnesses have attended the whole trial, and heard the testimony of the other witnesses as to the facts of the case, it is not for them, but the jury to decide whether the facts are satisfactorily proven.

If the jury believe from the evidence that at the time he

whether the facts are satisfactorily proven.

If the jury believe from the evidence, that at the time he slew the deceased Samuel H. Monroe, the defendant was of sound memory and discretion; that the killing was wilful, deliberate and premeditated, and had then no reasonable ground for believing that it was necessary to kill deceased in order to save his own life or to prevent great bodily harm to himself, and there is not sufficient evidence of drunkenness or intoxication to such extent that he did not know what he was doing, and did not know right from wrong, they will find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree.

If the jury find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, and find that there are mitigating circumstances in the case, and express the same in their verdict, the Court would be thereby authororized to commute the punishment from that of death to imprisonment for life.

If the jury believe from the evidence, that at the time defendant slew deceased, he was of sound memory and discretion, but was in such condition of drunkenness as not to know what he was doing, or to know right from wrong, and that he had no reasonable ground for believing that it was necessary to kill deceased in order to save his own life, or to prevent great bodily harm to himself; that the killing was wilful, deliberate and premeditated, or wilful and malicious, without premeditation or deliberation, they will find defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, and fix the period of imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years.

If the Jury believe, from the evidence, that at the time defendant slew the deceased, the defendant was of sound memory and discretion, that the killing was without deliberation, premeditation or malice, but was wilful, and the result of sudden heat or passion, they will find the defendant guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and fix the period of imprisonment in the penitentiary at not less than two nor more than ten years.

If the Jury believe from the evidence that at the time he

years.

If the Jury believe, from the evidence, that at the time he slew the deceased the defendant was of sound memory and discretion—that the killing, as charged, was involuntary, but in the commission of an unlawful act, they will find the defendant guilty of involuntary manslaughter, and fix the period of imprisonment in the penitentiary at not less than one nor more than five years.

Before the Jury would be justified in finding the defendant guilty of any grade of homicide, they should be satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that all the facts charged, necessary to constitute the same, had been proven.

But if the Jury believe, from the evidence, that the defendant, at the time of the homicide, was in that condition of mind known as drunkenness or intoxication, from the use of spirituous liquors, which condition was induced by his own voluntary act, and there is no satisfactory evidence of insanity or mental derangement, except alone that produced by such intoxication, and they believe, from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the facts charged in the indictment have been sustained by the proof, they will find the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter, according to the proof of malice or sudden heat of passion having instigated the deed.

You are the judges of the amount of credit to be given to each and all of the witnesses, judging from their apparent intelligence, sincerity and their opportunity of knowing the facts of which they speak.

You cannot consistently with your duty render a verdict upon the testimony of any witness whose statements you do not believe. After a full review of all the testimony, your verdict should be a direct response to the question, what do you believe from the evidence?

[illegible] that in the State of Tennessee the jury

from the evidence?

It is true, gentlemen, that in the State of Tennessee the jury in criminal cases are the judges of the law as well as the facts and if you choose you may repudiate any or all instructions given you by the court and return your verdict in direct opposition thereto, and no matter how erroneous in the opinion of the court that verdict may be. If the error is in favor of the defendant and results in his acquittal, that error cannot be corrected by any action of the court. But if such error result in the improper conviction of defendant, it is not only within the power, but where it is apparent it would be the imperative duty of the Court to set aside that verdict and award a new trial. The fact that the Court holds a revisory power over action and findings, is sufficient answer to the assumption that you are exclusively the judges of the law as well as the facts. You should not forget that the Court is the sworn witness to you as to what the law is, and is the only witness who is permitted to testify before you in relation to the law. He is not only presumed to be honest and faithful, but is also the only competent legal adviser whom you are permitted to recognize.

The jury are the judges of the law as it applies to the facts; they are the exclusive judges of the facts, but in making up their verdict they are to consider the law in connection with the facts, but the Court is the proper source from which they are to get the law. In other words, they are the judges of the law under the direction of the Court.—Dale vs. the State, 10 Verger, 551.

The jury will retire to consider their verdict.

Tennessee Laws Against Murder

In Tennessee, murder is a serious criminal offense punishable by law. Tennessee has several laws that prohibit murder and provide penalties for those who commit this crime.

- **First-degree murder** in Tennessee is defined as intentionally killing another person with premeditation and deliberation. This offense is punishable by life imprisonment without the possibility of parole or the death penalty.
- **Second-degree murder** in Tennessee is defined as intentionally killing another person without premeditation and deliberation. This offense is punishable by 15 to 60 years in prison.
- **Voluntary manslaughter** in Tennessee is defined as intentionally or knowingly killing another person in the heat of passion caused by adequate provocation. This offense is punishable by three to 15 years in prison.
- **Involuntary manslaughter** in Tennessee is recklessly causing another person's death. This offense is punishable by two to four years in prison.

Additionally, Tennessee has enhanced penalties for certain aggravating factors, such as the murder of a law enforcement officer, murder during the commission of certain crimes such as robbery or rape, and murder of a child or vulnerable adult victim.

James H. Edmondson

Notes on Service with Bluff City Grey's

Eleventh Tennessee Cavalry

Col. James H. Edmondson
Daniel W. Holman

By February 1863, there were several small units assigned to the command of General Forrest. Casualties had left some of these too small to be efficient. Forrest consolidated several of these to form the Eleventh Tennessee. The units forming the regiment included Holman's Partisan Rangers, DeWitt Clinton Douglas's Partisan Battalion, McDonald's Company from Forrest's original regiment, and Allyn's Company, the latter unit having been formed by W. H. "Bill" Forrest in 1861 but now including men who had transferred from the 154th Senior Tennessee Infantry. This move caused great dissatisfaction in the ranks of Douglas's and Holman's commands since the field officers of the new regiment were appointed by Forrest instead of being elected. Holman was absent at the time of the organization, recovering from wounds, and Douglas was a P.O.W., so they were not involved in the controversy. Forrest arrested several officers who vocally opposed the reorganization, and the men who had been under Douglas were scattered among other commands. When Holman returned to duty in July 1863, Col. James H. Edmondson resigned and Holman led the unit for the rest of the war. From its inception, the regiment was composed of veterans.

The unit fought as a regiment at Thompsons Station on March 5, 1863, and was in several skirmishes between Spring Hill and Franklin before

helping chase Streight's raiders. Later it saw additional fighting at Franklin and Triune. At Tullahoma, the Eleventh was involved in the skirmish in which Col. James Starnes was killed. When the Army of Tennessee fell back on Chattanooga, Holman led his men into the Sequatchie Valley to hamper the Union advance. The regiment then served north of Chattanooga before moving to Ringgold, Georgia.

On the first day of the Battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, the Eleventh fought as infantry alongside Cleburne's Division. The regiment pushed up to the outskirts of Chattanooga on September 22. Shortly after this, the regiment was sent to guard the route from Knoxville to Chattanooga and moved with Longstreet to the former.

The Eleventh rejoined the main army in the spring of 1864, fought throughout the Atlanta Campaign, and was on Wheeler's August raid into Middle Tennessee. The regiment became fragmented during this raid, with some companies joining Forrest in Mississippi while others moved across the Cumberlands to southwest Virginia and then south to oppose Sherman. This latter portion of the Eleventh became part of the entourage of Pres. Jefferson Davis and surrendered at Washington, Georgia. The companies that joined Forrest fought in the Nashville Campaign and surrendered with him.

Capt. Thomas F. Perkins, Company I, was one of the Immortal 600 who were imprisoned under fire by the U.S. Army at Charleston, South Carolina.

In February 1864, the Eleventh was camped near Newport, Tennessee. All the staff officers were invited to dinner at a nearby house, much to the disgust of the enlisted men, who were on short rations. The officers had just seated themselves at the table when hoof beats were heard coming from the direction where the Yankees might be expected. As all eyes turned toward the windows, an orderly burst into the room, shouting, "The Yanks are coming!" The officers beat a rapid retreat rather than making any attempt to take a stand against the approaching riders. As soon as the staff disappeared, the "Yankees" rode up and dismounted, and fifteen enlisted men of the Eleventh Tennessee sat down to a good meal.

Application for Letter of Marque

this should be found to be impracticable, the expedition would proceed to the harbor of New York and there seize the first Yankee transport steamer bound for the Gulf, after she has her cargo and fuel on board, and run her into Wilmington, Charleston, or Mobile.

The proceeds of the cotton, teams, etc., except the amount required to take the expedition to the Isthmus, would be deposited in Havana to await the result of the first attempt; and should it be found impossible to capture a vessel, it would be applied to the purchase of a suitable one.

The expedition would be divided at Matamoras, one portion to proceed overland to San Francisco to attempt the capture of a steamer sailing from that port.

RICHMOND, *August 5, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to make application for letters of marque and reprisal to be used against the commerce of the United States in the existing war with the Confederate States. The vessel for which I desire the commission is the steamer *Charlotte Clark*, 1,100 tons burden, drawing 12 feet water, capable of carrying 3 guns on pivot carriages, one in bow, one at stern, and one amidships, weighing from eight to ten thousand pounds each.

Her owners are R. A. Moore, W. R. Hunt, S. C. Eveleth, and myself, all residents of Memphis, Tenn.

Her crew will consist of 125 officers and men.

I am prepared to execute the requisite bonds when and where you may direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. EDMONSTON.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State, C. S. A.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *August 6, 1863.*

Know all men by these presents, that we, J. H. Edmonston, commander and owner, and Wm. T. Avery and Robt. F. Looney, as sureties, are bound to the Confederate States of America in the full sum of $5,000, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, our executors, and our administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is such that whereas application has been made to the said Confederate States of America for the grant of a commission or letter of marque and general reprisals authorizing the steamer or vessel called the *Charlotte Clark*, to act as a private armed vessel in the service of the Confederate States on the high seas against the United States of America, its ships and vessels, and those of its citizens, during the pendency of the war now existing between the said Confederate States and the said United States.

Now, if the owners, officers, and crew, who shall be employed on board of same vessel when commissioned, shall observe the laws of the Confederate States and the instructions which shall be given to

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them according to law for the regulation of their conduct, and shall satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and shall deliver up said commission when revoked by the President of the Confederate States; then this obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in full force and effect.

J. H. EDMONSTON, [SEAL.]
Commander and owner.
WM. T. AVERY, [SEAL.]
Surety.
R. F. LOONEY, [SEAL.]
Surety.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of—
B. B. HUTCHISON,
DECATUR J. DOYLE,
Witnesses.

CITY OF RICHMOND,
State of Virginia, to wit:

We, William T. Avery and R. F. Looney, severally make oath that each of us is worth the sum of $5,000 over and above all just debts and liabilities.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, the Confederate States judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, this 6th day of August, 1863.

JAMES D. HALYBURTON,
Judge.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,
City of Richmond, to wit:

I, James D. Halyburton, judge of the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the Eastern District of Virginia, hereby certify that the within bond was executed in my presence, and that the sureties thereto are, in my opinion, sufficient for the penalty thereof.

JAMES D. HALYBURTON,
Judge.

Copy of letters from Mr. David and Mr. Grayson, accompanying Instructions No. 2.

MAZATLAN, MEXICO, *August 21, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: I trust you will excuse me for the liberty I take in thus addressing you this letter, which I am moved to do, hoping thereby to serve as much as I can the interest of our country in whose success we feel the greatest solicitude. Supposing I have some influence, reliable parties have requested me to solicit from you letters of marque, to be used in the cause of the Southern Confederacy. Such an enterprise, I am fully assured, would prove eminently successful in these waters, if we had the proper authority to proceed in the matter. Suitable vessels can be obtained on this side, ably manned and equipped, without exciting the suspicion of enemies. Prudent, cautious, brave, and trustworthy men can be enlisted in the undertaking. The commerce of our enemies could be greatly shaken on

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dec22-d1tw3t By R. A. COLE, *pro tem*

Carriages Saddlery, Etc.

EDMONDSON & ARMSTRONG,

247.....MAIN STREET.....247

Sign of the Golden Stirrup.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Saddlery, Hardware,

HIDES, OIL AND LEATHER.

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

French and American Calf Skins,

HEMLOCK AND OAK TANNED

SOLE LEATHER

HARNESS, BRIDLE,

SKIRTING, WAX AND

KIP UPPER LEATHERS.

ENAMELED & PATENT LEATHERS,

Of all kinds and colors.

PAD, DEER, HOG, CHAMOIS, GOAT

Topping and Lining Skins.

Also, a complete assortment of

SADDLERS', SHOEMAKERS', AND TANNERS'

TOOLS AND FINDINGS,

Which we offer as low as can be bought in St. Louis or Cincinnati, and lower than can be bought in this city, having superior facilities for buying our stock.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

The Boston Belting Co.'s Gum-Elastic,

AND

HOYT BROTHERS' LEATHER,

GIN AND MILL BANDS

We have constantly on hand and are receiving a full assortment of bands of all widths, which we are selling at manufacturers' prices.

Saddles and Harness.

We are now manufacturing and receiving our

FALL STOCK OF SADDLES AND HARNESS,

And are better prepared than ever to offer inducements to the Trade, and others wanting goods in this line.

We would call particular attention to our very large and varied assortment of

WAGON, CART AND DRAY HARNESS,

Of our own manufacture,

Which we are determined to sell at the very lowest figures.

Persons wanting goods in our line will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

EDMONDSON & ARMSTRONG,

Memphis.

☞ Sign of the Golde my27-1y

CHANGE OF FIRM.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us in the Planing Mill and Lumber Yard business, Mr. M. G. HOPKINS, formerly of Port Gibson, Miss., and formed a partnership under the style of WHIPPLE, MONTGOMERY & CO. Thankful for the liberal patronage received heretofore, we solicit for the new firm a continuance of the same. Our stock of all kinds of Lumber will be largely increased Orders filled promptly.

ja31-1w WHIPPLE & MONTGOMERY.

The Titus Block

The Titus Block
Memphis, Tennessee

HABS NO. TN-19-4

HABS
TENN
79-MEMPH,
4-

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
DISTRICT NO. 19

Historic American Buildings Survey
J. Frazer Smith, District Officer
36 So. Evergreen, Memphis, Tenn.

THE TITUS BLOCK
Third and Market Streets
Memphis, Shelby County
Tennessee

Owner: Not given.

Date of Erection: 1850

Architect: Col. Frazer Titus.

Builder: Col. Frazer Titus.

Present Condition: Fair.

Number of Stories: Three.

Materials of Construction: Brick and stucco.

Other Existing Records: See text.

Additional Data: See following pages.

TENN.
79-MEMPH
4-

THE TITUS BLOCK
Corner Third and Market Streets
Memphis, Shelby County
Tennessee

The so-called TITUS BLOCK wea built in 1850 by Colonel Frazer Titus as an inveatment. He had made a trip to England and while there wee impressed with the aolution of the city housing problems. Upon his return he resolved to duplicate some of the apartments in Memphis.

Upon completion and edvertisement of his project, the public became extremely interested. He invited the originel tenants from the creem of society. For some yeers they were the criterion for fashion and were not subject to the regular public systems of rentals.

During the Civil War one of the apartments was occupied by a sieter of Colonel Titus. She wes e Confederate spy and meny exciting events are of record during her stey there.

Colonel Frezer Titus is recorded es architect and builder.

Author Mrs. Homer K. Jones

Approved [signature]

Reviewed 1936, H.C.F.

TENN
79-MEMPH
4-

THE TITUS BLOCK
Corner Third and Market Streets
Memphis, Shelby County
Tennessee

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES:

The Titus Block is composed of five brick houses, each with a service "ell" at the back. All the "ells" are back to back except the middle one, which stands separate. The two east "ells" are known only by the existence of their foundations. The rear of the main part of each house has a three-decker porch, and each "ell" has a double-decker.

The one foot outward projection of the middle house is shown in the front composition, where stuccoed quoins emphasize the breaks. The whole façade and sides are stuccoed over the brickwork, with quoins at the corners. The first and second floor openings have wide trims with two or three fasciæ, and dog-ears. The basement is rusticated and has louvres with cast-iron grilles. There are no cellars.

by Henry Chandlee Forman
June 1936